The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

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Cling to those who Cling to You.

There are many friends in summer,
Who are kind while flowers bloom,
But when winter chills the blossoms,
They depart with the perfume.
On the broad highway of action,
Friends of worth are far and few;
So when one has proved his friendship,
Cling to him who clings to you.

Do not harshly judge your neighbor,
Do not deem his life untrue,
If he makes no great pretensions,
Deeds are great though words are few.
Those who stand amid the tempest,
Firm as when the skies are blue,
Will be friends while life endureth,
Cling to them that cling to you.

When you see a worthy brother
Buffetting the stormy main,
Lend a helping hand fraternal,
Till he reach the shore again;
Don't desert the old and tried friend
When misfortunes come in view,
For he then needs friendship's comforts,
Cling to those who cling to you.

Graves of Infants.

Infants' graves are footsteps of angels, where
Earth's brightest gems of innocence repose.
God is their parent, so they need no care;
He takes them to his bosom from earth's woes.
A bud their lifetime, and a flower their close.
Their spirits are the Iris of the skies,
Needing no prayers; a sunset's happy close.
Gone are the bright rays of their soft blue eyes;
Flowers weep in dew-drops o'er them, and the gale gently sighs. —*Clare.*

DIVORCED.

'He'll go to the dogs now.'

'Of course he will.'

'By all means. Only see how he acted when his wife lived with him! Now that she's left him and all restraint removed, he'll go the rest of the downward way in no time. Poor Nettie! I wonder she stood it so long.'

'I'll give him just one year to be buried.'

'Pshaw! Half that time will finish him.'

'Well, I pity him, too; but I pity her more. He brought misery on both.'

Such was the gossip of half a dozen villagers, who stood in front of one of the principal stores one summer evening, while the subject of their remarks went staggering along on the opposite side.

It was evident that he was trying to walk straight, and not to appear intoxicated, but such endeavors always seem to make a drunken man walk more crooked. Well, it proved one thing, that he was not lost to all sense of shame—that he still retained a little pride, and a lingering aversion to being ridiculed and despised.

But Harry Rogers had carried on at a fearful rate for a year or two past. He had just one vice—drink—but that was enough. He had married a worthy farmer's daughter, Nettie Ray, only a few years previously, and such had been his conduct during more than a year past that she, seeing no hope of his reform, had been obliged to cut him loose to pursue his profligate course alone; and a legal separation had just been effected. It was sad, indeed, but no other course seemed to be left her.

Harry's home was on a little farm a mile from town. He owned it but then it was heavily mortgaged, in another year foreclosure was certain. It was not likely his creditors would spare him when he made no effort to meet his obligations and spent his time in riotous and disgraceful conduct.

A week had passed since that summer evening on which all had agreed in predicting his early ruin—two weeks—three weeks—a month or two. What strange mystery is here? To the utter bewilderment of the prophesying sages, Harry discontinued visiting the tavern, and was rarely ever seen in the village. When he did come in the store, he speedily transacted business and then went home—sober.

Wonders never cease when they get a start. He was next reported as actually at work on his farm. Had but one man told this in the village he would have been marked as lacking veracity; but a number of ladies saw it and told it, and their combined testimony was worthy of all credence.

The little farm began to look healthier as the summer wore on. The fences straightened up; the weeds disappeared; the corn grew marvellously; the briars and elders were rooted up from the fields; the animals looked fatter and happier, and the little cottage neater.

Time wore on, and the great change was more remarkable every day. Harry's creditors called and told him, they would not be hard on him, and he might have his own time about paying his debts and clearing his farm of the mortgage.

The fall came, and the farm yielded an abundance of golden corn and fruits, such a crop indeed as it had never produced before, and Harry found himself beginning to drift along with the tide of prosperity.

And Nettie had begun to live her young girlhood days over again, as it were, under her father's roof; but somehow it was not like the happy joyous girlhood of memory. It was sober and quiet now, and she fell into trains of musing, and every now and then there passed through her mind a certain thought—she was neither maid nor wife.

She avoided the vicinity of her late home, nor had she once seen Harry since the separation, but she had heard of him occasionally, knew that he was a changed man, still this knowledge brought her but melancholy satisfaction. The reform had come too late—too late! There was a wide gulf between them now.

But, one evening in the golden October, Nettie felt herself obliged to pass Harry's farm. It lay between her father's house and the village. On the evening in question, however, she had been detained in the village until it was nearly dark, and she determined to hazard the nearest road home. It would be fully dark when she would pass his house, and the chances were that he would not see her. She wouldn't have him to see her for the world.

When she arrived opposite the house she perceived a light in the sitting room.—Her first impulse was to hurry by; but some powerful influence prompted her to stop. She did so, and stood timidly at the further side of the road, gazing longingly at the house that had been a home to her—first of happiness, then of misery.

By-and-by she felt an irresistible yearning to look at the interior once more. He was evidently within, and there was no danger that he would see her. So she walked hurriedly across the road, opened the gate, and softly stepped into the lawn. Another minute and she was at the window, looking in. What singular behavior. But she could not help it.

The little room was as neat as when herself had watched over it. A cheerful fire was burning in the grate although the night was cold; and a lighted lamp stood on the table. It was there that Harry was sitting. How her heart bounded as she caught sight of him! He held in his hand a book from the scanty library. She recognised it at once; but he was not reading now. Was he asleep—or was he buried in a sad reverie? Nettie thought the latter was the case, and her heart was touched.

"I wish I had been with him," she said, But a moment later her heart was touched, when she saw a tear roll down his cheek, and drop upon the book. The lonely man was not asleep—he was crying.

She could not help it. All the woman in her heart was roused, and she was at the door in a moment. No ceremony—she burst into the sitting room and was at his side.

"Oh, Harry!"

Her voice quivered with emotion.

"Why, Nettie!" he exclaimed, trying to hide his tears—men are ashamed of them —"Is—is it you?"

"Yes, Harry, I was passing—I looked in —I saw you sitting here so lonely, and could not help coming in. I thought of the time when we were happy here, and—"

Then her womanly tears could be repressed no longer. There was no use trying to hide them. Beside, her voice broke down, and she could say no more just then.

He arose, and took both hands from her face, and held them in his own. "I thought you had blotted me out of your memory."

"No, no, Harry," she sobbed, "I could not do that. I could not help leaving you; but I left you loving you more than ever." Oh, I have been unhappy.

"Nettie, you have heard that I—'

"Yes, have heard that you have changed —that you do not drink any more—that you are manly and industrious as you used to be; but how lonely you must be here!" And the tears gushed forth anew, as her heart felt what her heart spoke.

"Yes, I'm lonely, Nettie—more so than you may think, but I deserve this punishment for the way I have acted. I have no discouragements—I had nothing to make me do so. It was only a passion for drink that seemed impossible for me to overcome. You was all a wife could be. When you left me, I thought I should become worse than ever. Only a day or two after you had left me, I was in town drunk, and I heard some village people—they thought I couldn't hear them across the street—passing all sorts of remarks about me, saying I was a doomed man certain, that my destruction was near. Although intoxicated, it startled me, and for the first time I felt the full force of our separation, and realized that destruction stared me in the face. I had a bottle of whiskey in my pocket at the time; when out of town I smashed it, and washed my face in a stream by the road side, and resolved never to touch liquor again. It was hard to keep my resolve for the first week or two; but I stood it, and soon my taste for drink disappeared. I care nothing for it now and would not touch it if it run in streams. Now, Nettie, if you love me as ever—and God knows I love you the same, let us get married over again, and the bitter experience of the past few years will only enhance our happiness. Nettie, dear, what do you say?"

She could not answer, she was crying as if her heart would break, and her head was pillowed upon his breast. It was a more eloquent 'Yes' than her tongue could speak.

The moon was rising as he walked home with Nettie to her father's.

So Harry Rogers and Nettie Ray were married again, and there was no divorce that could part them now.

How to Pick out a Wife.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

Find a girl that is 19 years old last May, about the right height, with a blue eye, and dark brown hair and white teeth.

Let the girl be good to look at, not too phond of musick, a firm disbeliever in ghosts, and one of six children in the same family.

Look well to the karakter of her father; see that he is not a member of enny klub, don't bet on elecksheuns, and gets shaved at least 3 times a week.

Find out all about her mother, see if she has got a heap of good common sense, study her likes and dislikes, eat some of her hum made bread and apple dumplins, notis whether she abuses all of her neighbors, ask her servants how long they have lived thare, and don't fail to observe whether her dresses are last year's ones fixed over.

If you are satisfied that the mother would make the right kind of a mother-in-law, you can safely konklude that the dauter would make the right kind ov a wife.

After the preliminaries are settled, and you have done a reasonable amount of sparking, ask the young lady for heart and hand, and if she refuses, you can consider yourself euchered.

If, on the contrary, she should say yes, get married at once without any fuss and feathers, and proceed to take the chances.

I say take the chances, for there ain't no receipt for a perfekt wife, any more than there is for a perfekt husband.

There is just as meny good wives as there iz good husbands, and I never knew two people; married or single, who were determined to make themselfs agreeable to each other, but what they sukceeded.

Name your oldest boy some good stout name, not after sum hero; but should the first boy be a girl, I ask it as a favor to me yu call her Rebekker.

I do want some of them good old-fashioned tuff girl's names revived and extended.

Very Deaf.

Between Kenosh and Milwaukee, an agent of the Travellers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, entered the car, and having issued tickets to several of the passengers, approached an elderly lady who it afterward appeared was deaf.

'Madam, would you like to insure against accident?' inquired the agent.

'I'm going to Oshkosh to visit my darter who has married up there and has just got a baby.'

The agent raised his voice a little.

'Would you like to insure your life against accidents?'

'She's been married two years and a half. Its a gal.'

Agent still louder.

'I'm an insurance agent, madam; don't you want your life insured against accident?'

'Oh! I didn't understand you,' said the old lady. 'No; her name is Johnston; my name is Evans, and I live five miles from Kenosha.'

The agent vanished.

Artemus Ward.

No more amusing anecdote is told of Artemus Ward than the following:

One day while travelling in the cars, and feeling miserable, and dreading to be bored by strangers, a man took a seat beside him and presently said:

'Did you hear the last thing on Horace Greeley?'

'Greeley! Greeley!' said Artemus, 'Horace Greeley! Who is he?'

The man was quiet about five minutes. Pretty soon he said:

'George Francis Train is kicking up a good deal of a row over in England. Do you think they will put him in a Bastile?'

'Train! Train! George Francis Train!' said Artemus, solemnly, 'I never heard of him.'

This ignorance kept the man quiet for fifteen minutes, then he said:

'What do you think about General Grant's chances for the Presidency? Do you think they will run him?'

'Grant! Grant! Hang it, man,' said Artemus, 'you appear to know more strangers than any man I ever saw.'

The man was furious; he walked up the car but at last come back and said:

'You confounded ignoramus, did you ever hear of Adam?'

Artemus Ward looked up and said, 'What was his other name.'

"Why, Biddy," said Mary, "how long are you going to boil those eggs, you've had 'em on ten minutes already?" "Well, faith, an' missus tould me to boil 'em soft, an' I'm goin' to boil 'em till they're soft, if it takes all day."

A young lady in Western New York has declined an offer of marriage from a wealthy lover whose name is Hussey. It is impossible not to admire the spunk of that woman who refuses to be called a Hussey for any man.

A young New York dentist was introduced to a fashionable beauty, and gracefully opened the conversation by saying, "Miss Wilson, I hope that I may consider that we are not entirely unacquainted. I had the pleasure of pulling out a tooth for your father a short time ago."

Tom, a word with you,' "Be quick, then I'm in a hurry.' "What did you give your sick horse t'other day?" "A pint of turpentine.' John hurried home, and administers the same dose to a favorite charger, which, strange to say, dies in half an hour. His opinion of Tom's veterinary ability is somewhat staggered. He meets him the next day. "Well, Tom, I gave my horse a pint of turpentine, and it killed him.' "So it did mine."

The Swiss Times tells the following marvellous story:—"On the occasion of the last annual market in Bernock, St. Gall, Switzerland, an innkeeper, while carving a California ham, came upon a nugget of gold of the size of a walnut. The lucky find, weighing 161 drams, about four ounces, proved to be of the finest gold. It is well known, adds the Times, "that various hard substances find their way into pigs' stomachs, but the discovery of a nugget of pure gold in this way, may be esteemed a novelty."

Ireland.

On the 20th ult., the Alhambra Music Hall, North Street, Belfast, a building calculated to hold several thousand persons, caught fire, together with the adjoining flax store of the Brookfield Linen Company. Both houses were completely gutted, and a great amount of property destroyed.

The Grand Jury of Limerick have been informed by their County Surveyor that it is no longer possible to get men for mac adamizing the roads, owing to the general improvement in the condition and pay of the laborers; and he recommended the employment of machinery to do the work.

At the Clonmel Assizes, an action of breach of promise of marriage, in which Miss Hamilton, of Dublin, was plaintiff, and a gentleman named O'Neil, of Carrick-on-Suir, defendant—and in which damages were laid at £1,000—the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff with £500 damages.

A large and influential meeting, presided over by Mr. John George Adair, High Sheriff of County Donegal, has been held at Lifford, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of the Government purchase of Irish railways. The present system, it was asserted, was unsatisfactory and retarded the prosperity of the country.

A company is organizing in London for the purpose of laying a cable from the coast of Ireland to a point on the coast of New Hampshire, where it is to join the wires of the land telegraph. A contract has been entered into for the manufacture of the cable, which will be 3,060 miles in length, will cost $6,055,000, and it is to be completed early in 1874.

Mr. Justice Keogh does not as yet think it prudent to go on circuit without the protection of a strong military escort. A troop of the 5th dragoons left Dundalk for Drogheda to escort Judge Keogh from the rail way station at Drogheda to the Tholsel, on Monday morning; and on the evening of that day to protect him during his journey to Dunkalk.

An extensive coal bed has been discovered near Lach, on the estate of Col. Irvine. A small stream, running in the valley between the hills, has worn away the soil and laid the coal bare to the view. It was pronounced by Enniskillen merchants quite superior to Leitrim and Dungannon coal, and equal to the best English. It burns brightly, contains much gas and leaves little ashes.

A locked note book that belonged to Dean Swift has recently been discovered, and will be published, for scholars and the curious only, in a small edition, at an early day. It contains very many of the best witticisms and criticisms of the times, in which the polyglotongued Dean flourished besides numerous sketches from nature which the singular divine so "cautiously" portrayed. The collection is to be published in England,

The Marquis of Hartington stated the other night in the British House of Commons that at the Clare Assizes, recently, in Ireland, it was discovered to be the practice of some of the jurors to answer 'Here' for their absent, companions when the panel was called, just as school-boys respond for teeir truant chums; and in one case, after the verdict had been given, it was ascertained that one of the jurors understood no language but Irish, and the foreman could not sign the issue paper because he had never got far enough in his education.

As an instance of the value of lands in the city of London, it is stated that the Company of Drapers have leased 50,000 superficial feet of ground in the rear of their hall at the rate of 5s. a foot per annum for building purposes. This will increase their income to the extent of more than £12,000.

Rules for the Cure of Sheep.

The general agent of the American Emigrant Company gives the following:—

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.
2. Take up ram lambs early in the summer, and keep them up until December 1st, following, when they may be turned out.
3. Drop or take out the lowest bars, thus saving broken limbs.
4. Count every day.
5. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.
6. If a ewe lose her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.
7. Let no hogs eat with sheep in the spring.
8. Give the lambs a little mill feed in time of weaning.
9. Never frighten sheep if possible to avoid it.
10. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather if you can.
11. Separate all weak, or thin, or sick, from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care.
12. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound; and if it is fly time, apply spirits of turpentine daily, and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken bind it up with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.
13. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.
14. Do not let the sheep spoil their wool with chaff or burs.
15. Cut tag-locks early in spring.
16. For scours give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.
17. If one is lame, examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoof if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol, boiled in a little water.
18. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and save carefully the pelt of any sheep that dies.
19. Have at least one good work by you for reference. This will be money in your pocket.

—A young lady fainted when told that over 500,000 men died last year, but was revived by the information that there were 13,000,000 left.

—What's in a name?—An official of the Foreign Office, hearing in dictation the name "Lord John Russell," wrote "*L'or aune ruis-selle.*"

RELAPSE.—Squire: "Why, Pat, what are you doing, standing by the wall of a public house? I thought you were a teetotaller?" Pat: "Yes, yer honor. I'm just listenin' to them impenitent boys drinkin, inside!"

A little girl who had great kindness of heart for all the animal creation, saw a hen preparing to gather her chickens under her sheltering wings, and shouted earnestly; "O don't sit down on thos beautiful little birds, you great, ugly, old rooster.

JUDGING BY APPEARANCES.—A printer whose voice and hearing were considerably impared, but who wished to create as little inconvenience as possible by these defects, found it necessary one day to put a question to a short-sighted fellow-workman in an office which he had just entered. This he did in writing, but was asked, in the proverbial Scotch style of asking, another question instead of answering that put;—"Do you think I am deaf because I wear specs?

CARDING THE COWS.—One would think that a kind-hearted man, when he sees how grateful this operation is to a cow, would be willing to spend a few moments carding her. It pays as well to clean a cow as a horse. All who have fairly tried it find great benefit from the operation. And not one farmer in a hundred makes it a practice to use the card or curry-comb in the cow stable. We know stupid men who laugh at the idea as mere notion of some fancy famers. But in point of fact, no cow can give the best results at the pail unless this matter is attended to especially in winter.

The Horrocks Cocks' Scandal.

The attempt of the friends of Mr. McKellar to father the onus of the appointment of the Rev. Horrocks Cocks upon the Hon. Mr. Carling, in order to relieve the Ontario Government of the odium, is well met in the following article from the London *Free Press*, to which we ask special attention:—

"We are sorry that the letter of the Rev. Horrocks Cocks, addressed to the then Commissioner of Public Works, the Hon. John Carling, was not in our possession at the time we published Mr. Carling's reply. As we have since been furnished with a copy, we judge it right, in the interest of all concerned, to publish both letters, and a simple perusal of these will settle the controversy in the estimation of every man who desires the truth. Indeed, had it not been for the wilful misrepresentations of Mr. McKellar, in the first place, to the effect that he was forced to give the appointment of Emigration Agent to Mr. Cocks, because, by Mr. Carling's promise to the Rev. gentleman, the Government was bound to pursue that course; and in the second place, for the untrue and distorted view of the case submitted to the public by the editor of the Toronto *Globe*, who, as the reputed godfather of the Rev. gentleman, feels bound, in having given him a testimonial of character, to justify his action against the outraged people of Ontario—no necessity for the publication of these letters would have arisen, so far, at least, as this journal is affected. The following is the copy of Mr. Cocks' letter to Mr. Carling, and our readers will please note the dates of each:

"QUEEN'S HOTEL,
"Toronto, 11th Nov., 1871.

"MY DEAR MR. CARLING,—I venture to make a proposition which has sprung from the suggestions of several gentlemen of education and influence in the Province of Ontario. The idea never struck me till it was repeatedly mentioned to me. Canada is but little known in England, and never will be by any written document, however useful and perfect, and it is quite time that the claims of the Dominion, especially Ontario, should be understood, especially so far as the wants of emigration are concerned. I have, at great inconvenience and expense, come to Canada in order to ascertain the truth about matters so little understood, and I have, in the space of time I have been here, done my very best. The proposition is, that I can give an accurate idea of the wants of Canada, that I should visit some 15, 20 or 30 cities in England, such as Bedford, Colchester, Chelmsford, Bury, St. Edmunds, Reigate, Winchester, Salisbury, Dorchester, Bristol, Plymouth, and other large centres, and lecture on "What I saw and heard in Canada." No agent employed by the Government, who is a Canadian, can expect to have his statements implicitly believed, and though I should be called from home, I have been received with so much hospitality and courtesy here, that I should be willing to tell my tale to English audiences *con amore*. The expense of hiring rooms, fees, railway and hotel expenses, printing and advertising, are in England somewhat heavy, and I should be willing, for $30 to $35 cash, averaging the whole. I would also lecture in London. Any deficiency, *and there would be some, I would meet.* Of course, I know more of England, *ten times told*, than any agent, and I could conscientiously advocate the claim of Canada to the agricultural population of the United Kingdom. I have spoken to you of the plan, so that I need say no more. Something more ought to be done, and I shall be willing to take my share of the hardest work.

"Believe me, yours sincerely,
(Signed) "HORROCKS COCKS."

The foregoing is Mr. Cocks' letter, and so far from Mr. Carling having promised him an office, the rev. gentleman did not even ask for one. The utmost of his demand is that in case he should lecture on "What he saw and heard in Canada," in some fifteen or thirty cities in England, Mr. Carling or rather the Ontario Government, would pay him an average of $30 to $35 for each lecture, in order to defray *a part of the expense incurred.* Nothing could be more reasonable, nothing better calculated to show what an active philanthropist and generous friend to Canada is the Rev. Horrocks Cocks. Why he don't wish to be paid all his expenses even, while he cheerfully gives his own labors, mental and physical, for the good of the cause. We now subjoin Mr. Carling's letter, and our readers will observe that it was written after Mr. Carling had retired from office, and therefore when he had no longer any appointments in his gift, even had the gentleman sought one; and also that the affectionate terms in which he addressed Mr. Cocks are only a faithful imitation of that rev. gentleman's very impressive style:—

TORONTO, Dec. 22, 1871.

"MY DEAR MR. COCKS:—

"You will have probably heard that, in consequence of the persistent opposition of the 'Grits' of this Province, we considered it better to resign, which we have done.

"*I regret that I was not afforded an opportunity to bring your proposition forward as it was my intention to do this session.*

"Our appropriation for emigration purposes voted last session had been all absorbed, and I was, therefore, unable to do anything in the matter in which you have taken so much interest, until we should have gone down to the House for fresh supplies.

"I have requested the Secretary, Mr. Edwards, to bring your proposition before my successor, the Hon. Mr. McKellar, *in the hope that he will feel disposed to adopt the suggestion.* You will, doubtless, hear from the Department in due course.

"I am sorry these sudden political changes have brought our correspondence to an end.

"Excuse a very hurried note.

"With kind regards believe me,
"Yours very faithfully,
"JOHN CARLING.

"Rev. Horrocks Cocks,
"19, Eaton Square, London."

In connection with this matter it is only just to mention that, so far as known to us, Mr. Carling has never said a word against the character of Mr. Cocks, nor even against the Ontario Government's availing themselves of the liberal offer to deliver the course of lectures alluded to above. At that time not a breath had been heard in this country against the gentleman's reputation. Mr. McKellar authorised Mr. Cocks, on the 14th of February, 1872, to deliver these lectures, nor can any one blame him for doing so. But Mr. Cocks stood in a very different position before the world, when, on the 2nd December, 1872, nearly a year after, Mr. McKellar addresses him in the following words:—"Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that you have been appointed Commissioner of Emigration for this Province for England and Wales, for the period of twelve months from this date, at a salary of $150 per month, besides necessary travelling expenses, for which you will receive an additional allowance, not exceding $4 per day, and besides *an allowance of $100 for each trip across the Atlantic.*" This is the appointment for which Mr. McKellar is justly blamed. He not only knew the man to be unworthy to represent this country in England, but his very unworthiness made him a more suitable agent for the exceptional kind of work imposed upon him in connection with the charges against Mr. McKellar himself, a duty which Mr. Bethune, in the House, indirectly admitted that he had assumed. This extract forms a queer kind of contrast to the statement made by the editor of the *Globe*, when, in the ardour of his zeal for the defence of his friend Cocks, he says:—"*Mr. Cocks had never received one dollar for his passage money either before or since he was supposed to have applied for a free passage to England at Allan's office.*" And yet by the letter of the Commissioner he is informed that an additional sum of $100 is allowed for each passage across the Atlantic. We leave those who feel disposed to try their hands at such work, to reconcile these statements with each other, and then with truth.

The Red-River Route.

As many persons are contemplating migrating to the Far West of Canada this season, it may be of interest to learn something of the Canadian route. From Mr. Langevin's report we find that the total distance from Fort William to Fort Garry is 451 miles, thus made up: Thunder Bay road, 45; Fort Garry road, 95; navigable sections and portages, 311 miles. The Thunder Bay road was gravelled in several places during the year preceding the report, and, although the soil is mostly of a stiff red clay, easily cut up by vehicles, the road was maintained in a very effective condition. Communication had been greatly facilitated by the improvements made on the Centre section. Dams had been built and excavations made, so as to facilitate the passage of the steam launches and reduce the number of portages. It was intended that two powerful steamboats should ply upon Rainy Lake, Rainy River and Lake of the Woods last season (1872), but the contractors having failed, the contracts had to be cancelled last spring. The building of these boats has since been continued by day labour, and it is said they will be ready in time for this year's operations. The Fort Garry or Dawson road has also been much improved, and travel thereon greatly facilitated.

The arrangements made for the transport of emigrants were quite satisfactory. Steam launches continued to ply on most of the navigable sections, and horses and waggons were fully provided on the different sections of land travel, so as to prevent any delay or inconvenience to travellers. Commodious houses for emigrants have been erected at convenient intervals along the route.

The new rates of passage established by the Department contrast so favorably with the large amount required to reach Fort Garry through the United States—$60 to $80—that the Canadian route to Manitoba must be more generally used when its advantages come to be more largely known.

During the session of Tuesday while in Committee on Supply, the sum of $198,000 was voted to improve the Red River road. Mr. Langevin stated that new storehouses and wharves would have to be provided, as well as increased accommodation for emigrants. The steamers had cost $17,000 more than anticipated, but they would be ready by the opening of the season. That part of the road for fifty-five miles from Thunder Bay would require fresh gravel. The sum of $50,000 was also voted for a bridge over Red River at Fort Garry, the only means of crossing now being by scow, and great inconvenience was experienced thereby. In answer to Mr. Mackenzie, Hon. Mr. Langevin stated that the work would have to be maintained by the Dominion, as the local authorities had not the means.

Increase of Salaries.

Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald has given notice of the following motions for Thursday, the 24th inst.:

"That it is expedient to increase the salaries of the Judges of the several Provinces as follows, viz:—To add 20 per cent to the present salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Courts in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who now receive $5,000 per annum or upwards. To add 25 per cent to the present salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Courts in the Provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and British Columbia, who now receive salaries under $5,000 per annum, except the senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, already sufficiently provided for. To add the sum of $1,000 per annum to the present salary of the presiding Judge of the Court of Error and Appeal for Ontario, being twenty per cent of the increased salary of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of Ontario, the office formerly held by the present presiding Judge of the said Court of Error and Appeal.

"That the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, having, at its now last session, enacted that the Supreme Court for that Province shall be composed of one Chief Justice and twenty-five Puisne Judges, instead of one Chief Justice and nineteen Puisne Judges, as at present, it is expedient to provide that the twenty-five Puisne Judges shall receive the salaries following, that is to say:—Ten Puisne Judges of the said Court, $4,000 per annum each; twelve Puisne Judges of the said Court, $3,700 per annum each; three Puisne Judges of the said Court, $2,800 per annum each, and that to such several last mentioned salaries shall be added the increase of twenty five per cent.

"That it is expedient to amend the Act 32 and 33 Vic. cap. 8, sec. 5, respecting the salaries and travelling allowances of the County Court Judges in the Provinces of Ontario and New Brunswick, and to provide that, except in the County of York in the Province of Ontario, and the County of St. John in the Province of New Brunswick, the salary of each County Court Judge to be hereafter appointed shall be $2,000 per annum, and $1,000 for travelling expenses, and that the salary of any County Court Judge, or of the Judge of the District of Algoma, hereafter appointed or heretofore appointed, and not having heretofore received a salary exceeding $2,000 per annum, shall, after a period of —years of such service as such County Court Judge, be $2,400 per annum, with the travelling allowances aforesaid, and in each of the said counties of York and St. John the salary of any County Judge hereafter appointed shall be $2,400, with $200 for travelling expenses, and the salary of the present Judge of the County Court of the County of St. John shall be the sum last aforesaid. The salary of the present Judge of the County Court of the said County of York remaining as it was. That the salary of last Junior Judge of a County Court in either of the said Provinces shall be $2,000 per annum, with $200 for travelling expenses.

"That it is expedient to provide that in case any Judge of a County Court in either of the Provinces of Ontario or New Brunswick becomes, after having continued in seat of office of Judge of a County Court in either of the said Provinces for fifteen years or upwards, afflicted with permanent infirmity, disabling him from the due execution of his office, then in case such Judge resigns his office, Her Majesty may by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, vacating the seat; period of office; and his disability from permanent infirmity duly to execute his office, grant unto such County Judge an annuity equal to two-thirds of the annual salary of what he was in receipt of at the time of his resignation, to commence immediately after his resignation and to continue throughout during his natural life and be payable *pro rata*, for any period less than a year during such continuance out of any unappropriated moneys, forming part of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada.

"That the several increases of salaries and other changes proposed in the foregoing resolutions shall take effect and be computed from and after the 1st day of January in this present year.

"That it is expedient to provide for payment to the members of the Senate and of the House of Commons of an increased indemnity, and, in pursuance thereof, to repeal the 1st section of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 3, and to substitute in lieu thereof, and to be read as the first section of the said Act, the following section, that is to say, 'in each session of Parliament there shall be allowed to each member of the Senate and of the House of Commons attending at such session $10 for each day's attendance, if the session do not extend beyond thirty days, and if the session extends beyond thirty days, then there shall be payable to each member of the Senate and of the House of Commons attending at such session a sessional allowance of one thousand dollars and no more.

"That the deduction provided by the fourth and fifth sections of said Act shall be at the rate of eight dollers per day in lieu of five dollars per day as in the said section mentioned, but in lieu of the six dollars mentioned in the third and fifth sections of the said Act, the sum of ten dollars should be taken and read as part of the said section respectively.

"That the foregoing provisions in respect to such sessional allowance shall apply to this present session as well as to future sessions of Parliament.

"That it is expedient to increase the salaries of the Speakers of the Senate and the House of Commons respectively, to the sum of $4,000 per annum.

Marine and Fisheries.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell's Marine and Fisheries Report for the year ending 30th June, 1872, is a voluminous, able and interesting work. The number of new light-houses in inland waters and on the coasts, erected since confederation, including those under contract, is 142. There are four new light ships, and eighteen steam fog whistles. The granting of certificates of competency and service to Canadian masters and mates has proved useful in Canada and Britain. Crimping is referred to, with the steps taken to combat it last summer in Quebec and legislate on the subject. Mr. Mitchell recognising the usefulness of daily weather signals and reports thinks the system should be extended in Canada, and storm signals established at the principal lake and sea ports. Yet a large money vote would be required. The total amount of money expended by this Department, on the various branches of the public service, administered by it, during the fiscal year, ended 30th June last, was $642,591 08, while the amount voted was $698,616.65. The total number of persons on the outside of the Department during last year was 1,085.

Family Matters.

Roses.—Put some powdered charcoal around the roots of your roses. It will improve their color.

A Good Baking-Powder is composed of 9 oz. bi-carbonate of soda, 8oz. of tartaric acid, and 10oz. of rice or fine wheat flour.

Chloric Ether is made by mixing one part of chloroform with six parts of rectified alcoholic spirits. It is excellent for outward application in neuralgia and toothache.

Good Milking.—Each cow should have a steady milker, be milked as fast as possible, and all the milk drawn. There is a loss of one-third in many dairies by the lazy, hap-hazard way in which cows are milked. Many persons sit down in the milking-yard and go through some long yarn, and are from ten to twenty minutes milking one cow, when it should be done in less than five.

Preservation of Cut Flowers.—It is stated that cut flowers may be kept fresh for any length of time by the introduction of a spoonful of powdered charcoal into the water contained in the vessel in which they are placed. Neither charcoal nor water require renewal, the latter remaining limpid.

Ink Stains.—Milk will remove, if applied immediately, all ink stains from woollen materials. We have repeatedly extracted ink from a cloth table-cover, carpet, flannel, dress, and other like articles, by simply pouring a little ink on the spot, and then with a clean cloth rubbing it dry.

Salt for Horses' Feet.—Common salt absorbs moisture from the atmosphere; hence it has been, in some instances, applied with great success for keeping the hard-bound hoofs of horses moist. The hoofs of some horses become dry, and oftentimes crack, thereby rendering them lame, if the animals are driven on hard roads. By bathing the hoof and fetlock joint with a salt brine, three times a day, lameness from the above cause will be avoided. It is a common practice with some blacksmiths to rasp cracked hoofs, in order to render them more tough; but salt brine is far superior to rasping for effecting this object.

To Preserve Fresh Meat from the Fly, and Taint during Summer.—Procure purified pyroligneous acid from the druggist, and brush the meat lightly over the surface with a feather. Treat hams and hocks in the same way, but with the impure acid, and it will improve the flavour and soundness of the meat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 24.—There is a rumor in London this evening that the Earl D'Elawarr has committed suicide.

The trial of the celebrated Tichborne claimant on a charge of perjury began to-day.

The extensive biscuit factory of Peck & Frear was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss very heavy.

NEW YORK, April 24—A London special, of the 23rd, says the Epsom spring meeting was brought to a close to-day. "Mornington" won the grand Metropolitan stakes. A Dutch skater, a last year's winner, was second, and "Uhlan" a good third. The race was a handicap, twenty-five sovereigns each, two hundred added. Twelve horses started. "Mornington" had also won the City and Suburban stakes.

LONDON, April 24—A despatch from Khartoun says intelligence reached there that Sir Samuel Baker and wife, who were reported murdered in the interior of Africa, are safe at Falvokia.

A despatch from Madrid says that the temporary retirement of President Figueras and the appointment of Senor Pisymargall to administer the duties of the Executive Office has caused intense excitement in Madrid. A rising of the population is imminent.

The report that Earl de la Warr had committed suicide proves well founded. His body was found this morning in the river Cam.

The Prince of Wales left London to-night for Vienna.

A despatch from Madrid to-day says the City is quieter. There is less apprehension of an outbreak.

LONDON, April 25.—A despatch from Paris says the *Gaulois* announces that the commune has been proclaimed in Madrid. No confirmation of this report has been received in London.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 23.—The Permanent Committee of the National Assembly held a session to-day. Ministers were present at the meeting, and hopes are now entertained that an agreement will be reached between these two branches of the Government.

Gen. Pavia has resigned the Captain-Generalship of Madrid.

It is rumored that the troops promenaded the streets of the city during the day, as though trouble of some kind had been apprehended. All the shops were open. There was a great assemblage outside of the Hall of Congress, where the permanent Committee was in session but there was no disturbance.

The National Guard occupy a strategic position, and are held in readiness for any emergency.

NEW YORK, April 24—The *Herald's* cable despatch from Madrid says: "Madrid is full of conflict of parties. Recently there was a definite division of the political elements, each taking sides for and against the Permanent Commission, by which body the Assembly hoped to control the Ministry. Lerrano apparently hoped to determine the balance against the Ministry by a *coup d'Etat*, through a military demonstration and pronouncements in favor of the Party of Order and against the dissolution of the Permanent Commission. His plan failed because, at the critical moment, the soldiers fraternized with the people and the volunteers proved faint hearted. Disorders began on Wednesday night.

Contreras, lately Captain General of Catalonia, was fired at near the Plaza Torros by the volunteers, who had taken up arms in defence of the Permanent Commission and held the building. At 9 p. m. six batteries of artillery and mitrailleuses were turned on the position held by these volunteers, and they were summoned to surrender, which they did at midnight.

The Ministry in Council, recognizing that the Permanent Commission was the source of reactionary agitation, called on the Commission defenders.

The Reds, becoming violent, forced their list into the presence of the Commission, but the members of the Ministry protected the Commissioners from the obnoxious individuals. The Reds have posted themselves at every street corner, holding possession of the city.

It is variously reported that Seasons has been thrown into prison and that he has left the city.

—It is proposed to substitute tea for brandy in the Russian army, and a committee of specialists are preparing a report upon the comparative merits of the two beverages.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, April 23—This evening Mrs. Annie Hennessy, 26 years of age, wife of Geo. Hennessy, a respectable shopkeeper on Third Street, during a fit of insanity killed her two children—George, aged 3 years, and Francis, aged 5 months. The mother, who for some time had been afflicted with religious mania, had choked them and then roasted their bodies on the stove. She was sent to the Hospital.

ATCHESON, Ks., April 23—The correspondent of the *Daily Champion*, writing from Arkansas City, says that a man named Thompson moved there on the 20th, who states that on the 11th inst. he was robbed by a band of Indians near Medicine Lodge Creek and his four companions were killed. While at Caldwell he was told that some others were killed on Medicine Lodge Creek by Indians about the same time his companions were attacked.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, to-night, says the Indians on the Upper Columbia, Snake, and Lewis Rivers are well posted on Modoc affairs, and are indulging extravagantly in war-paint and war dances. Their conduct is menacing. The troops in Oregon will probably prevent or punish any overt act.

In Sonora troops are making vigorous war against the Apaches from Arizona, and expect to diminish depredations materially.

NEW YORK, 24.—Robert P. Bleakly, who shot and killed his niece Maud Merril in a house of ill-fame, said yesterday, when called to plead, "I am guilty, I killed my niece, I am not insane, and if it was wrong to kill her I will suffer the consequence."

ST. LOUIS, April 24—A special to the *Democrat*, from Denison, Texas, says: It is believed that a train with government supplies for Fort Griffin, from Denison, on the 13th, consisting of eight waggons, was captured by the Indians. Four of the eight men who were with the train are said to have been killed, and two wounded.

CHICAGO, April 24.—A. Debelloy, a member of the Board of Trade, shot himself in the head to-night, and will die. He was a French Marquis. Depression in business was the cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—General Jefferson C. Davis leaves here for the seat of the Mcood war to-morrow. General Hardie, from the Inspector-General's Department, accompanies him.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, April 24.—The fire last night destroyed over thirty buildings. Loss about $75,000; insurance, not over $20,000.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Officers of the New York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad state that the corporation has been reorganized with a view to prosecuting the enterprise. The capital stock is to be increased to five millions. An agent is now in Europe negotiating the sale of securities. The road will be a competing line with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad on the west shore of the Hudson River.

Rumors prevail that the Erie investigating Committee will present a bill to the Legislature, prohibiting the formation of any closer relations between the Erie, and Atlantic and Great Western Railways. Erie will not object, it is said, if the application of the bill is made general.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A special from Rome says the Pope is again very ill.

Robert P. Bleakly, the murderer of his niece, attempted suicide this morning by cutting the arteries in his arm with a razor. The physicians saved him.

TOPEKA, Ks., April 25.—Parties from Barbour County give no account of Indian troubles in that county. Travellers are constantly passing between Medicine Lodge and Hutchinson, and there is no trouble there whatever.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—The strike of crispins and gas men has substantially ended.

There were several brief snow squalls here to-day. A few miles north of the city two inches of snow fell about noon.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 25.—In the supreme court here to-day, Albert W. Smith was convicted of the murder, in the first degree, of Chas. D. Sackett, at Westfield, on the 20th of November last. He will be sentenced to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—John. J. Murphy was executed at Stockton to-day, for the murder of Patrick Murray five years ago.

Hints About Spring Work.

April is a busy month for farmer and gardener. Though "better late than never," it will be hard to overtake work which should have been done last month. A day lost now will hurt. It is to be hoped that no one is so careless as not to have decided what crops are to be grown, nor so shiftless as not to be ready to begin the work to be done.

Do look to the animals which have come through a severe winter. Even well cared for animals require more attention now than in winter. Feed and clean them well, water regularly, and don't be in haste to turn them out of doors. Let the grass grow. Watch the calving cows. Record births. Raise no more stock than your farm can support. Take care of the lambs. Feed carrots and oats to horses to strengthen them for their work. Groom regularly, and keep the stables scrupulously clean. Feed oxen and steers roots and other strengthening food plentifully, and do not have them lying down before the plow and harrow. Care for the chickens. Clean their houses. Dry muck, if spread frequently on the floor, will prevent noxious gases from pervading the air. Examine springs and drinking places for cattle, and put them in order.

MANURES.—It is to be hoped that measures were thoroughly prepared and composted during winter. If you have muck, throw it on the liquid portions. It is a fixer. Manures must not be so exposed that the dashing rains will wash everything soluble out of them. Let the soluble elements find their way to the soil, rather than to creeks and rivers. Economy, or the want of it here, is enough to make a nation rich or poor. It will not pay to let manures flow to creeks and rivers, and then go to the Guano Islands to get them back again. Cart manures to convenient places, and all the better if they are protected by a coating of earth till ready for use. Spread no more than can be plowed in each day, especially on hill sides. All manures not used in the spring should be thoroughly composted and protected for future use.

FENCES.—Examine tools and see that they are in good working order. There is often much time lost in looking for nuts and bolts, when, perhaps the hurry of work may press. Count plow lines, and plow and ox chains. Do not be looking for them when you should be starting in good cheer with "God speed the plow." If harrow teeth are loose, make them fast, but not with a wisp of hay, to have them falling out anywhere and everywhere, thus causing a loss of time to driver and team, while the former is searching for them, perhaps all over a ridge of land from one end of the field to the other. Such would not be practical farming.

SOILING.—Clover grown on very rank land for soiling will be excellent for working and other animals in hot weather, when it may be fed in cool stables, thus obviating the necessity, at noon-time, of letting them loose in distant pastures, and also preventing waste of time and trouble in catching them when they are wanted to resume work. Vetches and oats are good for soiling, and so are millet, Indian corn, rye, rye grass, etc., etc.—*N. Y. Pen and Plow.*

TO MAKE SALT PORK FRESH.—Place the slices in a pan of sour milk, soak over night, and in the morning wash them with cold water; fry as usual, and you will have fresh pork for breakfast. Pork may also be freshened by boiling in sour or sweet milk, without previously soaking it.—M.D.B., *Knowlesville, N. Y.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—There seems to be little reason to doubt that public opinion in Prince Edward Island has completely changed round in favor of Confederation, and that no opposition worth considering will be offered to the acceptance of the terms offered by the Dominion. The new Government will have the matter pretty much their own way. The Island *Argus*, of the 15th inst., says:—"We believe the state of the country will be found to be such that Confederation cannot be very long postponed. The sooner the new Government can get to work, and make arrangements for entering the Union, the better for all concerned.

—Three shocks of earthquake of considerable violence were felt at Cornwall yesterday afternoon, the 25th, between two and three o'clock.

Lullaby.

Baby, what do the blossoms say
Down in the garden walk?
They nod and they bow in the twilight gray;
Pray can you hear them talk?
They say: "O, darling baby bright,
We are going to sleep; good night! good night!
For the lullaby breezes have come to sing
How God takes care of everything."
Sleep! Sleep!

Baby, what does the robin say?
Do you hear his evening song?
He sits and sings his sunset lay
With a heart all blithe and strong.
He sings: "Good night, my baby dear,
Sleep soft, sleep well, and do not fear;
For somehow I know, as I sit and sing,
That God takes care of everything."
Sleep! sleep!

Baby, what does the cricket say?
Do you hear his measured voice?
He says: "The sun has gone away,
And I've come out to rejoice;
For the cold dews fall upon the grass,
And the fire-flies whisper as they pass,
Cricket, cricket, come out and sing
How God takes care of everything."
Sleep! sleep!

Baby, what are your mother's words,
As you nestle upon her breast?
She says: "Come hither, my sweetest of birds,
For you must seek your nest,
The flowers and the robins have gone to sleep,
The crickets and glow-worms their watches keep;
And your mother will sit by your cradle and sing
That God takes care of everything."
Sleep! sleep!

SEASONABLE.

"The first bird of spring attempted to sing;
But, ere he had sounded a note,
He fell from the limb—a dead bird was him,
The music had friz in his throat."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

In the House to-day, a number of bills received second and third readings, and other bills were advanced various stages.

In reply to Mr. Edgar the Hon. Mr. Langevin stated that the naval reserve lands were transferred to the Government, on condition that they should be kept as reserves; but there was no condition in the transfer that the lands should not be located or leased.

In reply to Mr. Landerkin, Hon. Mr. Tupper stated that it was not the intention of the Government to reduce the per centage now charged on money orders.

In reply to Mr. Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Tilley stated that the Government had provided for the redemption of mutilated currency notes by the Receiver General.

A very important discussion took place upon a motion offered by Mr. Charlton, to have a geographical exploration and geological survey made of the fertile belt and Northwest Territory during the present year. The speakers from both sides of the House admitted the desirability of having the work thoroughly done, and the character of the resources of the Dominion well advertised in the most important countries in Europe from which it was desirable to attract emigration to Canada. The discussion turned on the best means of encouraging emigration, and of keeping emigrants in the country after their arrival. The vast mineral and coal wealth of the Territory was dilated on, and the expediency of building roads through it was advocated. Mr. E. B. Wood spoke in condemnatory language of the Pacific Railway, finding fault particularly with the terms of its charter. He considered that the duty of the hour was to abandon "a mad scheme of a mad Government," and adopt the water route. He also thought that the construction of the Pacific road should have been placed in the hands of a commission rather than in those of private individuals.

Sir John Macdonald quoted from the Journals of the House of 1871 to show that Mr. Wood was a consenting party to the resolution providing that the Pacific Railway should be constructed and worked by a private company, and not by commissioners.

Mr. Wood did not deny this, but went on to argue that he did not consent to the land grants, when he was again taken up by the Premier, who read again from the Journals to show that he had voted that liberal land grants, and such sums of money as would not increase taxation, should be granted to the company. Mr. Wood being cornered, looked embarrassed, and much to the amusement of the House, endeavored to prove that circumstances had changed since he gave the votes. The discussion had not concluded when the House rose for recess.

After recess, the Grand Trunk Arrangements Act Bill was read a third time and passed.

A large number of bills were read a second time.

The second reading of the Bill for the better protection of navigable streams and rivers was read a second time. Mr. Cartwright, in introducing it, said that lumbermen had been in the habit of discharging the rubbish of their mills into rivers, and the result had been a considerable obstruction of the streams. The saw dust flung into the Ottawa River alone had been estimated by the Commissioner at 3,000,000 cubic feet, and he was aware of some streams in which the water [illegible] had been reduced from eighteen feet to two feet. He was prepared to make any reasonable modification of the bill to prevent its immediate enforcement. In New Brunswick the mills were compelled to consume their own sawdust, and he protested against any of these offences being allowed to obstruct our great streams.

Mr. Bowell reported from the East Toronto Election Committee, asking leave to adjourn until the 29th of April, which was granted.

The House then adjourned at 11.30.

THURSDAY, April 24.

In the House after the transaction of routine business, the House was moved into Committee on the resolution subjecting the change of gauge on the Intercolonial Railway. A vigorous debate ensued, during which the Opposition assailed the Government for not having made the change of gauge last year. The Ministers explained that the circumstances of the case were such that it was impossible to do so this year, in consequence of the determination of the Grand Trunk Company to do [illegible] this year. A passage-at-arms occurred between the Hon. Mr. Tupper and Mr. Mackenzie, the latter of whom was lashed by the former without mercy for his pompous audacity in claiming to be the most enlightened statesman in the world, when in fact he was afraid to face the music of fair discussion in the presence of his opponents. The speech of the Hon. Dr. Tupper was cheered to the echo.

The resolution was passed, and a bill founded upon the same introduced and advanced a stage.

Several items of the appropriations were passed in committee; and the House resolved to sit to morrow (Saturday), from 1 to 6 o'clock.

FRIDAY, April 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Costigan explained that he had absented himself from the House on account of the [illegible] Kent, N.B., Election Committee, because his presence would have committed him to what he believed to be an illegal proceeding, namely, taking evidence about the [illegible] attached to the petition. He had taken this step in order to get the opinion of the House on the matter.

After some discussion, Mr. Daly moved that the explanation of Mr. Costigan be accepted and that he be excused.

To this Mr. Blake moved an amendment to the effect that the conduct of the Committee was [illegible], under the circumstances, and that the [illegible] and the resolution was adopted [illegible].

Mr. Mackenzie then brought up the question which had occupied so much of the time of the House on the previous day, with reference to his conduct at Strathroy in endeavoring to prevent Hon. Mr. Tupper from speaking, and quoted from a letter from a gentleman from Strathroy denying that it was a Grit meeting, which Dr. Tupper attended, and [illegible] that Mr. Mackenzie did not at the time object to it on this occasion.

Hon. Mr. Tupper, after passing some remarks on Mr. Mackenzie's conduct, read a letter which he had received from Mr. A. J. Macdonald, who happened to be in the gallery of the House when the debate took place the night before. The latter stated that Mr. Robb, the chairman of the first Committee on the occasion, told him (Mr Macdonald) that it was [illegible] a public dinner, that if it had not been for Mr. Tupper the meeting would not have been held. Mr. Tupper [illegible] a large number of [illegible] Strathroy, [illegible] Mr. Mackenzie.

After a little display of temper on the part of Mr. Mackenzie the matter dropped. The principal part of the balance of the evening was taken up by the Controverted Elections Bill, the House being in Committee. With the exception of [illegible] the sections of the bill were adopted, and the Committee rose and reported.

SATURDAY, April 26.

The House of Commons met on Saturday at one o'clock. After routine, Mr. E. B. Wood made some remarks in allusion to the *Mail*.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the items under the heads of Lighthouse and Coast Service and Fisheries were passed without much discussion.

After several measures had been advanced a stage, Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Mr Mackenzie, said he would press upon the Committee on Expiring Laws the expediency of reporting in favor of the continuance of the Insolvency Law. If they so reported, and the report was adopted by Parliament, the Government would accept it as an evidence that Parliament approved of the principle of an Insolvency Law, and in recess would endeavor to frame as perfect a measure as possible, which they would submit next session as a permanent Insolvency Law.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

MONDAY, April 28.

In the Senate, the Bill providing for the taking of evidence before Parliamentary Committees, under oath, was read a second time, passed through Committee, and ordered for a third reading to-day.

In the House of Commons, after several measures had been advanced a stage, some discussion took place on the bill to extend the powers of the Montreal Telegraph Company, the point raised being that the proposed legislation would interfere with the rights of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The bill was read a second time and passed through Committee.

After recess, Sir John Macdonald stated that it was the intention of the Government to form a boundary police in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

A debate took place on a motion to go into Committee, made by Mr. Killam, on a resolution respecting the transfer of certain Government branch railways to private individuals. Mr. Killan contended at some length that the lines he referred to were worked at a loss by the Government, and that the arrangement would be better in the hands of private individuals.

Sir John Macdonald said that as it was a matter involving the surrender of Government property it was necessary to have His Excellency's sanction before any action could be taken. He promised that the Government would consider the matter, and, if possible, bring down a measure advising the surrender of the roads in question.

The debate was then, on Sir John Macdonald's suggestion, adjourned.

Mr. Dorion withdrew his motions in reference to *employes* of the House connected with the press, being satisfied with the action of the Speaker.

Mr. Rymal's motion for papers touching an amnesty in favor of the murderers of Thomas Scott, brought about a debate on the Scott murder.

The motion was carried.

After the transaction of some other business, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 29.

In the Senate a large amount of business was transacted, and among the bills passed was that providing for the examination of witnesses on oath before Parliamentary Committees.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Blake, Sir John Macdonald said the Government had not decided when they would submit to Parliament the clause in the Pacific Railway Charter requiring ratification, the reason being that they were daily expecting a communication as to the progress of the delegation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in England.

In Committee of the Whole on the bill respecting deck loads, Mr. Palmer contended that the principle of the bill was vicious, but it might not prove very objectionable as its provisions could be very easily evaded. He advocated the principle of inspection of ships, and concluded by urging for a Committee of Enquiry.

Mr. Young, of Montreal, argued at considerable length in favor of the bill, and suggested that ships should not be allowed to carry deck loads after the 1st of September, instead of the 1st of October, as the bill provided.

After some discussion, Mr. Young, of Montreal, moved an amendment that the 1st of September be substituted for the 1st of October.

This amendment was lost, and the bill passed through Committee.

Several measures were advanced a stage, after which the House went into Committee of Supply and passed the items under the heads, of Indians, Miscellaneous, and those under internal revenue for Customs.

The House adjourned at 1:20 a. m.

THE MODOC WAR.

A Fight with the Savages.

A Reconnoitering Party Outwitted.

The Whites in a Trap.

Slaughter of the Troops.

The Bodies Mutilated by the Indians.

Forty-nine Killed and Wounded out of Sixty-nine.

NEW YORK, April 29.

The *Herald's* special from the Lava Beds, dated the 26th, says: The force under Capt Thomas, which started to reconnoitre the position held by the Modocs, numbered sixty-nine men. The object was mainly to find out how the Modocs were situated, and whether mortars could be used against them.

As the troops approached the Lava Beds, the command was brought to halt, and the men allowed to take rest. Accounts of the first fire differ, some saying five or six shots were fired, and others only four. But Ticknor states positively that it came from a party of Indians who occupied the bluff Major Thomas immediately threw his men into skirmishing order, with Lieutenant Wright's company on the right. The latter, however, had not got into position before they were flanked to the right by a party of fourteen other Indians. The cross-fire on Wright's men proved very demoralizing, and they broke back in confusion, leaving their gallant leader in an exposed condition, and supported by a few of his non-commissioned officers.

In the meantime another small party of Indians had obtained a position to the left and opened fire. It was a fearful trap, and the first four shots were only fired to draw the troops more directly between the fire of the Indians.

On the right and left the rout was complete, and, with the exception of the officers and non-commissioned officers, the majority of whom lay stretched on the rocks with their life blood ebbing fast away, the watchword was, "*Sauve qui pent!*" Confused and demoralized, they became a prey to the Modocs, who shot them down like so many frightened deers. That a party of sixty-nine men should be almost surrounded by Indians without their being aware of a sign of Indians, as far as they could see, will give an idea of the nature of the ground on which these Indians fight.

During the night the Indians were creeping through the rocks to scalp and strip the dead soldiers. Col. Greene moved forward his line to the place indicated and then hid. Near some sage brush were the bodies of Major Thomas, Lieut. Howe, Acting Surgeon Sunig, Sergeant Rower and six others. Col. Wright's body lay a little to the left. On the right was Lieut. Hanes, severely wounded, and the bodies of fifty of his men stripped of all their clothing. Forty-nine were killed and wounded out of the command of sixty-nine men.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A despatch from Yreka to-night says: People in that place and neighborhood are leaving. Men are arming under apprehension of a general Indian war.

Mendon Hall's troops, numbering 130 men, were expected to join Gillen last night. No further news from the front.

A WORD TO PARENTS.—Never force a child's appetite, particularly in the warmer season, when the physical system loses much of its vitality. It is too common, with parents and guardians, to treat the repugnance of children to certain articles of food as a mere caprice to be ever ruled and corrected. Even a caprice in such matters should not be altogether slighted, as it is probably an indication of a particular state of organism which it might be harmful to disregard. If the repugnance be constant, it indicates a positive unfitness in the food. That which is wholesome to many, is not wholesome to all. On the other hand, if children desire certain articles of food, place them within their reach, under the wisest restrictions, of course. Natural instinct can be carefully followed in such cases, as a general rule.

For the Intelligencer.

FROM BERMUDA.

MR. EDITOR, SIR, In order to make good my word, I shall strain a point and transmit to the *Intelligencer* a few more scattered thoughts and facts about this small but very important Colony.

We frequently hear of persons unacquainted with back woods life getting lost in the forest, simply because they did not take the necessary precautions to blaze the trees on their way in, or perhaps the thought of their return was completely lost in that of the chase. In due time a bee line is made for the clearance, but to their horror, after travelling for hours, till they behold his majesty, the king of day, rapidly descending in the west, when just visible through the foliage of the surrounding scenery, and about to take an evening's farewell of his anxious admirers, and darkness rapidly circumscribing their own visions, then and not till then, does some object near by apprise them of the fact that they were all those weary hours describing a simple figure in geometry, known as a circle. On account of the sudden approach of the mail steamer the other day, I did not go over the work I cut out for myself at the commencement of my last letter, for the same reason, I did not take a copy of what I had done, consequently I fear I shall be found, like the hunter in the chase, describing a somewhat similar circle.

As my object is to write facts, not fiction, I must correct an error, though slight, which I fell into in my last. I represented the stone as being all soft, which is not the case. A few beds of white flinty sand-stone are found, but on account of the expense of working, it is only used in some few of the fortifications.

Ireland Island is the name given to that on which stands the dockyard. It is one mile long and a quarter mile broad; here, also, is the Naval Establishment. The rest of the Island is occupied with storehouses, officer's and artisan's residences. The Hospital which is a very conspicuous and picturesque establishment, is situated on the highest point of it; but the most important work is the Breakwater, which encloses an inner harbor of about six acres, in which floats the Dry Dock mentioned in my last. It is an immense wall running parallel with the main dock, about twenty feet wide on top and about fifty feet deep to the bottom sloping upward at an angle of about forty-five degrees. It was built by convicts prior to the year 1861, when this place ceased to be a convict station. Many a tale of cruelty is remembered by the inhabitants performed by domineering officials over their unhappy victims, followed by acts of insubordination which occasionally threw a gloom over the place. But there is a pen and ink sketch just come to light, which is to be found in the Sanitary report issued for the year 1872, and referring to seasons of epidemic the last of which was in 1864, when the notorious Dr. Blackburn was detected here in some very suspicious work.

And, sir, with your permission, I beg to remark, *en passant*, if the records alluded to be any criterion by which to judge of the treatment of those unfortunates when here, it speaks volumes discreditable to the then authorities. I have no more inclination to write, perhaps than you have to print details which might be collected from different sources on this subject, but will just ask you to picture to yourself thousands of human beings, after working all day in the rays of a broiling sun, where the thermometer for six months of the year ranges from eighty-five in the shade to one hundred and forty in the sun, stowed away in ill-ventilated old condemned hulks, whose very timbers, not to mention foreign decayed matter, were so rotten that they were enough to breed distemper of themselves. One or two quotations from the first and second pages of the report will be sufficient for this purpose; before doing so, I think it but justice to say that Bermuda can boast of as fine and healthy a climate as any place on or south of that latitude. With regard to the convicts, the Coromandel hulk in which 222 cases of yellow fever occurred, may pe inferred from what is said of it by Mr. Anderson, C. E.

"She is believed to have been about 80 years old when she was broken up, and to have been here nearly thirty years occupied as a hulk. She was very rotten, and in the bottom was from 12 to 18 inches of sludgy matter. The timbers from the lower part of the ship when laid in the naval yard, and the sludgy matter when wheeled across it in barrows gave out most offensive odors and for three or four weeks, I had suffered from headaches daily whilst exposed to its influence.

With regard to the "Thames Hulk" lying in the harbor of St. Georges in which there were 63 deaths in one season, her surgeon says "this hulk had been for many years placed on a bank in St. Georges within a few feet of the shore, at the east end of the harbor, whose ventilation at certain periods was most imperfect, the accumulation for many years of animal and vegetable matter in a state of decomposition surrounded and formed a bed for the hulk. These masses partially exposed at low tides and subject to the influence of a vertical sun *was, in my opinion, sufficient from the malaria emitted, to generate disease.*"

Is it any wonder that every time I pass by the place, and cast my eyes on those immense superstructures, particularly the Breakwater, that I think of the unfortunate builders—methinks I see John Mitchell, a man of education and refinement, whose father was an expounder of the Sacred Volume, passing the parapet as in days of yore, looking anxiously out over the deep blue sea towards Old Ireland, the home of his youth, and for what! For loving his unfortunate country not wisely but too well.

Sir, I have digressed, I hope I have not seriously offended; you know our characteristics. I could no more go by the subject without passing a remark, than a certain friend of mine could pass by even a comrade's head, if protruding through a broken pane, without having a slash at it.

All surface water here, or that obtained by digging is brackish. The military in addition to their wells of which they have a few to guard against an extreme case, have provided immense tanks at the different departments for the purpose of supplying the navy. The buildings being all covered with stone, and kept properly whitewashed protects the water from getting sour or putrid, consequently rain water is used for all domestic purposes, is clear, bright and palatable.

Exclusive of the military or naval department, which varies from 3,000 to 10,000, the population is about 12,500, five-eighths of which are colored. The Legislature consists of three branches as in Canada. None but the members or the Assembly are elected by the people; and for about every 350 of the inhabitants, making thirty-six in all who, together with the members of the Council, are paid $2 50 per day while on duty. The necessity for so large a body to represent 12,000 inhabitants appears strange and an unnecessary burden on the people. But on enquiry, I find that the interests of the Imperial Government occasionally clash with that of the Colonial; consequently that number is really necessary to counteract the powerful influence of the former. Real Estate, to the amount of two hundred and forty pounds, qualifies a representative, and sixty pounds that of an elector. It is found necessary to keep the qualification of an elector to that standard to protect the white population from being overpowered by the colored vote, as their interests also occasionally clash. No mills or factories here, and no need for them. Though small the country, its agricultural resources are wonderful: about 12,000 acres in all, one-fifth of which are under cultivation in small plots throughout the surrounding vallleys. Occasionally you hear the words farm and farming used, but there is no such here as understood in Canada, but all gardening. Three crops a year is not an unusual thing, the crop coming in this month is the best and is shipped immediately to New York, Boston and other places, finding ready sale at good prices. It consists principally of Irish and sweet potatoes, onions, tomatoes and arrowroot. Some 8,000 boxes of tomatoes have already been shipped up to this date. The proceeds last year amounted to £62,000 sterling, mostly shipped in the months of April and May. It is not to be understood that this amount can be spared, but being composed of mostly perishable articles, is shipped as soon as soon as taken from the garden. The atmosphere here is very damp and salt, and all produce, more particularly vegetables and fruit perish very soon.

There is a local telegraph here, constructed for the military department, but any person can use it by paying the ordinary fee; but no ocean telegraph, nor banking house; two things badly wanting, and I may as well add a third, regular weekly steam communication between here and New York. As regards those three indispensables, they are far behind the age. On the first count, I acquit them, not so on the other two, I do not intend to offend in passing judgment, therefore, shall not be severe. Some few monied men, who do a little petty exchange and lending at exorbitant rates, and having some considerable influence in the place, discountenance all such modern and suspicious innovations. I am informed that there is an immense amount of money here, but I do not know that a very great deal changes hands, perhaps more than any other place of the kind for its size, and as no paper money is in use, it is found necessary on most occasions to buy exchange, for which you have to pay 1½ to 2 per cent—even on New York.

There are many ship owners here, but no steamship owners. The ship owners are jealous of steam, but their sailing vessels are not competent to do the business and, like dogs in the manger, they will neither get steam themselves nor encourage others to do it. It is not an unusual thing to be shut in from the outside world for a month and frequently six weeks. The Government offers a small subsidy to a steamer, but it finds a difficulty in getting a suitable one. Owners of sailing vessels are sure to throw every obstacle in the way, but the day is fast approaching when even Bermudan sailing vessels will have to clear the track for a regular line of steamers. Should I presume to advise I would say take time by the forelock; sell off all their antique modeled schooners, brigs and brigantines, or put them on some other route and invest in two good iron steamships of about 600 or 800 tons burden each. Such vessels can be had on the Clyde fully rigged and fit to go to sea for about $110 per ton. A weekly line can then be formed with New York, which will obviate all disadvantage and losses to producers and shippers and be a great accommodation to those outsiders whose business or pleasure prompts them to call this way.

Now, Sir, to ensure this a reading, I feel somewhat inclined to draw it to a close, though leaving much general information untouched, which, in the hands of a regular correspondent, could be made both instructive and interesting, but for your humble servant, who is only an intruder in that department, to advance further would be folly. However, I cannot bid you good bye without a comparison.

The South has its charms in its clear blue sky, the balmy atmosphere of its climate, the constant profusion of vegetation and fruits of the most delicious kind. Its groves of evergreens with overhanging foliage, under which reposes in lordly poverty and luxurious idleness, the sable native, bidding defiance alike to the wants and customs of civilization and refinement. But there is a monotony about all this, which becomes unpalatable to those who are accustomed to the rigors of a Northern climate. The Canadian who delights in the cool-bracing atmosphere of his country, in the jingling of the bells, the merry sleigh ride, and the more manly exercise of skating, curling, or other winter amusements, who rejoices in the return of the seasons, the warbling of the newly arrived of the feathered tribe, the waving fields of rich yellow grain, and sweet scented clover, which is being gathered by the hardy yeoman, and so provides for the coming storms of another winter, may well rejoice in a country flowing with Canadian milk and honey.

JAS. MEAGHER, Jr.

Hamilton, Bermuda, April 15th, 1873.

New Advertisements.

Teacher Wanted—R. Tufts.
Wanted—E. W. Striker.
Surrogate Court—A. G. Northrup.
Insolvent Act of 1869—J. P. Thomas.
Dried and Canned Fruits—John Templeton.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1873.

"Mr. Bowell and Contracts."

The *Ontario* has a long article in yesterday's paper under the above heading, which closes with one of those mean insinuations for which that journal has become so distinguished, and which has rendered it an object of contempt to every honest man. Referring to Mr. Bowell's action on the Printing Committee, the writer says:—

> "That his views have changed seems quite a fact; but whence the source of the change? That is the question. Very formidable personal reasons are hinted at, but for the present we forbear to say what we hear about the matter."

What are those *personal* reasons? What is it that the vile slanderer *hears* about the matter? Out with it. Because Mr. Thomas Holden accused the publishers of the *Ontario* of trying to levy *black mail* from him, is no justification why he should accuse other publishers of similar vile conduct. Because one newspaper publisher is capable of such infamy, is no reason why others should rest under similar accusations. What are those *personal* reasons? Will the "new management" have the manliness to answer?

Justifying Murder.

The motion of Mr. Rymal's for papers relating to amnesty in favor of the murderers of Thomas Scott, in Manitoba, made on Monday, created a lively discussion in the House. There was one speaker who uttered sentiments of a most revolting character, and it was gratifying to see that they met with no sympathetic response from a single member of the House. The members who listened to his remarks must have been shocked and disgusted to hear such sentiments as these uttered on the floor of the House:

> "Louis Riel had defied the power of Canada, and in one sense he (Mr. Cunningham) held that he had done well in doing so. * * * * Another assertion that had been made was that Louis Riel was a murderer. Now he [Mr Cunningham held that no man had a right to be called a murderer until he was proved to be a murderer, and when a man rose in his place in the House and stated that Louis Riel was a murderer, he stated what was not legally a fact. Louis Riel, in the eye of the law, stood as free from the charge of murder as any other man; not one single information had ever been laid against Louis Riel as a murderer, on which a warrant could have been issued for his arrest."

Strange that with the history of the heartless murder of Thomas Scott still fresh in the minds of his auditors, the member for Marquette should have risen in his place to give utterance to a bold justification of the foul deed. But he went further. He charged upon Dr. Schultz—a gentleman whose loyalty to the British crown and to Canada caused him great pecuniary loss, and compelled him to flee for his life before the triumphant rebels—the responsibility of causing the whole disturbance by raising the Canadian flag. If these are the sentiments of Mr. Cunningham, the more closely he confines them to his own breast, the better will it be for his reputation and for that of his constituents, unless they repudiate them. As to his attack upon Dr. Schultz, as the member for North Hastings said in a few scathing remarks in reply, we do not believe Mr. Cunningham would have dared to have made it had that hon. gentleman been present, and we look for a crushing rejoinder from the eloquent and patriotic Doctor so soon as opportunity offers. In the meantime, Mr. Cunningham may rest assured that the people of the Dominion repudiate his utterances and look with scorn and contempt upon a man who has fallen so low as to become the public apologist of a murderer who caused a British subject to be shot like a dog for no offence save outspoken loyalty to his country.

—A critical test shows that the French cable is broken at a distance of 208 miles from the French coast.

—Emperor William, of Germany, arrived at St. Petersburg yesterday, and was received with great honor by the Czar.

Grand Junction Railway.

"TELL us not in doleful numbers" why the Grand Junction Railway is not now being pushed? Is the frost still in the ground or has that horse and wheelbarrow wintered badly. The people pine to know the worst, and they would be thankful for some information as to how many bonds of the Town have been issued. The Kingston and Pembroke road is being pushed with great vigor. Despair is settling down with full force upon us.—*Daily Ontario*, 29th inst.

It is amusing to see the "New Management" simulate so much ignorance of the progress of this undertaking, and endeavor to cast reflections upon the success of an enterprise which is above all political considerations to the people of this town.

Because, forsooth, the indefatigable President and some others on the Board are Conservatives, is this scheme, fraught with so much good to our town, to be constantly assailed by the base inuendos of the *Ontario*?

Every one knows who visits the adjacent northern country, or converses with their country friends, that work has been actively prosecuted since the fine weather set in, along the line in Hastings. Additional men with patent dumping cars and a steam pile-driver have arrived and gone up the line for use.

In Seymour another line has been run from Campbellford northerly to Hastings, with a view of securing the carriage of the Belmont ore from the Narrows on the Trent River. Whichever line is selected, the work of grading in the adjoining counties will go on with vigor, judging from the recent arrival of railway men and plant in our midst.

Reckless Statements.

The *Ontario* has a characteristic reply to the article under the above heading, in our issue of the 23rd—and when we say characteristic, the reader will understand the full meaning. As well might we expect to gather roses from thorns or figs of thistles, as to expect fair dealing in the columns of a journal controlled by that prince of tricksters, the present mayor of Belleville. The article displays his handiwork—the handiwork of a man who is determined to crush any and every man who stands in the way of his preferment, whether he be friend or or foe—whether he be one of the publishers of the *Ontario*, or whether he be a political ally of the standing and position of Dr. Hope—whether he be a personal friend or an open enemy—all must give way to his inordinate ambition. His wings were nicely clipped at the late general election, but he does not appear to have learned wisdom from that lesson. They will need clipping again, and the next time it will be done so that he can in future be rendered harmless.

Take one point in the article for the present. The *Ontario* charged that the contract for the construction of the piers virtually belonged to two members of the present Council. We pronounced the charge base as it was false. How is this denial met? Why, by saying that he did not mention names, "but if the caps fitted they "could be put on," &c. We called the insinuation "nasty" in a former issue. Will the reader not agree with us that this later insinuation is simply infamous? But Messrs. Foster and Sutherland do not sail in the same boat with the Mayor, and that is sufficient reason why they should be hounded down by his organ. It is very easy to see where the shoe pinches. Some other portions of the article will be attended to at our leisure.

The Printing Contracts.

The *Globe* is making a great fuss about the recent action of the Printing Committee increasing the rates of the Parliamentary Printer at Ottawa, and as a matter of course gives a one-sided view of the question. As a rule contracts should not be interfered with. Contractors, it is presumed, assume their obligations with their eyes open, and only under extraordinary circumstances should they be permitted to abandon their contracts or have them changed. That this case of Mr. Taylor's is an exceptional one, and that under the circumstances the Committee were justified in their action, will be conceded by every man who looks at the facts from an impartial stand-point. We do not expect the *Globe* will justify the Committee. It would be quite too much to expect the Grit organ of this Town to mete out justice to a man politically opposed to it, or to justify the action of a Committee of which the member for North Hastings is a member. But because the *Globe* finds fault with the Committee, and because its echo here finds fault with the Committee, it does not follow that the action of that Committee is not commendable, and in every sense justifiable. The question is, not what the opinion of the *Globe* may be, nor what the opinion of the Grit organ here may be, but what are the facts? Will they justify the course taken by the Committee? We do not hesitate to say that every right thinking man will answer the latter question in the affirmative when they carefully read the facts. The Montreal *Gazette* has gone over the question carefully, and we ask the reader's attention to the following circumstantial account of the contract and its nature, which we copy from that paper of Monday:—

> "During recent years it has become the custom to give out the Departmental printing, as well as the Parliamentary, to public contract. In 1869 the contract for Parliamentary printing was given out, and was obtained by Mr. I. B. Taylor, his tender being the lowest. Shortly afterwards the contract for Departmental printing was given out, and was also awarded to Mr. Taylor, his tender being again the lowest. Certain departmental reports are printed by order of the departments, and afterwards a larger edition by order of the House. If the contracts were in the hands of two separate firms, as, being let separately, they might be, the contractor for the departments would be entitled to charge for the reports as ordered by the departments, and the Parliamentary printer for those ordered by the Parliament. That no one can dispute, but the same gentleman having obtained both contracts, it has been held by the committee and a decision of the courts has been obtained in the same sense that he can only charge for the composition once. The first year of the currency of the two contracts, Mr. Taylor was paid as if they had been in the hands of two separate parties. But since that time this payment has been refused. Mr. Taylor's contention is that a practical injustice has been done to him by this decision, inasmuch as he took the contracts at extraordinary low rates, contemplating the advantage that would result from his possessing them both, and that, as this advantage has been taken from him, he should be compensated for it in some other way.
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> "The disappointment to him resulting from the decision of the Committee has been aggravated by the extraordinary increase in the price of labor and material during the currency of the contract. For instance, printers' wages for composition in the city of Ottawa in 1869, when the tenders were put in, were twenty-three cents per thousand ems, while to-day they are thirty-three cents; weekly wages were seven dollars, and now they are ten. And so on with everything in proportion. The contractor thus found himself on account of no fault of his own except that he failed to foresee a decision which would cut off from him a charge upon the expectation of which he had based his contract, and had failed to realize how rapidly wages were going up, unable to go on with his contract. And the Committee, therefore, found themselves in this position. To permit the contract to stop, would have been to place Parliament in the most embarrassing position, compelled to go wherever they could get printing done in the city, and to pay whatever prices the cupidity of printers, having Parliament by the throat, might tempt them to demand. As a mere question of profit and loss, there could be no doubt that, apart from the inconvenience and annoyance of a stoppage of work in the middle of a session, the loss in money would be much greater than any reasonable advance to Mr. Taylor would involve, while that gentleman had earned the fair consideration of the House by the manner in which, in the face of serious loss, he has battled on and fulfilled the contract into which he had entered. The Committee, therefore, has resolved to increase the rates paid under the contract, from 20c to 30c for composition, from 15c to 25c for press work, and from 12½c to 20c per hour for alterations.
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> "In taking this course, the Committee are only following the example of the Government of Quebec and of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, both of whom have granted increased rates to their printing contractors. In Ontario, although wages for printing and cost of living are not greater in Toronto than they are in Ottawa, the rates of composition, the heaviest item, have been increased from 28c to 40c, thus making them twenty-five per cent higher than the increased rates proposed at Ottawa. We are satisfied that the decision arrived at is, on the whole, a fair one, and eminently in the interests of the country."

—Two gentlemen of Decatur, Ill., went out hunting. One of them wore a hunting shirt. He doesn't wear it now. And the hunting shirt is perforated with buck-shot. His companion mistook him for a bear.

Central Fair.

The project of a Central Fair for the agricultural divisions of West, East and North Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington and East Northumberland, is one of considerable importance to each of these localities, and ought to be pushed on to a satisfactory conclusion It had been arranged that delegates from the societies in each of the divisions named should meet at Belleville Saturday afternoon, to discuss with the directors of the West Hastings Agricultural Society the feasibility of carrying the project into execution, and the terms upon which an agreement could be entered into between the Societies concerned. Notwithstanding, however, that the delegates appointed were notified by the Secretary of the West Hastings Society of the time and place of meeting, but one of these gentlemen—Mr. Gilbert Jones, representing the East Northumberland Society—attended; consequently, nothing could be done in the matter, which remains in *statu quo*. The project is of such importance that we trust another meeting will be convened, at which the gentlemen absent to-day may find it convenient to attend, and that all obstacles to the establishment of a Central Fair may be removed.

The May Fair.

The May Free Fair will be held on or about the 5th proximo, and it is thought there will be a good prize list secured. It is intended to make the main feature of this Fair the show and sale of Horses, though it must not be understood to the exclusion of all other classes of Agricultural production. The West Hastings Agricultural Society, at its monthly meeting on Saturday, in a very enlightened spirit, by resolution, which we publish herewith, offer a prize of $20 for the best Stallion for Agricultural purposes. Mr. Philip Hambly, as we previously announced, has signified his intention of giving a gold medal for another class of Horses, and we also learn that several of our hotel keepers are similarly prepared to encourage the establishment of these Free Fairs by making the forthcoming one a success. It is to be hoped that all who will be solicited will join in the work and subscribe liberally towards the funds. Our farmers also should show a warmer interest in the work, and bring forward all descriptions of farm stock or produce they may have for sale. It is the season of the year for the sale of dairy stock, work-oxen, draft and carriage horses, and many other things which our farmers have. Those who want to purchase should make a point of reserving their purchases for Fair day. There will be those present who will require farm laborers—particularly dairy hands, and those who require new situations should leave their names and addresses with the Superintendent.

We understand Mr. Wallbridge will wait upon the hotel keepers in a day or so for their subscriptions, and considering that they receive large pecuniary benefit from these fairs, we have no doubt they will respond liberally. Let these fairs once be permanently established, like the Guelph, Hamilton, and other fairs, and they will be self-sustaining, and there will be no necessity for calling upon the people to subscribe.

The following is the resolution passed at the West Hastings Agricultural Society on Saturday:

Moved by Mr. Yates, and seconded by Mr. Roblin, That, whereas, monthly Free Fairs having been established in the Town of Belleville, and this Society believing that with proper encouragement and support said fairs will be advantageous to farmers and dealers in farm stock and produce, and having learned that a horse show is to be held in connection with the next fair, this Society offer and give a prize of twenty dollars for the best stallion for agricultural purposes, which shall travel and stand for service (with at least three night stands), in West Hastings for season of 1873. Prize payable first of August next; judges to be appointed by this Society.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Yates, and seconded by Mr. Roblin, That Sandford Baker, Baltis Rose and Joseph Foster be Judges on agricultural stallions at the Free Fair in May next, in Belleville.

Inland Revenue Report.

The report of the Minister of Inland Revenue for the last year shows that the total revenue derived from this branch of service is $5,619,012, as compared to $5,128,004, of the previous year. Of this $4,768,278, is derivable from excise; $592,961 from public works; $94,572 from culling timber, and $189,161 from bill stamps. The increase from these sources of revenue for the year being 10½ per cent., 2½ per cent., 17½ per cent., and 2½ per cent., respectively.

The steady growth of trade is shown by the fact that every article subject to excise, except petroleum, has yielded an increased revenue, as compared with the previous year.

The increase in revenue from consumption of spirits is $220,793, and the tables show that, while the demand of this article for home consumption in 1871-72 was 184,989 proof gallons over that of 1870-71, the quantity exported was 432,047, as compared with 271,332. The total increase of consumption of malt and malt liquor, retained for use in Canada during the year, was $17,335. The quantity of malt liquor manufactured in 1871-72 was 6,557,528 gallons, or 1,100,232 over that of last year.

The consumption of tobacco per head of the total population has increased 10 per cent during the decade extending from 1861 to 1871. The quantity of tobacco manufactured during the year was 8,175-099 lbs, yielding a revenue of $1,242,285, an increase over the previous year of $217,842.

Although the revenue derived from public works has increased during the year on the aggregate, there has been a decrease of $21,836 in the canal revenue, arising from a falling off on the Welland Canal of $36,118. The difference between the two amounts is given on the other canals. This is said to be due to the increasing share which the railways have taken in carrying through freight and the reduction of tolls on the Erie and State Canals.

Police Court.

(Before A. DIAMOND, ESQ. P. M.)

FRIDAY, April 25.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

Edward Fitzgerald, of Monteagle, was charged with assaulting Daniel Byrne, of Hungerford, with a pair of steel knuckles. The plaintiff was sworn, and stated that about noon on the 18th of August last he saw the defendant in a piece of woods, a few rods off the road, about 600 yards from his (witness) residence; there were five others with defendant; his hired man Patrick Brown, was with him, and he was aware that there had been a difficulty between Brown and the Fitzgeralds; one of the men ran after the hired man, and the prisoner, and others came towards witness and struck and beat him on the road; a brother of prisoner's struck first; all of them had steel knuckles on their hands; all assaulted him, though he could not say whether prisoner struck or not; after they had beaten him very severely, they followed him to his house.

The information was amended by substituting aiding and abetting in the assault, and the defendant convicted of common assault, and a fine of $8 and costs inflicted, making $28 in all.

An Island Drying Up.

The island of Santa Cruz is drying up. This gem of the West Indian seas was a garden of freshness, beauty and fertility twenty years ago; it was covered with woods, trees abounded everywhere, and rains were profuse and frequent. One fourth of the island has now become an utter desert. Forests and trees have been cut away, rain falls have ceased, and the process of dessication beginning at one end of the island, has advanced gradually and irresistibly upon the land, till for seven miles it has become dry and barren as the seashore. Houses and plantations have been abandoned, and the advance of desolation is watched by the people, wholly unable to prevent, but knowing almost to a certainty the time, when their own habitations, their gardens and fresh fields, will be a part of the waste. Indeed, the whole island seems doomed to become a desert. This sad result is believed to be owing entirely to the destruction of the trees upon the island some years ago.

—The Ottawa *Citizen* is weary of hearing Grit orators in Parliament repeat *Globe* editorials, and suggests that the gentlemen merely refer the House to the issue of the paper that contains the article they intend to repeat in a diluted form.

FROM OTTAWA.

Special Telegram to the Intelligencer.

OTTAWA, April 30.

In the Banking and Commerce Committee this morning, Dr. Tupper's important Weights and Measures Bill passed the Committee after a good deal of discussion. One of the chief amendments was a clause to be added after the fifteenth section, as follows: "From and after the day proclaimed as herein provided, as that upon which the provisions of the Act shall take effect it shall not be lawful to deliver in a cask to the purchaser any merchantable liquid that has been put into such cask in Canada, unless the capacity of the cask in which delivery is made is conspicuously stamped, or the quantity marked in described gallons, and parts of gallon on the heads thereof by a duly authorized inspector or gauger in such manner as may be prescribed by regular ones made under authority of this Act.

A despatch just received by the Government says: "There is no truth in the rumour of troubles among the Indians in the Northwest, at least not among those on the British side of the line. There have been some disturbances between settlers and miners in Montana and these may have given rise to the report.

FROM MANITOBA.

FORT GARRY, April 26.

The water is rising in the river. The ice is moving off at Grand Forks. The Red River is free of ice and three Hudson's Bay Company steamers have left for Moorehead.

A great coal discovery is reported between Peace and Bow Rivers.

Reports from the interior state that there has been hard fighting between the American troops and the Blackfeet Indians on our side of the line. Forty Indians and a large number of Americans were killed. It is feared that this is the beginning of trouble in the Blackfeet country.

The Indians of Fort Pelly are alarmed in consequence of Yankton and Teuton Indians who have crossed the line, to the number of seven or eight thousand, and threaten the interior settlements and Manitoba.

FORT GARRY, April 29.

Information has been received here from a source generally reported as reliable, to the effect that some American traders having poisoned two Sioux chiefs, Little Knife and Sitting Bull, at a place called the Cypress Hill, in British territory, administering strychnine to them in their food, the Sioux fell on their post there and massacred all the Americans in the vicinity. It is also stated that the half-breeds living in the neighborhood shared the same fate, but this is contradicted by another report. Cypress Hill is about four hundred and fifty miles from here.

The weather is beautiful, and building is progressing rapidly. Three new hotels are going up. Snow and ice, and all traces of winter have entirely disappear

For the Intelligencer.

South Hastings Teachers' Association.

The above Association met, pursuant to notice, on Saturday, 19th inst.

The chair was taken at half-past two o'clock, and the business proceeded with.

The first subject taken up was the Analysis of Difficult Sentences, by Mr Inspector Johnston, who, with his usual ability, proceeded to analyze a great number of difficult sentences selected from the text-books, and several that were propounded by teachers present.

The convention adjourned at 12 o'clock to meet at half-past one.

The first subject taken up during the afternoon session, was slate dictation, by Mr Irwin. He said that he followed the same plan that most teachers used as far as dictating the lesson to the pupils, which was, to read over the sentence first, then read a few words at a time slowly, never reading it but once, and when all was written he had them place the slates on the desk before them and their hands behind their backs; he then called upon one of them to stand up and spell slowly the whole lesson; if he made a mistake he would correct the error and the child would mark the word, and all the rest would mark the words they would find wrong on their slates. He then would call all who had no mistakes to stand up. Then he would ask one of them to bring his slate, and the examining of that slate effectually examined the whole class. He considered his method of examining the work was superior to that generally followed, because it took less time, and there was no chance for the child who made mistakes to pass, as all who had mistakes, in marking them would have to bring the hand forward to do so, and the teacher would see this, and as all were in suspense, not knowing who would be called upon to bring up his slate, they would be very careful to mark all the mistakes. In reply to Prof. Macoun, he said he considered that he was teaching spelling only by this method.

Mr Gilbert then proceeded to give his method of teaching Dictation in the Dictation Books. As soon as the pupils enter the second book he would have them provide themselves with Dictation Books, and the first thing done would be to page them, then on the first page write the word "Dictation" at the head of the page; on page 15, "Spelling"; on page 25, "Derivation," and on page 35, "Correction of Errors." Then from the lesson given dictate to the class, to be written very carefully in the books, the lesson for the day; as soon as written the books are closed. Under the head "Spelling" give isolated words that the teacher may meet with in reading lessons or from the Spelling Book.

Under the head "Derivation" he had them rule four lines and in the first place write the word, 2nd the root, 3rd the prefix, 4th the affix, and 5th the literal meaning. Under the head "Correction of Errors" have them write the words misspelled in their Dictation six times over and then frequently give the class these words to spell orally. His method of examining the Dictation is to mark under each word misspelled with a colored pencil and write the word so misspelled in the margin, which the pupil would afterward write down under the "Correction of Errors."

In answer to Prof. Macoun, he said that he considered he was teaching writing, spelling, and composition.

Prof Macoun, in reply, said that he considered Mr Gilbert's plan a splendid one for teaching dictation, but he did not think they would be learning much composition by that means.

After some discussion, Prof Macoun gave a method that he had introduced into his school for teaching both dictation and composition, which consisted in reading to the pupil the sentence to be written, leaving out the verb or some other part of speech which the pupil would supply, and thus he would be taught not only to spell, but to employ his mental powers, which he considered to be the great desideratum in teaching. He found a great improvement in both spelling and composition already, although he had not introduced until lately.

After some further discussion on the methods of teaching spelling, in which Mr Inspector Johnston, Prof. Macoun, Mr Irwin, Mr Hicks, of Trenton High School, and others engaged, Mr Inspector Johnston gave his method of teaching compound proportion by cause and effect, which is certainly very much easier to teach, and simplifies this rather difficult rule.

The next subject called upon was a discussion on the system of cramming children, to be led by Prof. Macoun. The Professor said that as no notice had appeared in the papers of this subject, he thought it had been dropped, but if the Convention would grant an hour to be devoted to it at its next session, he would come prepared to carry on the discussion.

An animated discussion on the time table succeeded, in which Messrs. Johnston, Macoun, Irwin, Hicks and McGann were engaged.

As important subjects are to be discussed at the next session, it is to be hoped there will be a general turnout of teachers.

The next regular meeting will be held on the 17th of May, commencing at half-past ten o'clock.

SUBJECTS—Analysis—Mr Inspector Johnston.
Mental Arithmetic—Mr Inspector Johnston.
Composition—Mr Hicks.
Factoring in Algebra—Prof. Macoun.
Induction *vs.* Cramming—Prof. Macoun.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 29th—The Anglo-American, French and Newfoundland Cable Companies, agreed yesterday to an amalgamation of their interests.

Special despatches to the London morning Journals to-day, represent that the success of Barodel had created an immense impression in Paris. The city and Provinces were agitated. A panic prevailed on the bourse yesterday, and patrols were required to maintain order in the suburbs during the afternoon and night. The reports of changes in the Ministry are contradicted.

LONDON, April 29—William C. MacReady, the well-known English actor, is dead. He was 80 years old.

The first report of the loss by burning of the carriage works of the Lancashire Railway Company, at Manchester, was exaggerated. The damage does not exceed $400,000.

Ten thousand emigrants left Liverpool last week for the United States. A large party of Londoners will leave this city on the 5th of next month for Halifax. On the day previous to their departure a popular farewell demonstration will take place in Victoria Park.—Speeches will be made on the occasion by a number of persons, including several Americans.

VIENNA, April 29—The Prince of Wales has arrived in this city.

LONDON, April 30—Late advices from Jerusalem state that a severe fight occurred in Bethlehem between Latin and Greek monks. Five of the former and six of the latter were injured.

LONDON, April 30.—A sharp shock of an earthquake is reported to have been felt at Doncaster, yesterday.

—Reports are in circulation that the Carlists intend to withdraw from Spain and give up the struggle for the present.

—During the two weeks of the opening of the Ontario Art Society, 5,000 people visited the Institution, and the exhibition is considered as being permanently established.

Wanted,

IMMEDIATELY, a second-class Female Teacher.

Apply, if by letter pre-paid, or to the undersigned.

E. W. STRIKER,
Sec-Treas., S. Section No. 7.
Bridgewater, April 24, 1873. 12:1t.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of WILLIAM LEGATE,
An Insolvent.

THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, in the Dominion Buildings, on the South side of Bridge Street, in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, on MONDAY, the 19th day of MAY next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D., 1873, at the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings.

J. PARKER THOMAS,
Interim Assignee.
12:2w

TEACHER WANTED.

SCHOOL Teacher Wanted—Female—in School Section No. 14, near Tweed.

☞ Apply to

ROBERT TUFTS,
Secretary Treasurer.
Tweed, April 22, 1873. 12:t.

In the Surrogate Court

OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

CANADA,
Province of Ontario,
County of Hastings.
To wit:

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith:

To the next of Kin, and all other persons in general having or pretending to have any interest in the estate and effects of Michael Murphy, late of the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, and Province of Ontario, labourer, deceased,

GREETING.

WHEREAS it appears by the petition of Cornelia Margaret Hayen, of the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, widow, filed in this Court, that Michael Murphy, late of the said Town of Belleville, deceased, died on or about the Fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Three, at said Town of Belleville, where he had his fixed place of abode—intestate—that said deceased died a Bachelor.

And whereas it further appears that the said Cornelia Margaret Hayen is a Creditor of said deceased,

Now this is to command you, that on the Thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Three, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, you appear before the Honorable George Sherwood, Judge of said Court, at his Chambers, in the Court House, in the said Town of Belleville, and accept or refuse the letters of Administration of all and singular, the personal estate and effects of the said deceased, or shew cause why the same should not be granted by the authority of our said Surrogate Court to the said Cornelia Margaret Hayen, or to such other person or persons as to the said Court shall seem meet, and take notice that in default of your so appearing and accepting and extracting the said letters of Administration, the Judge of our Surrogate Court will proceed to grant letters of administration to all and singular the personal estate and effects of the said deceased, your absence notwithstanding.

Witness, the Honorable George Sherwood, Judge of our said Surrogate Court, at the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, and Province of Ontario, this Twenty-Sixth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Three.

Signed,
A. G. NORTHRUP.
Flint & Robertson, Belleville, Ont., Canada,
Solicitors for C. M. Hayen.
Belleville, April 30th, 1873. 12:3w

LOST,

BETWEEN Belleville and Madoc, on the 8th of April, 1873, a SATCHEL (with strap) containing articles of clothing and of the toilet.

GEO. D. DICKSON.
Belleville, April 24, 1873. 11

NOTICE.

To all whom it may Concern:

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Hungerford will be held in the Town Hall, on MONDAY, May 12th, at the hour of 10 o'clock A.M. All parties interested are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. WRAY,
Township Clerk.
Hungerford, April 17, 1873. d1t-11td.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Rawdon will hold its first Sittings at the TOWN HALL, on the first MONDAY in May, 1873.

JOSEPH HOGLE, Clerk.
Rawdon, April 10, 1873. 10-3t

SIGN OF THE MOOSE HEAD.

Great Assortment of Hats.

Newest Styles of Caps.

Hats that are Hats.

Newest Shaped Paper Collars, at JOHNSON'S.	20,000 Paper Collars, at JOHNSON'S.
Prettiest Bows at JOHNSON'S.	Nobby Scarfs, at JOHNSON'S.
Perfect Fitting Shirts, at JOHNSON'S.	Braces that are Braces, at JOHNSON'S.
Rubber Coats from $2.50 to $7, at JOHNSON'S.	Umbrellas from 50c. to $8, at JOHNSON'S.

WM. JOHNSON'S.

A. & J. McFEE,
Beautiful Gold Chains.
STANDARD
WEDDING RING
Choice Stock of
GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER
AND GOLD THIMBLES.
Clocks of every
description.

E. F. POTTS,

Wholesale Dealer in

All Kinds of Liquors.

E. F. POTTS has established a Liquor Depot in Bogart's New Block, opposite the New Market, where he will keep constantly on hand a Supply of all the Choicest Brands of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Liquors, which will be sold at

WHOLESALE RATES, CHEAP,

as the whole stock has been laid in for Cash Dealers would do well to give him a call as he intends confining himself exclusively to the Jobbing and Wholesale Trade.

Belleville, Nov. 21, 1872. w1y

A. & J. McFEE,
JEWELLERS.
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES!
REGULATED AND WARRANTED
WATCHES!
Running One Month without Winding.
LADIES' BEAUTIFUL
WATCHES!
Diamond Back, Keyless,
Enamelled.

AGENTS WANTED, $150 per month. TO sell the TINKER, the most useful Household article ever invented. Address H. K. ANDERSON, P. O. Box 360, Montreal, P.Q

Insolvent Act of 1869.

CANADA.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
County of Hastings:
In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of
WILLIAM HENRY ATKINS,
An Insolvent.

ON FRIDAY, the thirtieth day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Belleville this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1873.

11:5t
W. H. ATKINS.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
County of Hastings:
In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of ANDREW KNOX, as a member of the late firm of Third & Knox, traders carrying on business at Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, Province of Quebec, and as an individual trader,

An Insolvent.

ON FRIDAY, the thirtieth day of May next, the undersigned, as above, will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Belleville this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1873.

11:5t.
A. KNOX

NOTICE.

TO

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, AND OTHERS.

YOU are hereby required to take notice that all Fences, Buildings, or other obstructions on any

Portion of the County Roads,

must be removed forthwith. In this fail not and save costs.

JOHN FRANCIS,
County Surveyor.
Tweed, March 25th, 1873. 7:tf

Court of Revision.

THE first meeting of the Court of Revision for the Township of Madoc, will be held in the Town Hall, Madoc, on MONDAY, the 5th day of MAY next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk.
Madoc, April 5th, 1873. 9:4w

POSTPONED.

THE time for receiving tenders for the building of a new Town Hall for Thurlow is extended to the 21st of MAY. The main building is to be 56ft. long by 28ft. wide, height of wall 15ft.; the roof to be covered with slate, laid on single felt, with three inches lap.

The other plans and specifications the same as before, to be seen at the County Clerk's office, Belleville. The old Town Hall building, 52 x 26ft. wide and 16ft. high, is for sale.

E. THRASHER,
Clerk.
Foxboro, April 21. d2t-w:td

Court of Revision.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Sidney, will be held at the Town Hall Sidney, on MONDAY, the 5th day of MAY, 1873, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m.

F. B. PRIOR,
Clerk.
Sidney, April 9th, 1873. 9:4w

Court of Revision.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Elzevir, will be held at the Town Hall, Bridgewater, on WEDNESDAY, 14th May prox., at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp.

C. R. FLINT,
Clerk.
Clerk's Office, April 14th. 11:td

Court of Revision.

THE above Court for the village of Stirling will meet in the Council Room, on FRIDAY, May 2nd, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m

F. B. PARKER,
Clerk.
Stirling, April 21, 1872. 1 :2t

HAMBLY

WOULD respectfully inform the Public that after great alterations and additions, he is now able to serve

Hot Tea and Coffee,

AS ALSO,

STEAK & CHOPS,

WITH

Poultry and Game

In Season. He hopes with careful attention and by serving the best the Market will afford, to deserve the generous support he is favored with.

P. H. HAMBLY.
Belleville, April 24, 1872. w1t

Farm for Sale.

LOT 14, in the 7th concession of Rawdon, is offered for Sale. It has good buildings, the main part of the dwelling being 18x24, with wing on each side; barn 30x50 There is a well and a never failing spring; one hundred acres is wood land, with black ash and cedar for fencing. The farm is within half a mile of the Town Hall, Harold, P O., and two miles from Wellman's Corners P O.

For terms and further particulars apply to

ABNER T. HOGLE.
Rawdon, March 22, 1873. 7:tf

FOR SALE,

THAT property well-known as the McKillican Stopping Place, situate on the Hastings Road, 30 miles north of the Village of Madoc, being composed of West Hastings Road Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, Township of Wollaston, County of Hastings, with suitable buildings erected thereon. The above eligible stand will be sold on very reasonable terms, as the Proprietor is anxious to retire into private life.

For further particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises, Benjamin McKillican, or if by letter, address Thanet P. O., County of Hastings, Ont.

Thanet Post Office, 23rd Dec. 1872. 47:6m

"New Advertisement."

Our 10c. Sugar!

Still gives unrivalled satisfaction. ☞ See sample in our window.

Call and buy a Box of

Choice Layer Raisins

For the Spring's Use.

We are the only dealers in

Superior Mixed Teas!

Please call and obtain samples. Have received another lot of those choice

FIVE POUND CATTIES!

Also

LEMONS AND ORANGES!

CONGER BROS.

Belleville, Feb. 27, 1873. 50

HOUSE TO LET.

TO Let, a good dwelling house and a lot of three quarters of an acre, in garden, containing fruit trees, &c. The house is situated in the 9th concession of Thurlow, near the Bethel Church, and a good situation for any kind of business. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

PETER SIMMONS.
Thurlow, Aug. 7th, 1872. w

Business Notices.

THE *Scientific American* says: The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is simple, not easily deranged, and in point of effectiveness is without a rival. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have the largest sewing machine factories in the world.

THE LIFE OF THE BODY is the blood, and the blood is the lever which regulates our spirits and constitution. If we persist in keeping our blood pure, we discharge a debt we owe nature, and are invariably rewarded for our trouble and expense. It is useless to expostulate on the many advantages of sound health, and if you are now in quest of the precious gift, you are strongly recommended to procure a supply of the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills and take as directed.

Nightmare in children denotes a want of nervous energy commensurate with the strain upon the general system and should be attended to by the parent or guardian early to prevent graver complications. Fellows' Hypophosphites will restore healthy activity to the nervous system in a short time.

"A WONDER OF MEDICAL SCIENCE," may well be applied to *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* It is nearly half a century since this remarkable remedy was introduced to the public, yet the immediate and enviable reputation which it gained by its wonderful cures of coughs, colds, hooping-cough, sore throat, influenza, consumption and all bronchical complaints, is to this day fully sustained.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferer Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. sept127-1y

PHOSPHORUS, LIME, IRON, CALISAYA or Peruvian Bark. DR. WHEELER'S Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya combines these valuable remedies in the form of a delicious cordial. Phosphorus, a brain food; Lime, an excitant of nutrition; Iron, a blood maker; and Calisaya or Peruvian Bark, the only specific for chills and fever, and all conditions of nervous prostration and general debility. Phosphates are the only agents known that act immediately on the stomach, perfecting the digestion and assimilation of food, and determining the formation of pure blood. No combination ever discovered is so remarkable in building up constitutions run down with old complaints that have heretofore resisted all ordinary methods of treatment. Sold by all druggists.

AVOID QUACKS.

A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., New York. 36 1y

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPR'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. G. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers. 48:4m

Dr. Carson's Medicines.

The Greatest Public Benefit of the Age!

And for which, notice the many Testimonials, [a few of them enclosed in wrapper around each bottle,] with a numerous list of respectable persons' names, who testify to the superior qualities of his various Compounds, viz:

Lung Syrup,
Constipation Bitters,
Liver Compound,
Cough Drops,
Worm Specific,
Magic Pain Reliever, &c.

☞ The above Medicines can be obtained at J. C Holden's and L. W Yeomans', Belleville; W. T Parker, Trenton; and J. H Roberts, Shannonville. 29 4m

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, purely a preparation of six of some of the best Oils that are known, each one possessing virtues of its own. Scientific physicians know that medicines may be formed of several ingredients in certain fixed proportions of greater power, and producing effects which could never result from the use of any one of them, or in different combinations. Thus in the preparation of this Oil a chimical change takes place, forming a compound which could not by any possibility be made from any other combination or proportions of the same ingredients, or any other ingredients, and entirely different from anything ever before made, one which produces the most astonishing results, and having a wider range of application than any medicine ever before discovered. It contains no alcohol or other volatile liquids, consequently loses nothing by evaporation. Wherever applied you get the benefit of every drop; whereas with other preparations nearly all the alcohol is lost in that way, and you get only the small quantity of Oils which they may contain.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y., and NORTHROP & LYMAN, NEWCASTLE, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville; C. G. Wilson, Madoc; G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton; and all medicine dealers.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.,
12:1y Proprietors.

F.H. ROUS & CO.,

Have a very large Stock of

WHITE GRANITE

On hand, including the goods of Furnival, P. & R. Boote, J. & G. Meakin, Powell & Bishop, Clementson Bros., and other leading makers. As usual, the prices will be found very moderate. Of

CHINA TEA-SETS

They have an unusually good variety, and at prices as low as they ever were. In

GLASSWARE

They have, as usual, all the newest shapes and patterns, *cheap*. Also, a splendid stock of

"Christmas Goods"

Of all kinds.

Belleville Crockery Store, Dec., 1872.

ANOTHER VICTORY WON.

WE are pleased to announce that at the recent exhibition of the American Institute Fair, held in New York, October 1872, the Decker & Barnes Piano was awarded the Gold Medal, the highest recompense, over all competing exhibitors.

W. E. BADLAM,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PIANO FORTES, ORGANS, MUSIC, &C.,

General Agent for Ontario for the celebrated DECKER & BARNES Piano, and the famous SHONINGER, EUREKA, GRAND and CONCERTO Organs.

I keep a stock of the above Instruments on hand at all times and can sell lower than any House in the trade. Try me and see.

☞ Second hand Instruments taken in exchange.

A written guarantee with every Instrument for the longest term.

W. E. BADLAM.
Ware Rooms on Bridge Street, opposite the Post Office.
Belleville, March 20, 1872. 6

MR. HENRY WHISH,

ORGANIST of St. Thomas' Church, receives Lady Boarding Pupils to be educated in Pianoforte playing, Melodeon and Singing.

Hotel Street, opposite the Kelso Block,
November 21, 1872. w42:tf

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1873.

SOUTH BRANT.—At the close of the poll in South Brant yesterday, Mr. Hardy, the Grit candidate was 184 ahead of Hawkins.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—It is rumoured that the Hon. Albert Smith has accepted the Lieut.-Governorship of New Brunswick, to date from the expiration of Governor Wilmot's term of office next July.

SUSPENDED.—Financial circles in New York were considerably excited on Saturday by the announcement that the Atlantic National Bank had suspended business, and that the cashier had confessed himself a defaulter in the trifling sum of $400,000!

CROPS DESTROYED.—Advices from neighbouring coast sections of Charleston, S. C., report disastrous results to the crops from the killing frost of Friday morning. Much of the cotton will have to be replanted, and the injury to early vegetables is irreparable. Frost so late in the season has not occurred in this region for fifty years.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY COMMITTEE.—The Pacific Railway Investigating Committee met yesterday. All the members were present. A letter was read from Mr. Huntington, requesting that the following witnesses should be summoned to give evidence, namely: Senators Chapais, Foster, Campbell, Macpherson, and Coochrane; Sir Francis Hincks and Mr. G. W. McMullen. The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday.

NEW HORSE DISEASE.—A new horse disease has made its appearance in Buffalo. Veterinary surgeons pronounce it the result of the hippozymos of last fall. It attacks the animal's hoofs. The flesh swells and bursts, leaving large holes and running sores. In extreme cases the animal loses its hoof entirely and has to be killed. A number of street railway and express companies' horses are suffering from it.

EMIGRANTS.—Mr. Scott, a resident of Glasgow, on suggestion of Mr. James Ross, has purchased 6,000 acres of land in the County of Compton, near Lake Megantic, where he intends sending emigrants to settle before November next. We believe it is also his intention to purchase a very large tract of land in Manitoba on behalf of a rich company which he represents, and to send settlers on their own (the company's) responsibility.

WRECKS.—From official returns made to the Washington Bureau of Statistics, it appears that forty-three vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 16,000, belonging to the port of Boston, were lost during the quarter ended March 31, 1873. Among the vessels lost were seven barks of 300 tons each and ten brigs and ten schooners of 100 tons each. The loss of such a large number of vessels belonging to a single port and in such a brief period is unprecedented.

SAWDUST BILL.—The Ottawa *Citizen* of last evening says: "We understand that Mr. Cartwright's 'slabs and sawdust' bill is so amended as to put a stop absolutely and at once to the practice of throwing slabs and edgings into navigable streams and rivers. A clause is to be inserted allowing the Governor in Council to declare by proclamation when and where the act shall become operative as regards throwing sawdust into streams, and where the practice shall be permissable.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The following are the members composing the new Administration of this Province:—Hon. J. C. Pope, Premier; Hon. F. S. Havilland, Colonial Secretary; Hon. D. Fred St. Croix Brecken, Attorney General; Hon. G. W. Howland, Chairman of the Railway Board; Hon. A. A. Macdonald, Post-master General; Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Solicitor General; Hon. John Lefurgy and Hon. W. Lefuroy and Hon. W. G. Strong, without portfolio.

THE ATLANTIC.—A special from Halifax says that Friday was the first day for a week that divers were able to explore the wreck of the Atlantic. The divers report the corpses jammed among the cargo in a hideous and indescribable mass, and cannot be recovered until those obstructions are removed. The bodies of one man and one woman were recovered on Friday. Stray fragments of luggage and freight are constantly coming ashore. Only two persons remain awaiting the recovery of the bodies of relatives, viz:—Mr. Dorr, of Vermont, and Mr. Wellington, of Boston. The decks of the Atlantic were to be blown away on Saturday, when it would be possible to recover a portion, if not all, of the 200 bodies still there.

SIR GEO. E. CARTIER.—The Ottawa *Free Press* of last evening says: "We learn by a private letter, received to-day, that Hon. George Cartier has decided to leave England in the steamer *Circassian*, sailing from Liverpool on the 8th of May, and reaching Ottawa about the 21st. We are very glad, indeed, to learn, (and we are sure all will join us in that feeling), in the language of the writer, 'The disease has almost entirely disappeared, and Sir George looks as well and jolly as ever, and unless a great relapse should take place, he will soon be in a perfect state of health, and be able to undertake his official duties.'"

THE TEMPERLEY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line of steamships, which now consists of seven first-class steamships, is doing a large and increasing business, the steamers being despatched at regular intervals between London, Quebec and Montreal direct. Several of our townsmen, who last year patronized the vessels of this company, speak in the most favorable terms of the ships, the treatment received on board, and the accommodation provided for passengers. Parties who wish to bring out their friends can secure tickets here at the very lowest rates, thereby effecting a saving of $7 by doing so, instead of sending home the money. Under the present law, each person who has been a settler in this country receives a bonus of $6 from the Government, of which the certificate of the passenger agent that the passage money for such a person was paid to him, is legal evidence. Tickets can be obtained from Mr. W. A. Shepard, agent, at the INTELLIGENCER office.

IMMIGRATION SOCIETIES.—The Ottawa section of country has had an Immigration Society established for two or three years, and the result is they get all the labourers they require, skilled as well as unskilled. The *Free Press* of last evening says: "An immigrant train with upwards of 60 persons on board came in on the St. L. & O. Railway this morning, for the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society. In less than two hours after their arrival Mr. Wills had them all on their way to their respective destinations—some to Gloucester, Nepean, Goulbourne and Hawkesbury." We are confident that if an active organization was established in Belleville hundreds of emigrants would be induced to stop here. Laborers are scarce, and it is not too much to say that in this county alone 500 laborers could find immediate and profitable employment. We hope some more efficient measures will be adopted to establish an Immigrant Society.

POOR GIRLS.—The poorest girls in the world are those who have never been taught to work. Rich parents have petted them; they have been taught to despise labor, and are perfectly helpless. If misfortune comes upon their friends as it often does, their case is hopeless. The most forlorn and miserable woman on earth belongs to this class. It belongs to parents to protect their daughters from this deplorable condition. They do them a great wrong if they neglect it. Every daughter should be taught to earn her own living. The rich as well as the poor require this training. The wheel rolls swiftly round—the rich are very likely to become poor, and the poor rich. Skill to labor is no disadvantage to the rich, as it is indispensable to the poor. Well-to-do parents must educate their daughters to work; no reform is more imperative than this.

HAIRS, NOT BRISTLES.—'I am willing to split hairs with my opponent all day, if he insists on it.' said a celebrated Irish lawyer, in a speech at the bar. 'Split that, then,' said the opponent, pulling a specimen from his own head, and extending it. 'May it please your lordships, I didn't say bristles,' was the response.

—MacBride, of the Washington *Chronicle* was rushing down D street, one day last summer, pencil in hand, and caromed against Rev. G. A. Hall, who is always equally in a hurry, through his zeal on religious chores. 'Hallo, Mac!' exclaimed the Rev. G. A. impulsively, taking him by both hands 'What are you doing for Jesus?' 'Well,' says Mac, 'To tell the truth, I ain't doing much. I'm on the *Chronicle* now.'

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE Temperley Line of steamers call at Plymouth, same as last year, on their outward trips.

KEEP up the stoves and keep on your winter clothing if you would avoid taking cold. It is dangerous to put on thin clothing this changeable weather.

Large numbers of emigrants are every week passing westward by Grand Trunk Railway, the greater part of whom are bound for the Western States.

In the last Ontario Official *Gazette* we notice that the "Horticultural Society of the Village of Trenton" has complied with the provisions of the Agricultural and Arts Act.

WE observe by the Canada *Gazette* that Mr. Samuel Shelly Wallbridge, M. S., has been gazetted Ensign of No. 1 Company Argyle Light Infantry, Belleville, a deserved and popular appointment.

OUR lady readers will be pleased to learn that the latest and sweetest thing in bonnets is graphically described as being "a cross between a locomotive smoke stack and a custard cup."

A CABLE telegram to the Home announces that Miss McPherson sailed on the 24th of April in the steamship *Circassian* with a party of 150 boys, aged from 4 to 14 years.

MANUFACTURERS of cheese are looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to an early resumption of business, the belief being general that the coming season will be a very profitable one.

Mr. J. H. HOLDEN has sold to H. J. Lott, Esq., Front of Sidney, a thorough-bred Ayrshire heifer calf, "Lady Sidney;" price $125. This is the second sale this season to the same gentleman.

WE observe amongst the cadets who have passed the usual examination and received second class certificates from the Military School, Kingston, the names of Messrs. W. F. Seymour and T. Tuttle, from the North Riding of Hastings.

A telegram from Quebec this afternoon says: The *Texas*, of the Dominion Line, will be in port this morning with 487 passengers. The Cape Rouge ice is still firm. A large ship was launched in the St. Charles river this morning.

We regret to record the death by accident of Mr. Samuel Peake, an old resident of Canifton. It appears that he was engaged in building a Cheese Factory near the Town Hall, Huntingdon, and while at work on the scaffolding on Friday, the 25th inst., a portion of it gave way, precipitating him with considerable violence to the ground. He sustained serious injuries in the head, which terminated in his death last evening, the 27th instant. Mr. Peake was about 60 years old.

OUR port and doubtless other ports on the bay, are somewhat unjustly treated in regard to exports to the United States, in this wise: Articles shipped from here, *via* Kingston, are not, as they should be, reported here, but at Kingston, and the value returned as exports from that port. By this means, it is impossible to make up a correct return of our annual exports by several thousands of dollars, and Kingston's returns are made fictitiously large. The regulations should be made more stringent, compelling Captains of vessels to report at the port of shipment all goods for export, and Collectors empowered to fully carry them into effect. Not till this is done, can each port assume its proper position in the annual trade returns.

—Some time ago, a well-known angler was fishing in a trouting stream in Scotland, on a Monday, when he was accosted by the minister, who asked him as to his success. The angler after replying, said to the minister: 'Dae ye no try the rod yerself?' 'Oh, no!' said the minister, with pious awe and eyes upturned, 'I am a fisher of men!' 'Oh, indeed,' replied Sandy, 'but I doot ye're nae great hand at o't, for I lookit into your creel (basket) yesterday and it was unco empty.'

"Who dare spit tobacco juice on the floor of this car?" savagely exclaimed a large and powerfully built passenger as he rose from his seat and stalked down the aisle frowning defiantly upon the other passengers. "I dare," said a burly-looking fellow, as he deliberately ejected a quantity of noxious saliva upon the floor of the aisle. "All right, my friend," said the first speaker, slapping the other in a friendly manner, upon the shoulder; "give us a chew of tobacco."

A Methodist Minister was tramping through the settlements of Wisconsin, doing good where he might. He tarried for the night at one of the "pioneer" cabins. The old woman, while preparing supper, entered into conversation with her visitor, and the following colloquy took place: "Stranger, where might you be from?" "Madam, I reside in Shelby County, Kentucky." "Wall, stranger, hope no offence, but what mought you be doin' way up here?"—"Madam, I am searching for the lost sheep of the house of Israel." "John, John!" shouted the old lady, "come right here this minute; here's a stranger all the way from Shelby County, Kentucky, a huntin' stock. I'll just bet my life that that tangle-haired old ram that's been in our lot for the last week, is one of his'n!"

—It is stated that Lieut.-Col. L. Peters of St. John, N. B., will be selected to command the Canadian Wimbledon team for 1873.

—Charles Erskine was at the age of 20 a teacher of Latin in the Edingburgh University. On one occasion, after his elevation to the bench, a young lawyer, in arguing the case before him, used a false Latin quantity, whereupon his lordship said, with a good-natured smile: 'Are you sure, sir, you are correct in your quantity there?' The young counsel was nettled at the query and retorted, petulantly, 'My lord I never was a schoolmaster.' 'No,' replied the judge; 'nor, I think, a scholar either.'

BIRTH.

In Belleville, on Monday, 21st inst., the wife of A. FORREST, of New York, of a son.

At Mill Town, Ont., on Friday, April 25th, the wife of Mr. E. Ketcheson, Teacher, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, April 24th, by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. George Goodfellow, of Belleville, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. John Stewart, Township of Tyendinaga.

On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Thomas Cullen, at the residence of the bride's father, GEORGE MAXWELL OSTROM, to Miss MELISSA HARRY, daughter of William Harry, Esq., all of Sidney.

DIED.

In Sidney, at the family residence, DEBORAH, relict of the late Stephen Gilbert, aged 69 years.

In Utica, Michigan, on the 20th inst., Elizabeth Watson, wife of J. A. Thompson, of Belleville, and youngest daughter of the late William Watson, of Thurlow, aged 26 years. Her remains were brought to Belleville and interred in the Methodist burying ground.

Spring Styles.

Butterick's Patterns.

☞ Call and get or send for a Spring Catalogue at

VAN TASSEL'S.

Only One Dollar.

10,000 SOLD.

IT is safe to say that of all the inventions of the present day, none have created more astonishment than the

LONDON REPEATING WATCH.

The idea of making a watch for the small sum of One Dollar, seems an utter impossibility, but it has been accomplished, and the most perfect time indicator produced, which the world has ever seen. Besides that, each watch comprises a Compass and Sun Dial, without extra cost. The London Repeating Watch is got up in the most elegant style, with a handsome case of Gold metal, which is an exact imitation of Gold, glass crystal, steel and metallic works, and a white enamelled dial, and is of the size of an ordinary watch. Each one is warranted to *denote correct time, and to keep in order for two years.* Enclosed in the same case is a Sun Dial and a perfectly accurate Compass, worth of itself twice the amount charged for the whole Watch. Every one wants one, everybody can now have a Watch for himself. Agents, Pedlers, &c., make $10 a day selling them. A sample sent on receipt of $1, or five for $4. Send all sums over $2 by registered letter to the Manufacturers, Agents for Canada.

THE EUREKA MANUFACTURING CO.
P. O. Drawer, 423, Montreal.
April 7th, 1873. d287:3m w9:1y

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE
Belleville, May 1, 1873

The market is dull, and prices entirely unchanged.

SPRING WHEAT—$1 15 to $1 20
BARLEY—55c to 00c.
RYE—55c. to 56c.
OATS—35c to 40c.
BUCKWHEAT—45c. to 47c.
PEAS—60c to 65c.
TIMOTHY SEED—$3 50 to $3 75.
CLOVER SEED—$5 70 to $6 00,
TARES,—$2, per bus:
BEEF—10c to 12½c per lb., retail,
MUTTON—8c to 10c per pound.
PORK—$6 50 to $7.
LAMB—0c to 0c. per pound.
VEAL—5c to 7c per pound.
HAMS—10c to 12½c.
BUTTER—Tub, 17.
BUTTER—Roll, 18c to 20c.
EGGS—12c to 15c
SHEEPSKINS—25c. to $2 00.
HIDES—$7 to $0 00.
CALFSKINS—10c per pound
DEAKINS—50c to 65,
LARD—10c. to 11c. per lb.
TALLOW, rough—5c.
TALLOW, rendered—8c.
POTATOES—30c to 40c per bus.
APPLES—50c to 65c.
DRIED APPLES—$2 per bus.
HONEY—12 to 12½c per lb.
HAY—$10 00 to $15 00.
CHEESE—11c to 12c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $5 50 per
FLOUR—Retail, $6 00 per bbl
POTASH—$5 60 per 100 lbs.
CHICKENS, per pair—35c to 40c.
DUCKS—25c to 50c per pair.
GEESE—40c. to 60c.
ONIONS—$1 00 to $1 50 per bush.

MONTREAL MARKETS

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.
MONTREAL, April 30, 1873.
1 P. M.

Flour receipts 4,900 bbls; market fairly active but with more offering; rates are the turn easier; sales of ordinary super on spot ranging down to $5 97½; other grades may be quoted unchanged; about 2,000 bbls of all kinds reported sold.

Grain—no transactions to note; rates wholly unchanged.

Provisions—quiet but steady at late rates.

Ashes—fair demand; pots $6 70 to $6 77½; pearls $9 20 to $9 25.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 30.

Gold 117⅛.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 30.

Cotton 19⅝c.

Flour quiet; receipts 15,000 brls; sales 9,000 brls at $5 90 to $6 35 for super state and western; $6 00 to $8 25 for common to choice extra state; $700 to $8 00 for common to choice extra western.

Rye Flour steady.

Wheat quiet and easy; receipts 35,000 bus; sales 19,000 bus at $1 68½ to $1 70 for No 2 Milwaukee spring in store and afloat; $1 76 to $1 80 for No 1 do; $1 80 to 1 95 for winter red western; $1 95 to $2 00 for amber western.

Rye steady at 98c for Canada in bond; 98c for western.

Corn firm; receipts 14,000 bus; sales 68,000 bus at 68½c to 69c for old mixed western in store; 71c to 72c for new do; 89c in store; 73 for yellow western.

Barley quiet and weak; receipts 5,000 bus; 75½c to $1 00 for western; $1 20 to $1 30 for Canada western.

Oats dull; receipts 37,000 bus; sales 46,000 bus at 53c to 55c for new mixed western; 54c to 56½c for white western; 51c to 54½c for black do; 55c mixed state.

Pork dull; to sell freely and lower; $18 37½ to $18 50 for new mess.

Lard quiet in buyer's favor at 9⅝c for steam; 9⅝c for kettle.

Butter 36c to 39c.

Cheese 12c to 16½c.

Petroleum—crude 10⅛c; refined 21⅛c.

CHICAGO, April 30—Receipts of hogs for the last two days, 14,622; shipments 7,623.

BRIDGEWATER

New Cash Store.

THE New Store at Bridgewater is now opened upon Strictly Cash Terms. A splendid New Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,

GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,

Is offered for sale at unusually low prices for Cash.

Cotton Yarn 7s 6d per Bunch; Goderich Salt 10s 6d per bbl.; London Tea Cups and Saucers, 1s per Set; Patent Pails 1s each; Telegraph Matches 10d per Box; Nails 4 cts per lb, or 28lbs for 5s.

TEAS, SUGARS,

And all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices. Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.

The Old Store,

is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA FLINT.
Bridgewater, Dec. 28, 1870. tf

LOOK AT THIS.

HUGH WALKER

SELLS

JAPAN TEAS from 25c. to 70c.
GUNPOWDER Teas, 45c. to 80c.
YOUNG HYSON Teas, from 50c. to 90c.
COFFEES from 25c. to 35c.

And other Groceries in proportion.

New Raisins,
New Currants,
New Peels,
Choice Confectionary.

At a Small Advance on Cost!

FINNAN HADDIES & OYSTERS

RECEIVED REGULARLY AT
THE FINNAN HADDIE DEPOT,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE. tf

One Hundred

NEW STYLES

OF

HATS & CAPS

AT

HAYMES',

FOR

Spring 1873. Spring.

SILK HATS for..........1873.
FELT HATS for.......... "
CLOTH CAPS for.......... "
STRAW HATS for.......... "

AT

HAYMES'.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

OFFICE OF

J. W. THOMPSON,

BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE,

DRAFTS AND U. S. CURRENCY
BOUGHT AND SOLD,

And a general EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

Collections made in all accessible points in the United States.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On deposits of CANADA AND AMERICAN CURRENCY, on sums of Five Dollars and upwards, from day of deposit until day of withdrawal, without requiring notice; four, five and six per cent. allowed, according to period of deposit.

Attention given to the purchase and sale of Bonds and other securities.

☞ Agent for the following Corporations:
Canadian Express Company,
Montreal Telegraph Company,
Travellers Insurance Company,
Allan Line of Steamships,
And Grand Trunk Railway City Ticket Agency.

Belleville, Feb. 19, 1873. d&w

New Dried and Canned Fruits

Of all kinds.

Good Sugar, 9c per lb.
Beautiful Sugar, 10c per lb.
New Prunes Cheap.
Choice Layer Raisins by the box and lb., and a large assortment of

General Groceries,

Of all kinds. New

Woodenware & Baskets

At low prices, Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN TEMPLETON,
April 24th, 1873. w12

Money to Lend.

$30,000 to lend at a low rate of Interest on improved farm property.

Apply to
GEORGE DENMARK,
Barrister,
Belleville.
March 28th, 1873. d279 w8tf

W. H. Bland's

ORGAN

FACTORY,

Corner Bridge & Pinnacle Streets.

☞ Inspection invited.

Beware of Impostors.

THE public are cautioned against peddlers going round the country, pretending to have our celebrated Perfected Spectacles for sale. We only supply our resident agents.

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.
☞ A. & J. McFee, Sole Agents, Belleville.
Montreal, April 7, 1873.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

F. M. CLARKE'S,

A full assortment of Spring and Summer

BOOTS & SHOES.

Our Dollar Prunella Boots are better value than ever.

Women's Rubbers for 45 Cents.

AT
F. M. CLARKE'S,
McAnnany' New Building.
Belleville, Feb. 12th, 1873. d242

DR. J. BELL SIMPSON'S

Specific and Tonic Pills,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for Nervous Debility, Spurmatorrhea, Nocturnal Emission, Weakness of the Generative Organs, Palpitation of the Heart, Tremblings, Sleeplessness, the effect of over-indulgence in alcoholic stimulants and tobacco, &c. Dr. J. BELL SIMPSON'S Pills are the only effectual ones for the above diseases, and are never known to fail. They have already cured hundreds in this country. Robert Arthur, machinist, Hamilton, testifies to his recovery by their use. Safe, certain and rapid in action, a short trial will prove their efficacy. No sufferer need despair of being relieved from the frightful effects of SELF-ABUSE. The Specific Pills are sold by Druggists at $1.00 a box, and the Tonic Pills at 50c. a box, or they will be sent by mail, postage pre-paid, and securely wrapped from observation, on receipt of $1.06 for the Specific, and 56c. for the Tonic Pills, by

J. BELL SIMPSON & Co.,
Drawer 91 P. O. Hamilton.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. Pamphlets sent post-free on application. 3-6m

COAL!

COAL COAL

ALL UNDER COVER and WITHOUT SNOW!

BEST BLACKSMITHS' COAL,
$6 50 per ton.

BEST LEHIGH COAL,
$8 per ton.

LACKAWANNA COAL,
All sizes, constantly on hand.

Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron.

A. L. BOGART,
Pinnacle Street, opposite Market.
January 30, 1873. 51

THE WEBSTER

Sewing Machine.

UNSURPASSED

For STRENGTH, PERFECTION, and SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION.

Is the easiest to learn, the simplest to work.

In Ease, Silence of Motion, and Real Worth,

IT HAS NO EQUAL!!!

Solid Steel Shuttle!

With a New Style SELF-ADJUSTING TENSION, more Perfect and Simple than in any other Machine.

The LARGEST BOBBIN used in any Family Machine.

Durable!

As STEEL can make it; dispensing with Cogs and Cams, hence

SILENT & EASY RUNNING.

Performs 10 Varieties of Work!

A Ruffler Given Free,

Worth $2, entirely new—mechanical Principles.

An unequalled Revolving *ADJUSTABLE PRESSURE FOOT!*

The Lockman, Gardner, &c., &c., kept in stock.

T. E. EWEN,
Upper Front Street.
Belleville, March 13, 1871. 5:3m

Plaster Mill in Belleville.

NOW on hand and constantly grinding, a superior article of PLASTER, very finely ground, at usual prices. Mills at the Elevator.

GEO. A. SIMPSON & Co
Belleville, Jan. 4th, 1870. 47

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,

BELLEVILLE.

WE have much pleasure in informing our numerous Customers and the public generally, that our Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS

Is now complete. This Spring our Stock is well assorted in all its Departments, and as we have the largest in Town, and our Goods are marked very low, we offer advantages to purchasers that cannot be surpassed. We invite special attention to

LADIES' BRAIDED COSTUMES,
MANTLES,
PARASOLS,
DRESS GOODS,
MUSLINS AND LAWNS,
YAK LACES,
SASH RIBBONS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
LADIES' TIES,

As well as to our general Stock of

STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

CARPETS.

Every person wishing a good and Cheap Carpet should call and examine ours before purchasing. Our Stock of Carpets is larger than usual, comprising

BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL, HEMP, TAPESTRY, AND KIDDER.

Since we purchased our Carpets they have again advanced in price in the English Markets so that we cannot replace them at present prices. Please call and look through our Stock. We are satisfied you will find none to equal it.

Belleville, April, 1873. JAS. W. DUNNET. 11:1y

Dry Goods and Millinery!

Stock Complete in Every Department.

MILLINERY, MANTLES, DRY GOODS, &c.,

IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

The following is only a few of the many cheap lines now ready for inspection:—

Miss JONES, Milliner.

Grey Cottons from 8c.
White Shirting from 10c.
Prints, fast colours, from 10c.
Stripe and Check Shirting 12½c. and 15c.
Cotton Tweeds from 20c.
Jeans and Denims 15c. to 20c.
Check Wincey Shirtings, 20c.
Blk. Lustres from 20c., (Reversible.)
Blk. Cobourgs and Paramattas from 25c,
Blk. Crape, Crape Collars, &c., &c.
Blk. and Coloured Silks from 75c
Blk. Broad Cloths and Cassimeres for $1.
$1,000 worth of Canadian Tweeds, all new styles.
A complete Stock of Hats and Caps, special value.
The Brightest Sugar in the Market for 10c.
5lbs. Japan Tea for $1, Gunpowder Tea 40cts. per lb.

Wm. SYMONS, Cutter.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

W. W. JONES,
Opposite Anglo American Hotel, Front Street, Belleville.
Belleville, April 4th, 1873. w10

NEW GOODS.

Geo. RITCHIE & Co.

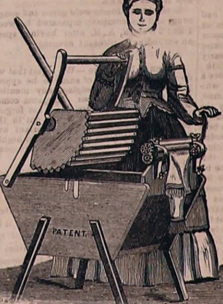
3	Cases	WHITE COTTONS, in all the desirable makes.
1	"	PILLOW COTTONS and SHEETINGS.
1	Bale	TICKINGS.
1	"	CHECKED SHIRTING and JEANS.
2	"	HESSIANS, for MATTRESSES and STRAW TICKS.
1	Case	ROLLED LININGS.
1	"	WHITE QUILTS and COLORED COUNTERPANES.
1	"	TABLE LINEN.
1	"	FINE LINEN, TABLE NAPKINS, D'OYLIES, TOWELS, &c.
1	"	GRASS LINENS and HOLLAND.
1	"	FURNITURE REPS, TERRYS and DAMASKS.
3	"	PRINTS.
3	"	BLACK LUSTRES, ALPACCAS, PARAMATTAS, HENRIETTAS, &c.
2	"	COLORED LUSTRES, PLAIN and FIGURED BALERNOS.
1	"	CRISP TASSOS and CHECKED CHALLIES.
5	Bales	CARPETS in best TAPESTRY and ALL WOOLS.
1	"	MATTS, RUGS and HASSOCKS.
4	Cases	STRAW BONNETS and HATS.
1	"	TRIMMED BONNETS and HATS.
1	"	RIBBONS.
1	"	FANCY MILLINERY GOODS, ORNAMENTS, &c.
22	Boxes	ENGLISH FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
10	"	FRENCH FLOWERS.
1	Case	INFANTS' HATS and HOODS in SILK and LAWN.
1	"	INFANTS CLOAKS and CHILDREN'S COSTUMES.
1	"	LADIES' MANTLES, in SILK, CASHMERE and CLOTH.
1	"	FANCY DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS.
1	"	BLACK and COLORED GRENADINES.
1	"	BLACK SILKS and MANTLE VELVETS.
1	"	DRESS and MANTLE TRIMMINGS.
3	"	GLOVES and HOSIERY.
1	"	PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.
1	"	LADIES' TIES and GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS, COLLARS &c
1	"	CORSETS.
1	"	BLACK CRAPE, COLORED CRAPE and COMBRAYS.
1	Bale	FLANNEL, in WHITE, SCARLET and FANCY.

The above Goods, bought by Mr. Geo. Ritchie this season in England and Scotland, are now opened out and offered for Sale at Low Prices.

April 15th, 1873. d293 w10 GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

FIRST PRIZE NOVELTY WASHER

(Patented May 7th, 1872).



YOUR attention is respectfully invited to the many advantages possessed by this improved Washer, which, for Simplicity, Durability, Ease and Perfection, is destined to be the Standard WASHER of this country: whatever good qualities other Machines may have, the NOVELTY Washing Machine equals them in every particular.

This Machine surpasses all competition, and gives more than satisfaction when properly used. All I ask to convince the most sceptical of its merits is to give it a fair

MANUFACTURED,

Wholesale & Retail, by

J. A. STREET,
Belleville, Ont.

☞ County Rights for sale on very reasonable terms.

Apply to
G. D. ARMSTRONG,
Patentee,
Belleville, Ont.
Nov. 18, 1872. w41-1y

SPRING, 1872.

To CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Carriage Goods, bought before the recent great advance in prices, have just arrived in Stock, and will be found COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Also

Shelf & Heavy Hardware of Every Description,

At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

March 15th, 1872. JAS. GLASS & Co,

J. W. FRALICK,

Merchant Tailor and Clothier,

Has now on hand a fine Stock of

Gents Linen Goods, &c.

Belleville, April 24th, 1873. w11

Store and Dwelling for Sale

In the most Central Part of the Thriving Village of Trenton.

ONE HALF of the Three-Storey Brick Building known as "Wert's Block," in which there is a merchant's shop 23 x 57 feet, with a storehouse in rear 24 x 30 feet. In second flat there are 4 large rooms, and kitchen 24 x 22. Third flat—4 bed rooms and 2 large store rooms. There are also piers sunk in the river, on which could be erected a storehouse 24 x 60 feet.

For further particulars enquire (if by letter, postpaid) to the subscriber, on the premises.

JAS. R. WERT.
Trenton, Dec. 21, 1872. 49:tf

12,000,000 ACRES

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest Land in market for sale by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska, now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at 6 per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

The Best Market in the West! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO A HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Persons of Foreign Birth are entitled to the benefit of the Homestead Law on declaring their intention to become citizens of the United States, and may avail themselves of this provision immediately after their arrival.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near the Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.

Sectional Maps, showing the Land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new Maps Mailed Free everywhere.

Address,
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
d&w3m Omaha, Nebraska.

Library Gift Concert.

Ninety Days' Postponement.

A Full Drawing Certain.

$500,000 in Bank to Pay Gifts.

10,000 CASH GIFTS PAID IN FULL.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10.

Enough of the 100,000 tickets issued for the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the 10,000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the management, with the concurrence of the trustees, have determined to allow ninety days more for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution advertised for April 8th, is therefore postponed to TUESDAY, JULY 8th, 1873, on which day, and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket-holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	$100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	20,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	10,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	5,000
24 CASH GIFTS OF $1,000 each,	24,000
50 CASH GIFTS OF 500 "	25,000
80 CASH GIFTS OF 400 "	32,000
100 CASH GIFTS OF 300 "	30,000
150 CASH GIFTS OF 200 "	30,000
590 CASH GIFTS OF 100 "	59,000
9,000 CASH GIFTS OF 10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash,	$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7th, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.

R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20,000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over agents) at the following prices:—Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; and quarters, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at six o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library Hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: 1st. Music by the orchestral band. 2d. Placing of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. 3d. Placing of gifts in small wheel. 4th. Music by orchestral band. 5th. Explanatory remarks by President. 6th. Drawing of first half of gifts. 7th. Music by orchestral band. 8th. Drawing of last half of gifts. 9th. Placing of large wheel with tags in hands of committee appointed by audience. 10th. Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guaranty against complaint from any just source.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at room No. 4, Public Library Building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in six months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

Branch Office, 609 Broadway, New York, under charge of Thos. H. Hays & Co. 11:5w d-20

MARRIAGE.

BLANK RETURNS of Marriage for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

The Old Barn.

Rickety, old and crazy,
Shingleless, lacking some doors;
Bad in the upper story,
Wanting boards in the floors;
Beams strung thick with cobwebs,
Ridgepole yellow and gray,
Hanging in helpless innocence
Over the mows of hay.

How the winds turned around it,
Winds of a stormy day—
Scattering the fragrant hay seed,
Whisking the straws away;
Streaming in at the crannies,
Spreading the clover smell,
Changing the dark old granary
Into a flowery dell.

O how I loved the shadows
That clung to the silent roof,
Day dreams wove with the quiet,
Many a glittering woof;
I climbed to the highest rafters,
And watched the swallows at play,
Admired the knots in the boarding,
And rolled in the billows of hay.

Palace of king couldn't match it,
The Vatican loses its charm
When placed in my memory's balance,
Beside the old gray barn!
And I'd rather scent the clover
Piled in the barn's roomy mows,
Than sit in the breath of the highlands
Poured from Appenine brows!

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1873.

Shameful Inconsistency.

Big Thunder "put his foot in it" the first time he opened his mouth after he took his seat in the House of Commons. His record in the Ontario Legislature was most disgraceful. He sold his party for a mess of pottage, and became the laughing stock of the House, and an object of contempt in the country. It was such a record as should have driven him from public life, and caused him to get away forever from the haunts of men. But he has shown that he possesses no spark of principle, and delights to glory in his shame. During the debate on the Northwest Territory the other evening, Mr. E. B. Wood thundered forth eloquently in condemnation of the Pacific Railway, and the action of the Government, finding fault particularly with the terms of its charter, and contending that it should be built as the Intercolonial was, by Commissioners. Sir John A. Macdonald quoted from the journals to show that Mr. Wood had advocated and voted for the railway to be built by a Company, instead of by Commissioners. This rather took Mr. Wood aback for the moment, but he soon recovered his equanimity, and triumphantly exclaimed that he "did not vote for the land grants." Sir John very quietly again turned to the journals and read therefrom, showing that Mr. Wood did vote for liberal land grants to the Company. What did Mr. Wood say when his miserable, inconsistent course was thus exposed? What could he say or do, but, as the report says, "being cornered, looked confused and embarrassed?" He did more. He gloried in his shame, and tried, amidst the laughter and ridicule of the House, to make it appear that circumstances had changed since he gave the votes. Circumstances have indeed changed. They changed when the memorable words, "speak now" were picked off the floor of the Ontario House, but circumstances did not change so much as Mr. Wood. What a contemptible position does he occupy in the eyes of every honest man.

"Current Events."

"The Prime Minister of Ontario," says the writer of "Current Events," in the last *Canadian Monthly*, "was floating pleasantly on the summer sea of his political teapot, when a squall came on which nearly overturned his ship. The Orange Lodge Incorporation seems to have taken him by surprise. With a Roman Catholic in his Cabinet and a Roman Catholic contingent, enlisted by a recruiting process of the most laborious description, among his followers, he had nothing for it strategically, but to make the question an open one and allow his Cabinet and his party to divide themselves between the two formidable interests, which it was alike impossible to reconcile and calamitous to offend. Probably the Premier has undergone tribulation in this matter, and not he alone. On the sheet of the Grit Journal you could almost see the shadow of the pistols held to each side of the writer's head." And what, we ask, was the reason for such an attitude? Because George Brown, through the *Globe*, and seconded by his echoes in the Grit press throughout the country, have for years been stirring up the very feelings they profess now so much to condemn. A sneer has always been ready at hand for the Orangemen and a patting on the back for a Roman Catholic, when it suited their purpose. But times have changed. The Orange body has become a power by its numbers and respectability. It scarcely answers just now to treat them with the contempt so often meted out. "Disclaiming," says the Orange declaration, "an intolerant spirit; the society demands as an indispensible qualification, without which the greatest and wealthiest may seek admission in vain, that the candidate shall be deemed incapable of persecuting or injuring any one on account of his religious opinions." Can the Grits say as much for their pet League? Says the writer of the article referred to, after discussing the right and wrong of the question of incorporation pretty fully, quoting the "declarations of the Society" and the "obligation" in full; "on the whole, if the statutes are to be the criterion, we lean to the conviction that the ground taken by Mr. Mowat personally was right, and that there was not sufficient grounds for refusing the incorporation."

Then why did Mr. Mowat—if he was honest as the writer appears to think he is—leave these Orange Incorporation Bills for the consideration of the Governor General? We have no faith in his honesty on this question. Party tactics we believe regulated his vote, and the same tactics induced the reference of the Bills. After referring to Lord Palmerston's opinion upon Orangeism, so often quoted by the member for South Grenville, in the discussion in the Legislature, the writer says:—"Unfortunately, however, the Orange Association is not without an excuse for its existence. If Roman Catholicism were merely the religion of Fenelon and St. Vincent de Paul, if it presented itself merely as the faith of the good village cure, of the missionary, of the sister of charity, Orangeism would be only an obsolete relic of the unhappy conflicts and evil passions of the past, and would be discountenanced by all good citizens and by all good men. But Roman Catholicism whatever it may be in individuals, is in the aggregate not merely a religion, but a political organization, as aggressive as it is powerful, and wielded by its ecclesiastical chiefs with all the unity and not a little of the mystery of a secret association. Its means and instruments vary according to the differences in the political and social systems on which it operates. In despotic countries it acts through despots and their favorites; in free countries such as Belgium, England, Ireland, the United States and Canada, through the ballot." Again—"In the United States the case for Orangeism is stronger than in Canada. It there offers the only practical rallying point for the depressed and insulted nationality of Englishmen who, while by their industry and energy they contribute their full share to the prosperity of the country, and while they are not the less orderly or respectable of its citizens, are doomed, by their want of union, to be insulted and trampled on by every demagogue who is angling for the Fenian vote."

We believe these views, though strong, are held in the main by many who either lack courage to give them utterance or, for corrupt motives, express a confidence they do not possess. The Orange Association wars not against individuals. It respects the religious convictions of every man—as much of the Roman Catholic as a member of any other sect—but will not consent to allow such convictions to do violence to the rights and privileges of a Protestant people.

"Next to corruption," says the same writer, "the political vice which most besets us on this continent, is cowardice, and the manly avowal of conviction, whether in friend or foe, will be honored and prized by all who are really loyal to the country."

Altogether, the article is very interesting. We have quoted but sparingly, as our space would not admit of larger extracts. The article itself covers sixteen pages of the magazine.

Orange Meeting in Kingston.

The mass meeting of Orangemen in Kingston on Tuesday evening was very large, the Music Hall being crowded to its utmost extent. The chair was occupied by the District Master, Bro. W. Corbett. Mr. H. S. Macdonald, M. P. P., Grand Master of Eastern Ontario, was the first and principal speaker. His address, which was chiefly a review of the proceedings of the Ontario Legislature in connection with the Orange Bills, was characterized by liberality of sentiment, and was free from party politics. The member for Kingston, Mr. Robinson, also addressed the meeting, stating in his speech that if his vote would upset the present Ontario Government in connection with the passing of the Bills, he would be prepared to let the Government go to the wall rather than sacrifice his principles.

A resolution was moved approving the action of the members who voted for the Bills and condemning the action of the Government in reserving the Royal assent to the Bills. Mr. Robinson moved an amendment praising the members who voted for the Bills, and condemning those who voted against them. After considerable discussion, a good deal of cross firing, and amidst great confusion, the amendment was put and declared carried, as was also the original motion. The meeting broke up hurriedly. The *News* says a protest has been entered against the vote on the amendment of Mr. Robinson, which it is said was carried by parties many of whom had no connection with the Orange order. In the evening a complimentary supper was given to Mr. Macdonald by his brother Orangemen at the Anglo American, which gave great satisfaction to all present.

The Cemetery.

A meeting of the Directors of the Belleville Cemetery Company was held last week, when it was decided to proceed with the fencing, laying out, and ornamentation of their beautiful grounds, according to the plans proposed by Mr. H. F. Englehart, and which attracted such general admiration when submitted to the notice of the public. Mr. Englehardt, who is to superintend the work, will commence active operations on Monday, with a gang of men and it is intended to have the work completed by July.

Now that the prospect of the completion of a suitable burial ground, is assured, would it not be well for the Town Council to pass a By-law prohibiting interments in the burial grounds within the limits of the Town, after the date named by the Company for the completion of their grounds.

It affords us pleasure to note the energy and activity of the Company in fully carrying out their projects with as little delay as possible, and thus setting at rest the disquiet which has so long prevailed in the public mind on the subject of securing a proper burial place in a satisfactory locality.

St. George's Society's Dinner.

The annual dinner of the St. George's Society was held on the 23rd in the Dafoe House, as previously announced. The attendance was fully up to the usual standard, about 100 gentlemen sitting down. The bill of fare was excellent, comprising all the seasonable dishes and *entrees*, &c., in profusion, such, in fact, as are usually found on the table of "mine host" Borrodaile, on public occasions. The dining room was tastefully decorated, the Union Jack being conspicuous in rear of the Chairman, the mottoes "God Save the Queen" and "Our Guests" adorning either end of the hall, and "The Day and all who honor it," and "The Land we Left and the Land we Live in," the side walls.

The band of the 15th, led by Herr Hulbronn, was stationed in the hall, and performed a number of fine pieces—several of which were the compositions of their talented leader—in a highly creditable manner during the progress of the dinner.

The chair was occupied by E. R. Benjamin, Esq., President of the Society, on either side of whom were seated the Presidents of the Sister Societies, Ven. Archdeacon Patton, Rev. V. G. Farrelly, Dr. Boulter, M. P. P., K. Graham, M. P. P., A. Robertson, R. P. Jellett, Thos. Kelso, Angus McFee, D. B. Robertson, Esqs., Prof. McGann, and a number of prominent citizens. The Vice-Chair was occupied by E. Hayne, Esq., 2nd Vice-President of the Society.

Letters of apology for their absence were received from the Rev. Messrs. Blaind, Burton and Smith.

The "inner man" of the guests having been well supplied with creature comforts,

The CHAIRMAN rose, and prefacing with a few loyal remarks, gave the toast of "The Queen," which was received with all the honors, and the national anthem, which was sung in very good style by the company.

This was followed by "The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family," which toast was also loyally received.

Band—"Rule Brittania."

Song by Mr. TATTERSALL—"The Englishman," which was nicely accompanied by Dr. CLAPHAM on a cabinet organ and received with thunderous applause.

"The Governor-General" was next toasted, his efforts to see and know the country for himself and his consequent popularity being appropriately remarked on by the Chairman.

Band—"Red, White and Blue."

Song by Dr. Clapham.—"Rule Brittania."

"The Army and Navy of Great Britain, and the Volunteers," was given as the next on the list of standard toasts, and received with full honors.

Band—"British Grenadiers,"

Mr. Tattersall sang "Red, White, and Blue."

Capt. KELSO was called upon to respond, but not belonging to either the army or volunteers, declined in favor of

Major BOULTER, M. P. P., who made a few happy remarks in response, saying the volunteers had not yet much of a history, but had proved themselves equal to the requirement of the time. We had 30,000 volunteers under drill last year, and this in times of peace. He would say on behalf of the Volunteers that they would always be ready to turn out and do their duty when required.

"The day and all who honor it," was next proposed from the Chair, coupled with the name of Capt. Nunn.

The toast having been drunk,

Capt. NUNN rose to respond. He had great pleasure in seeing the large number of his countrymen who turned out to honor the day, but regretted that a still greater number had not turned out. The hearty manner in which the sister Societies celebrated their national days, ought to prove a stimulus to those of his countrymen who were lukewarm in the matter. Englishmen, self-exiled, were celebrating the day the world over, and he urged the importance of the national charitable Societies as the best possible emigration Societies. It needed but the active exertions of the individual members of these Societies to make this country almost all that they wished it to be. It had been said that England was in her decadence, but so long as they had women who could write such stirring verses as Eliza Cook, and do great deeds of charity like Florence Nightingale, he could not believe the assertion, and this particularly as the right spirit was abroad amongst Englishmen in all parts of the world—who were ready to exclaim, as he was—

> "England, with all thy faults
> I love thee still."

Mr. Nunn resumed his seat amidst loud applause, after making a capital speech.

Dr. CLAPHAM then sang "The Death of Nelson."

THE CHAIRMAN, in proposing the toast of "The Sister Societies" said they were all banded together for the same purpose—to extend the right hand of welcome, and aid, when necessary, to their deserving countrymen.

The toast having been received with cheers,

Mr. TATTERSALL sang, with fine effect, his favorite song, "Our Homes." He was obliged to respond to a vociferous *encore*, and gave "The Slave Chase."

Mr. PETRIE, President of the St. Andrew's Society, was the first called upon to respond. He was glad to meet the members of the St. George's Society, which was formed for an object similar to that which guided the Society which he represented—to aid their countrymen who came to this country. He was pleased to know that kindly feelings existed between the National Societies in this town, which these annual gatherings did much to strengthen.

Mr. MCANNANY, President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, was next called upon. He trusted that all would profit by the able discourse of the Chaplain of the day. When he looked around the table it did him good to see the cheerful, jolly and healthy English faces. Looking back for forty years, he remembered that the day was celebrated by four English men, two Scotchmen, two Irishmen and one American. Of these, several had passed away, and the survivors might soon follow. The Society had done much good, and he hoped it would continue to prosper. He congratulated the President on the demonstration to-day. England had hitherto controlled the destinies of the world, and if necessary Irishmen, Scotchmen, Native Canadians and those of other nationalities in our midst would assist her in maintaining that control. (Applause.)

Mr. DIAMOND, President of the Native Canadian Society, expressed his pleasure at being the guest of the St. George's Society. If the Canadian Society was late in being formed, the existence of the older national societies but added to their strength by increasing the number of natives. Canadians were in no wise hostile to Britons, from whom they were descended, and claimed the glories of Britain as their own. Canadians had an ancestry of whom they might be proud, in the U. E. Loyalists who deserted their homes for a sentiment—for loyalty to Great Britain. He could not talk about Canada without drifting into politics, but he was proud to live here in Canada, where, in spite of the extravagance charged by one political party against the other, there was not a dollar of direct taxation imposed, where we had a large surplus in the Treasury and millions to spend for public improvements.

Song by Dr. CLAPHAM—"This Canada of Ours."

Mr. JOHN FAHEY, President of the Society of the Sons of St. Patrick, also responded. He agreed generally with the remarks of the Presidents of Societies who had preceded him. His Society was the youngest represented, and he hoped to meet them on future occasions. He believed there was more freedom in Canada than any other country in the world. We had a great country and one Irishman who had passed away was, if his memory served him right, one of the foremost in bringing about Confederation. He alluded to the late Hon. T. D. McGee. We had an Irishman for Governor-General, who had fully borne out all that had been said previous to his coming here, as to his wisdom and sagacity, and he hoped Lord Dufferin would for many years occupy his present position. He returned thanks on behalf of the Sons of St. Patrick, and hoped the same good feeling which now existed between the Societies would exist for all time to come.

The VICE-PRESIDENT then gave his first toast "The Land we left and the land we live in," coupled with the names of Messrs. Tickell and Wilkins.

Song by Mr. LAWRENCE—"Write me a Letter from Home."

Mr. TICKELL responded in behalf of the mother land. He dwelt on the reminiscences which crowded into the minds of Englishmen on occasions of this kind. They were proud of their country, and he felt that the poet laureate had immortalized himself by rebuking in his "Ode to the Queen" those politicians who would dissever Britain from her colonies.

"The Dominion Parliament and the Local Legislature" was the next toast.

Music by the Band.

K. GRAHAM, Esq., M. P. P., responded. He believed the National Societies were productive of much good. He felt for the emigrant on his arrival in this country, and having been a "greenhorn" in England on a visit there, could appreciate the position, for he should have been glad to have there met a President of a Native Canadian Society. He repudiated any idea of the decay of England's greatness. To-day Canada, as a home for the working-man was superior to any other country on earth, and no land possessed a fuller measure of liberty than ours. We had the natural resources; our municipal institutions were superior to any other on the face of the earth, and our educational facilities were unsurpassed. The country having a free press and liberal institutions must prosper, and if their representatives were not faithful to their trusts, corrective measures lay in the hands of the people, and he hoped they would exercise them for the good of the country.

Dr. BOULTER, M. P. P., was also called upon. He reviewed at short length the beneficial measures which had been carried out by the Sandfield McDonald Government and lauded the economy of that administration. The new Government had seen fit to pursue a different course, rather spending what was on hand than to lay up, and had settled the vexed question of the Municipal Loan Fund in a manner which was not satisfactory to the people of this county and town, but he would not further trench upon politics. The Province was prosperous, and he was glad to see that people of so many different nationalities could come together under our laws and live happily. He believed the members of the Legislature, though politics ran high, yet worked, to the best of their belief, for the good of the country.

Song by Mr. TATTERSALL, "Always do to others," &c.

"Our Guests," coupled with the name of Mr. R. P. Jellett, was the toast which followed.

Mr. JELLETT made a humorous response, which was received with loud applause.

Prof. McGann followed, paying high compliment to the loyalty of the English, and expressed his approval of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. All the other nationalities must pale in conscious inferiority before the English.

Songs by Dr. CLAPHAM and Mr. CARTER.

"The Mayor and Corporation of Belleville," was duly proposed and heartily received.

The MAYOR responded, expressing his satisfaction with the proceedings of the evening, and claiming the importance of the Council as most nearly affecting the audience. He complimented the President of the Society on his ability as a Councillor, and concluded by wishing the Society every prosperity and success.

Song by Mr. TATTERSALL—"The Sausage Machine."

"The Press" was next proposed, and responded to by the representatives of the INTELLIGENCER and *Ontario*.

Song by Mr. Johnson.

The toast of "The Ladies," the last on the list of standard toasts, was ably responded to by Messrs. D. B. ROBERTSON and ANGUS MCFEE.

Several other toasts were given and songs sung, and the company separated between 1 and 2 o'clock, A. M. after having spent an exceedingly pleasant evening.

"HARBOR DREDGING.—We regret that we do not find in the list of sums to be appropriated for Harbor dredging, any mention made of Belleville harbor. Kingston comes in for a share and Presque Isle is not forgotten; but, alas! Belleville is still out in the cold, notwithstanding that important unauthorized delegation who enjoyed so highly the opening of the House at Public expense. —*Daily Ontario, April 24.*"

Nero fiddled while Rome burned, and actuated by similar motives, the *Ontario* gloats over the supposed misfortunes of Belleville. No matter what be the enterprise for the good of the Town, if it be not under the special surveillance of the Grits, it receives the decided opposition of that journal. Any movement to promote the public welfare is hooted at and cried down, if its pets are not included amongst the promoters. But the *Ontario* crows before its time, and its crocodile regrets are made too soon. It will wake up some of these fine mornings to find its prognostications prove false, and then it can secretly enjoy its regrets. It will find that enterprise will flourish without its aid, and in spite of its opposition.

SALARIES OF LT. GOVERNORS.—Sir John A. McDonald has given notice of motion to increase the Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces, $2,000 per annum each. This will make their salaries $10,000.

PARLIAMENT.—An Ottawa telegram says: "It is stated the prorogation will take place before the 8th of May, as the Governor-General purposes leaving Ottawa on that day. It will, however, depend on the length of time taken up by the estimates which have not yet nearly passed through committee, and long debates are sure to take place on their concurrence."

Steam to Liverpool,

Londonderry and Glasgow.

Passengers booked through to London, Birmingham, Manchester, Paris, Hamburgh, &c.

ALLAN LINE.

THE first-class Clyde built iron steamships of the Allan Line, (carrying the Canadian and United States Mails,) will be despatched from Portland as follows:—For Liverpool, calling at Loch Foyle (for Derry).

FROM PORTLAND.

Polynesian	26th April.
Austrian	3rd May

FROM QUEBEC:

Prussian	10th May.
Circassian	17th "
Sarmatian	24th "
Scandinavian	31st "
Polynesian	7th June.
Hibernian	14th "
Prussian	21st "
Circassian	28th "
Sarmatian	5th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From Belleville via Quebec to Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin from $79 to $89, according to position of sleeping cabin.

Steerage, which includes a plentiful supply of well cooked provisions, served by the ship's steward's $29 75.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

The last train, with the Canadian Mails, leaves Toronto every Friday morning at 5:37 o'clock, passing Belleville at 11.15 a. m.

An experienced Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

Berth not secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.)

Parties in Canada sending for their friends effect a saving of about $7 by getting prepaid certificates in this country and sending them home instead of the money.

GLASGOW LINE,
(From Quebec to Glasgow,)

St. Patrick, on or about	8th May.
Corinthian " "	19th "
Manitobian, " "	25th "

Cabin $60. Intermediate $40. Steerage $24. Children under 12 years of age $5 per year in Cabin, $3 per year in intermediate, and $2 per year in Steerage; under 1 year FREE.

For through tickets and every information apply to

J. W. THOMPSON,
Agent, Allan Line,
Canadian Express Office,
April, 1873. Belleville.

STEAM TO

London, Quebec and Montreal.

TEMPERLEY LINE,

Composed of the following first-class Iron Steamships:—

SCOTLAND, THAMES, SEVERN, MEDWAY, DELTA, NYANZA, HECTOR.

The Steamers of this line are intended to sail during the Season of Navigation of 1873, from LONDON for QUEBEC and MONTREAL, as follows, calling at Plymouth outwards:—

THAMES	Saturday, 5th April, (Via Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B.)
SEVERN	Wednesday, 16th, April, (Direct.)
DELTA	Saturday, 26th "
MEDWAY	Wednesday, 7th May.
NYANZA	Saturday, 17th "
SCOTLAND	Wednesday, 28th "

And every alternate Wednesday and Saturday thereafter.

And from QUEBEC for LONDON as follows:

THAMES	Thursday, 8th May.
SEVERN	Tuesday, 13th "
DELTA	Thursday, 22nd "
MEDWAY	Tuesday, 2nd June.
NYANZA	Thursday, 12th "
SCOTLAND	Tuesday, 24th "

And every alternate Tuesday and Thursday thereafter.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
QUEBEC TO LONDON.

Cabin	$60 00
Steerage	24 00

Through tickets from all points West at reduced rates. Certificates issued to persons desirous of bringing out their friends.

Through Bills of Lading issued on the Continent and in London for all parts of Canada, and in the United States to Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, and other points in the West.

For Freight or passage, apply to TEMPERLEYS CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billeter Street, London; ROSS & CO., Quebec; DAVID SHAW, Montreal, Or W. A. SHEPARD, *Intelligencer* Office, Belleville.

April, 17th, 1873. d&w

CANADIAN

Hair Regenerator,

RESTORES GREY HAIR to its NATURAL COLOR, strengthens the Roots, prevents it falling out, removes Dandruff, &c.

WILL NOT STAIN THE SKIN.

Being richly perfumed it will be found an agreeable Hair Dressing.

LARGE BOTTLES ONLY 50 CTS.

For sale in Belleville by J. H. Hambly, L. W. Yeomans & Co., A. L. Geen, W. H. Marsh & Co., and E. Chandler.

Wholesale by
E. MUIR, Proprietor,
Place D'Armes, Montreal.

Can also be had from Messrs. Evans, Mercer & Co., Kerry Bros., and Cra'thern and Lyman, Clare & Co., Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, at Manufacturers' Prices.

Montreal November 21, 1872. d&w1y

TOWN TICKET AGENCY.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE TO ALL STATIONS EAST & WEST.

American money taken at par from Belleville to Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and San Francisco.

Passengers purchasing Tickets from the undersigned or at the Grand Trunk Railway Depot, avoid the trouble and delay of exchanging Tickets and re-checking baggage at Toronto.

Cheapest Route to the West.

☞Tickets via Cobourg and Port Hope per steamer *Norseman*, for Charlotte and Rochester.

For further particulars apply at the Depot, or to

J. W. THOMPSON,
Express Office,
Town Passenger Agent G. T. R.
Belleville, April, 1872. d&w

For Sale,

A LARGE quantity of Land in the Townships of Hungerford, Madoc and Marmora. Also, a large number of Village Lots in the Town of Belleville, and also Houses and Lots in the Town of Belleville.

Apply to
CHAS. WILKINS,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant and Land Agent, next door east of the Post Office,
Belleville.
Belleville, March 28th, 1873. d279

GEO. GIBSON'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

BRIDGE STREET, ... BELLEVILLE.

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

MARRIAGE.

BLANK RETURNS of Marriage for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Alcorn & Wallbridge,

BARRISTERS & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c. OFFICES—Nos. 1 and 2, Centre Block, Front Street, Belleville, Ont.
GEO. O. ALCORN, SAM'L S. WALLBRIDGE, JR.
Dec. 3rd, 1872. d&w

E. Baldwin Fraleck, B. A.,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

Geo. D. Dickson,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., &c., BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE, N. B.—Patents obtained in Canada and the United States.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS HOLDEN'S Law Office is now on second floor of McAnnany's new building, corner of Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville. Entrance from Bridge Street.
Belleville, Jan. 11, 1873. 214tf:49tf

MacLellan & MacLellan,

BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c. Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MACLELLAN, DUNCAN MACLELLAN.

Alex. Robertson,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notarie Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street. D&W

Patrick M Nulty,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville.

S. B. Burdett,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

Henderson & Henderson,

BARRISTER, Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office in Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
G. E. HENDERSON. F. G. A. HENDERSON
D315W1y.

N. B. Falkiner,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office over L. W. Yeomans & Co's Drug Store, Belleville, Sept. 6, 1870. w20

Lazier & Lazier,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Flint & Robertson,

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON
December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,

COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

PHYSICIANS.

James F. Curlett, M. D.,

MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. For some time associate with Dr. Rhoads as Demonstrator of Anatomy, Geneva, Licentiate of the Surgical Military Board for the examination of Surgeons of the United States regular Army, Licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, Surgeon to the 3rd Battalion, Prince Edward, member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont., Registered Operative Surgeon.

Office and Residence—East part of Holden's Brick Building, Hotel Street, near the Montreal Bank. d&w6m

Dr. Tracy,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office and Residence—Two doors east of the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

B. S. Willson, M. D. C. M.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec; formerly House Apothecary to Montreal General Hospital; Coroner for the County of Hastings.

Residence and Office, Pinnacle Street, in the house recently occupied by the late Mr. Evans, opposite the Dafoe House.
Belleville, Sept. 3, 1872. d&w

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Graduate of the University of McGill College, Montreal. Also Coroner for the County.
☞RESIDENCE—STIRLING, next door to that formerly occupied by Dr. Willson.
October 1, 1872.

Samuel Campbell, M. D. C. M.,

GRADUATE of the University of McGill and Licentiate of the Medical Council of Ontario, Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.
☞ Special attention paid to diseases of Women and Children.
Office and residence on Water St., opposite the School House, Shannonville, Ont. 17:3m

George W. Walker, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT ST., Belleville. OFFICE,—Directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon. 48

Dr. Higinbotham,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf 130-1w

G. H. Boulter, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT, ENGINEER, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

OFFICE—Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Drawings, Specifications, &c., of Inventions prepared, and Patents applied for.
☞Vacancy for a pupil.
Belleville, Dec. 5, 1872. d&w

Forneri,

PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor, Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay.

JOHN FRANCIS,

COUNTY Surveyor and Inspector of Weights and Measures for East and West Hastings.
Residence—Tweed.

J. R. Tait,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., &c., &c., L'Amable, P. O., Hastings Road, Ont 11

James Reid,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Thomas Wills,

COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Apothecaries Hall,

BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) who will always be in attendance for that purpose.

Pitceathly & Kelso,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. Wtf

Money to Lend.

Money Money.

ANY QUANTITY of Money to lend on easy terms.
GEO. D. DICKSON,
Barrister,
Bogart's Buildings, Bridge Street.

MONEY TO LEND

AT 8 PER CENT.
LAZIER & LAZLIER,
Dominion Buildings,
Opposite Post Office.
Belleville, 17th April, 1869. 10–1y

MONEY TO INVEST,

UPON Easy terms.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,

ON EASY TERMS,
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN,
Office Above Elliott's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

Money to Loan.

PRIVATE Funds to Loan on first-class Mortgage Security, in sums from $100 upwards. Interest 8 per cent per annum, payable at the end of each half year. Principal payable at the end of the term or in instalments to suit the borrower. Apply to

E. B. FRALECK,
Barrister, &c.
☞OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

HAMILTON

AGRICULTURAL WORKS!

L. D. SAWYER & Co.

Manufacturers of Reapers, Mowers, Threshing Machines, &c.

TO THE FARMERS OF THIS SECTION

WE take great pleasure in tendering you our sincere thanks for the very liberal support you have accorded us in the past, and to express a hope, by manufacturing good and substantial Implements, and by fair and honest dealing, to merit, not a continuance only, but a large increase of trade from farmers throughout the country. We offer our machines on their merits only, and are quite satisfied to abide by the results of the most critical comparison of their capabilities when brought into competition with those of other makers.

We believe all articles of our make to be as good as any, and superior to most others manufactured in the country, and ask no man to buy from us till he has satisfied himself by inquiry among those who have used our implements and by personal examination, that for simplicity, strength, durability, lightness of draught, proper adjustment of parts, excellence of materials, and first-class workmanship, these implements will compare favorably with any others offered for sale in the whole Dominion of Canada. Our Warranty accompanies every machine, and that alone guarantees the purchaser against any loss by inferior or defective articles. We would respectfully invite purchasers to call on our Agent, Mr. G. A. LANDON, before ordering elsewhere.

G. A. LANDON, Agent, Stirling, Ont. L D SAWYER & Co., Hamilton, Ont
Stirling, Aug. 22, 1872. Wtf

VICTORIA

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

HYPOPHOSPHITES

The only Syrup prepared from Dr. Churchill's Formula, and certified to be Chemically pure For the prevention and cure of

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

Also for the cure of

Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

CERTIFICATE AS TO PURITY AND EFFICACY.

Laboratory, University College,
Toronto, Dec. 4, 1872.

To the Victoria Chemical Co.,

Gentlemen,—I have examined the articles employed in the Victoria Chemical Works, in the preparation of the Victoria Syrup of Hypophosphites. The several Hypophosphites used are *chemically pure*, and the Syrup is also *quite free from any impurity*. Your Syrup of Hypophosphites will undoubtedly prove a *very valuable* Medicine.

HENRY H. CROFT,
Professor of Chemistry, U. C.

Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF

BUCHU & UVA URSI

A Specific Remedy for all Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys; Dropsical Swellings; Complaints incidental to Females; and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs in either Sex.

Try it once for any of the above Disorders, and you will be fully convinced of its pre-eminent virtues.

Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA
ELECTRIC

LINIMENT.

"THE KING OF ALL LINIMENTS."

For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Wandering Pains, Stiffness in the Limbs or Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Numbness, Swelnligs, Headache, Earache, Toothache, &c.

Buy It!! Try It!! Prove It!!

Price 50 Cents per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists

VICTORIA

CARBOLIC SALVE.

"WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD."

A Specific for Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Boils, Piles, Pimples, &c., and Chronic Diseases of the Skin of every description.

Price 25 cts per Box. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA
CARBOLATED

GLYCERINE JELLY

"EMINENTLY THE LADIES' FAVORITE,"

For Beautifying the Complexion, and for removing Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., also for Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Frost Bites, and Sore Lips.

Price 25 Cts per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA

TOILET SOAPS,

"CELEBRATED FOR THEIR UNIFORM PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY."

Victoria Carbolic Soap.
Victoria Sulphur Soap.
Victoria Glycerine, Honey, Rose and Windsor.

Sold by all Druggists.

BEARINE FOR THE HAIR

PREPARED FROM THE PURE GREASE OF

THE CANADA BEAR

This delightfully perfumed preparation imparts a soft glossy finish to the Hair, inclining it to remain in any desired position.

It produces a luxuriant growth.
It beautifies and strengthens the Hair
It prevents greyness or premature decay.
It is perfectly harmless, not sticky or unclean.
It stimulates the roots of the Hair.
It enlivens brushy and weak Hair.
It prolongs vitality.

BEARINE is elegantly put up. Each bottle being enclosed in a neat paper box, surrounded by a beautiful engraved wrapper, making a package ornamental as well as useful upon any Ladies' Dressing Table.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price 50 Cents per Package.

PERRY DAVIS & Son
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P. Q.
Dec. 4th, 1872. d&w1y

For Sale by all Respectable Grocers, Druggists and Hotels.

JOHN BULL
BITTERS
THE WHOLE LABEL OUR TRADE MARK

For Sale by all Respectable Grocers, Druggists and Hotels.

Montreal, Nov. 21, 1872. d&yw1

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, } To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Alias Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of George W. Rose, plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of George D. Wycoff, defendant, I have seized and taken, and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at my Office, in the Court House, Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock, Noon, all the estate, right, title, and interest of the above named defendant, of, in and out of all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Madoc, County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, being composed of part of lot number Ten in the 8th concession of Township of Madoc aforesaid, containing by admeasurement Five Acres of land, and described as follows: commencing at a point on the west side of the road allowance between the eighth and ninth concessions of Township of Madoc, and at the distance of fifteen chains northerly from the south-east angle of said lot number Ten; thence south seventy-four degrees west, parallel with the southern limit of the said lot, seven chains and fifty-seven links; thence north sixteen degrees, west, parallel with said road allowance, six chains and sixty-one links; thence north seventy-four degrees, east, parallel with the southern limit of said lot, seven chains and fifty-seven links, to the west side of the said road allowance; thence south sixteen degrees, east, along the west side of said road allowance, six chains and sixty-one links, to the place of beginning. And also the right of way or road on the north-east part of said lot number Ten, together with license, right and authority as more particularly described and set out in the deed therefor, dated the 14th day of November, 1867, and registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings on the 4th day of June, 1868.

GEO. TAYLOR, Sheriff,
JOHN TAYLOR, Deputy.
Sheriff's Office,
Belleville, 25th Feb., 1873. } 13w

Trenton Brewery.

XX XXX

PALE ALES,

Porter and Extra Stout.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PRIVATE families are respectfully reminded that their orders should be given at once for my Fall Brewed XXX Pale Ale, as it is now the season for storing a first-class article.

HENRY GILL.
THE BREWERY,
Trenton, Nov. 4th, 1872. } d&w

FELONS

ON THE

Hands or Fingers Cured!

AT THE

$1 STORE,

Without a Surgical or Medical operation.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

Jewelry	at the $1.00 Store	
Chains	do	do
Rings	do	do
Bracelets	do	do
Lockets	do	do
Casters	do	do
Knives	do	do
Forks	do	do
Spoons	do	do
Violins	do	do
Concertinas	do	do
Chignons	do	do
Fancy Goods	do	do
Stationery	do	do
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

Belleville, March 26th, 1872. d&w

Call at the

DOMINION STORE!

Opposite E. Hayne's Flour and Feed Store, for

Cheap Leather and Findings.

I HAVE now in stock—French Calf, all weights, French Kips, Upper and Harness Leather, English Kips and Butts, Moroccos and Linings, Machine Thread and Needles, Hides, Lasts, Pegs, &c., &c.

All orders by mail or otherwise will receive my prompt attention.

R. OSBORNE,
Dominion Leather Store, Front St., Belleville
Belleville, Jan. 9, 1873. w38:6m

To Dairy Farmers.

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS by using

Ayrshire Cattle!

The very best cows for milk.

FOR SALE—3 Thoro'-bred Bulls, also Heifer and Bull Calves of the purest blood, selected from the choicest herds of Scotland, all entered in the American and Canadian Ayrshire Herd Record.

JNO. H. HOLDEN,
Front of Sidney.
Sidney, Jan., 1873. w1y

SEELEY'S Hard Rubber TRUSSES

Abdominal Supporter and Pile Pipes, Relief and Cure for Hernia or Rupture, Female Weaknesses and Piles. Indestructible (steel spring coated with hard rubber), never rust, break, chafe, soil nor move from place; used in bathing, fitted to form; universally approved of by the Medical Profession as the neatest, lightest, most comfortable and best appliances known. Sold by all dealers. Sent by mail or express. Establishments—1347 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and 737 Broadway, N. Y.

Iron in the Blood

PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, *and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.*

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP *blown in the glass.*

Pamphlets Free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey St., New York.
Sold by Druggists generally.

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Over Tickell's Furniture Store.

ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention

GARMENTS
MADE
TO MEASURE

Also Cutting done on short notice.

All work WARRANTED or no pay.

JOHN W. BROWN.
Sept. 7th 1865.

REMOVAL.

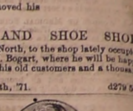
John McKeown

HAS removed his

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,

Two doors North, to the shop lately occupied by Mr. C. V. Bogart, where he will be happy to meet all his old customers and a thousand new ones.

March 16th, '71. d279 5w



Purification of the Blood,

Invigoration of the System,

AND

General Restoration to Sound Health,

Are principles fully carried out in the treatment adopted by the eminent Indian DOCTOR LEWIS JOSEPHUS in his most *wonderful Alterative and Tonic Medicines* known as the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills.

No injurious consequences can result from their use. No mistake can be made in their administration. Persons who have been restored to *ease, strength and perfect health* by the wholesome power exerted by these Indian Medicines over the system, after fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopœia of physic, attest this fact. *The numerous testimonials are stern, undeniable and incontestible facts* sufficient to convince the *most sceptical* that these great medical compounds perform *very marvellous cures*, and accomplish all that is desired. No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, they will find the spot, and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to *perfect health and full vigor.*

The Remedy and the Pills are pleasant and safe to take, and are warranted and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. Further information, with full directions for using the Medicines, and containing testimonials and certificates of Cures, can be obtained by securing the Shoshonees Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Circulars, from any Druggist in the Dominion—Free.

Price of the Remedy, in large Pint Bottles, $1 00
Price of the Pills, per Box, 25cts.

CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

SMITHFIELD.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis which lasted about eighteen months. I was so afflicted for the want of breath that it was very difficult for me to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling. I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit; in fact, I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, when to my satisfaction I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.

JOHN SILVER.

Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 6th day of April A. D. 1870.

J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Wonderful Cure of Lung Disease.

BROOKLIN, April 5th, 1870.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.,—SIR,—This is to certify that my wife was very low with Lung Disease. The Doctor had given her up. He said her lungs were tubercled, and medicine could not help her. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. At the expiration of two days, her symptoms were decidedly better. She continued to improve so rapidly that by the time she had taken one bottle she was able to sit up. By the continuance of the remedy she was perfectly restored to health.

You may publish the facts for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.

T. C. BROWN,
Episcopal Methodist Minister.

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF WOMEN,

IS treating successfully all Chronic Diseases of a difficult nature, such as Epilepsy or falling Fits, Scrofula, Consumption, Catarrh, Dropsy, Heart Diseases, Liver Diseases, and Diseases of Women and Children. Cancers cured without cutting and little pain, Sore Legs, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

Errors of youth, premature decay and all the effects of the indiscretions of youth. The afflicted that cannot obtain relief from other sources are particularly invited to call and see him.

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Belleville. April 2nd. 1863. 6

The Intelligencer

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The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 39. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS. ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1873. NUMBER 13.

Guild's Signal.

Two low whistles, quaint and clear,
That was the signal the engineer—
That was the signal that Guild, 'tis said—
Gave to his wife at Providence,
As through the sleeping town, and thence,
Out in the night,
On to the light,
Down past the farms, lying white he sped!

As a husband's greeting, scant no doubt,
Yet to the woman looking out,
Watching and waiting, no serenade,
Love song or midnight roundelay
Said what that whistle seemed to say:
"To my trust true
So love to you!
Working or waiting, Good night!" it said.

Brisk young bagmen, tourists fine,
Old commuters along the line,
Brakesmen and porters glanced ahead,
Smiled as the signal, sharp, intense,
Pierced through the shadows of Providence—
"Nothing amiss
Nothing!—it is
Only Guild calling his wife," they said.

Summer and Winter, the old refrain
Rang o'er the billows of ripening grain,
Pierced through the budding boughs o'erhead,
Flew down the track when the red leaves burned
Like living coals from the engine spurned;
Sang as it flew:
"To our trust true,
First of all Duty—Good night," it said.

And then, one night, it was heard no more,
From Stonington over Rhode Island shore,
And the folk in Providence smiled and said,
As they turned in their beds, "The engineer
Has once forgotten his midnight cheer."
One only knew
To his trust true
Guild lay under his engine, dead.

N. Y. Tribune. BRET HARTE.

[Guild was the engineer of the ill-fated train which plunged through the broken bridge on the Stonington and Rhode Island Railway a few days since, and who was found dead at his post.]

Only a Girl.

Only a girl, growled Noah Parkhouse, turning contemptuously away when Miss Deborah Dureys brought the tiny morsel of humanity, wrapped up in a faded flannel shawl, to show to him as he sat before the big wood fire in the farm-house kitchen.

Well, said Miss Deborah, I am dumfounded! I s'posed you'd ha' been pleased, seein' you've got five boys a'ready?

I ain't then, said Mr. Parkhouse sullenly, hitting the blazing logs with his stick. Girls is all fal-lal and ribbons, and notions. Boys can earn their own livin' from the time they get old enough to frighten crows out of a corn field. But nothin' ever goes right with one in this world.

And you don't deserve it should, was Miss Deborah's internal comment, as she carried the frail germ of life back to the darkened chamber. A grumbling, ill-conditioned old tyrant, that nothing ever suited yet!

Bring her to me, said Mrs. Parkhouse's soft, tremulous voice from among the pillows. My little girl! my own daughter. What did he say, Debby? Was he pleased?

Well—no—I can't say he was, said Deborah, rubbing her nose; but as I never did see him fairly pleased yet, that ain't nothin' strange.

And Mrs. Parkhouse, whose gentle soul had naught of affinity to the five noisy boys and their gruff, material minded father, laid her cheek against the little baby's velvety brow and silently gave thanks to God.

For, thought the mother, she will be all my own.

Dorothy Parkhouse grew up as it were in the shadow. It was true her mother loved her with a silent idolatrous sort of devotion, but with the loud voiced father and five riotous boys she was evidently one too many. She could not help them in the field and farm-yard; she ran away at sight of the big-horned oxen, and trembled nervously at the thought of going to school alone.

Only a girl sniffed, the five brothers scornfully.

Always in the way, growled Farmer Parkhouse, and little Dorothy asked herself sometimes in the bitterness of her girl spirit, why she had ever been born to such a heritage of coldness.

If it wasn't for mother, thought Dorothy, curling up the little chill feet that the farmer had decided there wasn't no use in buyin' new shoes for, as long as the old 'uns hung together, I shouldn't want to live.

And one day, when Hezekiah, the second brother had beaten her cruelly because she had unwittingly possessed herself of a horde of chestnuts he had autocratically confiscated to himself, she ran sobbing and cast herself on the floor at her mother's feet.

I won't stay here, mamma. I'll run away.

And leave me, Dorah?

But they are so cross and unkind, wailed Dorah. They don't beat you—mamma.

Mrs. Parkhouse unbottoned her sleeve and slipped it up her arm, silently showing her a black and blue spot which encircled it like a wired bracelet. Dorah's breath came short and quick.

Mamma, did father do that?

Mrs. Parkhouse nodded:

Yes, he did it; but perhaps he did not mean to hit so hard. He was angry, and—

And when the forced composure gave way and mother and daughter sobbed away in one another's arms.

I won't run away, mamma, said Dorah, after a moment's silence. I'll stay with you—always.

But Dorah was a different child from that day forward. She had always been strange, and silent, and old-fashioned, but now she was more peculiar still. She clung closer to her mother's side, and avoided Mr. Park house and his five tall sons with grave, systematic aversion.

The next year—Dora's eleventh summer, an artist come out into the rural wilderness, sketching studies for his winter's work, and boarded for a few weeks at Farmer Parkhouse's. Dora watched him, as Aladdin of old might have watched the marvellous productions of the magician.

I believe I could do that, said Dora, with a voice that fluttered with her fluttering breath. Mr. Rymar, I have saved six pennies, would you be good enough to buy me a pencil like yours, when you go down to the villgae to-morrow?

Mr. Rymar looked round with a good-humored smile.

Take one of mine, you elfish young Cinderella, he said, and threw her a piece of paper and pencil; and then he went on with his drawing.

Dorah worked on i silence by his side, so wrapt and absorbed in her occupation that she never noticed when he glanced over her shoulder.

'Faith! not so bad,' said he, 'Is this the first you done?'

'Yes, sir, the very first.'

Mr. Rymar said no more, but he gave Dorah a lesson every day after that, until she had learned to handle her pencil with no mean degree of skill.

That was the first upward round of the ladder, and Dorah, child though she was, knew its significance.

Dorothy Parkhouse had been an ugly infant, a plain, unattractive child, but it is not always possible to judge of the flower by the folded bud within the calyx She grew up rarely, daintily pretty, with brown hair, blue-gray eyes, and a face like a wild rose. But Hezekiah Parkhouse did not notice her any more than he noticed the cat in the chimney corner, and he never was more astonished in his life than when George Elden, whose father owned the best saw-mill in the country, asked him, rather sheepishly it is true, to use his influence with his sister in his behalf.

What! shouted Hezekiah, scarcely crediting his own ears. You don't mean you want to marry her?

And why not? demanded George Elden. Isn't she the prettiest girl in Connecticut?

Hezekiah went home, and communicated the great news to Dorothy, as an Eastern emissary might be supposed to tell the humblest slave of the harem that the Sultan had cast a favorable eye upon her.

Well! cried Farmer Parkhouse, as soon as he had *sensed* the tidings, Dorothy's fortin's made now, sure enough.

Not in that way, said Dorothy, calmly. I shall not marry Mr. Elden, although I am much obliged for his kind offer.

You won't marry him? roared Farmer Parkhouse.

No.

The farmer jumped to his feet and swore a hugh, thunderously syllabled oath, which was enough to make a very meeting house steeple shake.

But I say you shall, if I have to drag you to the altar myself! he said. And Mrs Parkhouse looked piteously at her daughter.

Dora! Dora! don't anger father.

Dora said no more; but the next morning she was gone, and all the remaining trace of her was a little pencilled billet, pinned to the sleeve of her mother's calico morning dress, which bore these brief lines:

"Mother, I'm going to try my own luck in the world. Mr. Ryner will help me, And when I have made my fortune I'll come back after you Keep up good courage, and don't for a moment doubt that I will keep my promise."

Well, ejaculated Mr. Ryner, as Dora presented herself before him, and told her simple tale, what do you suppose you are going to do, little one?

I don't know, sir, said Dora, simply. The ravens fed Elijah, and you are the raven that must feed me.

He laughed.

We must see what can be done.

His wife gave her some breakfast, and then the kindly artist took her to a place where other girls were drawing pictures on blocks of wood, for a great publishing house.

Try your hand at this, said Mr. Ryner. I won't insure you a fortune at first, but you'll get on if you are painstaking and diligent.

Dora tried; and at the week's end she found herself the possessor of a sum of money that exceeded her wildest hopes.

Why, she cried, Hezekiah don't get as much as this for his week's work on the farm.

Possibly, said Mr. Reyner dryly. You see my girl, you have talent, and Hezekiah has only strength and muscle.

It was in August when Dora Parkhouse "ran away;" and it was a bleak October night when she once more approached the cluster of butternut trees that surrounded the house. The light flickered faintly from the kitchen window, as she had so often seen it flutter; the owls hooted dismally in the far off woods; and Dora unconsciously shuddered at the dreariness of the scene, as she walked briskly on.

Suddenly she stopped; a figure stood before her at the fork of the rodes, its garments fluttering in the wind, and one hand pressed to its brow.

Mother! she cried aloud.

Dora! Dora! is it you? I was going to look for you, child. They beat me; they turned me out of doors; but I knew I should find you.

And she sank sobbing on her mother's breast.

I have come home just in time, said Dora, folding the frail, quivering figure in her arm.

Mother, dear, we will be all the world to each other henceforward.

And from that moment, Noah Parkhouse and five tall sons never saw Dorothy or her mother again.

Dora has a bright little home, sustained and kept sunshiny by her own industry; and Mrs. Parkhouse is serenely happy in her daughter's love and devotion.

We don't want any third one to make us contented, do we, mamma? Dora asks laughingly.

And her mother answers dreamily:

I knew that my comfort and help had come the day you were born, my Dorothy—my Gift of God!"

A Scene from Life.

A young man entered the bar-room of a village tavern, and called for a drink. 'No,' said the landlord, 'You have had too much already. You have had delirium tremens once, and I cannot sell you any more.' He stepped aside to make room for a couple of young men who had just entered, and the landlord waited upon them very politely. The other had stood by silent and sullen, and when they had finished he walked up to the landlord, and thus addressed him: 'Six years ago, at their age, I stood where those young men now are. I was a man with fair prospects. Now, at the age of twenty-eight, I am a wreck, body and mind. You led me to drink. In this room I formed the habit that has been my ruin. Now sell me a few more glasses and your work will be done. I shall soon be out of the way; there is no hope for me. But they can be saved; they may be men again. Do not sell it to them. Sell it to me, and let me die, and the world will be rid of me; but for Heaven's sake sell no more to them!' The landlord listened, pale and trembling. Setting down his decanter, he exclaimed, 'God helping me, that is the last drop I will ever sell to any one.' And he kept his word.—*Temperance Advocate.*

A Clever Hit.—"Can you tell me how old the devil is?' asked an irreverent fellow of a clergymen. "My friend, you must keep your own family record," was the reply.

Vegetable Pill!' exclaimed an old lady, "Don't talk to me of such stuff! The best vegetable pill ever made is an apple dumpling. For destroying a gnawing in the stomach there is nothing like it. It always can be relied on.

A young man who knows all about it, states that his experience has taught him that a flirt is a fool, who delights in fooling fools, and the fool who is fooled by such a fool is the foolishest kind of a fool. He's been fooled badly we should judge.

The number of persons out of work in Philadelphia is appalling. One insertion of a little advertisement for a clerk in a railroad office brought 985 applicants in a single day.

A Chicago man got his father's life insured in the morning, and before noon the old man was sleeping in the valley. This is promptness and despatch even for Chicago.

—A young man at Kenosha bet two dollars that he could take a certain man's nose between his thumb and finger. Although the said certain man was a church deacon, the said young man's doctor bill was fourteen dollars.

A selfish California minister recently refused to perform the marriage for a couple where the bride was his own absconded wife. And that aggravating woman said that he "was just as mean as he always used to be."

The latest sensational reform stated in England is in the shape of proposition to submit the bodies of the dead to the action of chemicals that will dissipate or destroy them, and gather the ashes into urns, deposit them in niches built in the churches, or in memorial vaults erected for the purpose.

A San Francisco judge has decided that Laura Fair shall pay her counsel $3,000 more, for his services in saving her neck from the gallows. Laura swears she won't do anything of the sort; but she threatens to shoot the Judge the next time she is near him, and is seized by a paroxysm of emotional insanity.

Why will these scientific men frighten us so? They are continually trying to bully us with a comet, or the conjunction of half a dozen planets, or some other horrid thing that does not give us a ghost of a chance. Now Prof. Winchell says that the earth is continually cooling, and, in doing so, is absorbing water, and in time its thirsty crust will not only drink up the ocean but even the atmosphere, and the dry and shriveled old globe will go meandering through space without a living being on its surface. And the sarcastic professor calls this kind of talk "recreation in popular science."

Croup.—The liability of children to croup gradually lessens untill they are twelve or fourteen years of age, after which time they seldom have it. This sudden and oftimes fatal disease may be met by medical skill where it is possible to obtain it. But as the doctors cannot always be had parents should be provided with remedies. The best and safest is *ipecacuanha wine*, which, if pure, may be given in doses of a teaspoonful every five minutes until vomiting be excited. If, as often happens, it be not pure, it would be well to strengthen it with powdered ipecacuanha in the proportion of one scruple to every ounce and a half of the wine, shaking the preparation well and giving as before. After vomiting a warm bath will assist in keeping the phlegm broken up, and half or quarter doses of wine may be continued for an hour or so.

The Scott Murder Again.

MONDAY, April 28.

Mr. Rymal moved an address for copies of any communications made by or under the authority of any member of the Government to Louis Riel, or any other person, touching an amnesty in favor of the murderers of Thomas Scott, or of any of the persons concerned in the Red River troubles. He said that it was generally believed that an amnesty had been promised to the delegates from the Red River, who visited this city in the winter of 1870, for all offenders, political and criminal. He contended that if an amnesty had been granted, as he believed it had, that the Government had acted most wrongfully in not having carried these promises into effect. He made the motion now for the purpose of giving the Government an opportunity of stating whether an amnesty had been granted or not, for if it had been granted these men should not remain under a ban, as they now were.

Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, did not know exactly whether the last speaker desired to get the parties punished, or ot get them freed from punishment. It was difficult to tell what his object was. He seemed in one breath to charge the Government with a great dereliction of duty in not having punished; and in the next that the possibility of punishment was not taken away. The honorable gentleman could, however, settle that with himself. When the papers were brought down, he would have an opportunity of satisfying his curiosity.

Mr. Cunningham (Marquette) differed with the mover of the motion from the outset. He (the mover) had taken it for granted that Louis Riel had defied the Government of Canada. In one sense, doubtless, Louis Riel had defied the power of Canada' and in one sense he (Mr. Cunningham) held that he had done well in doing so, and that when Louis Riel and others took their stand at Stinking River and said to the expedition which was coming into the country, thus far shalt thou go and no further, they did what was their duty to their country. He placed upon the Canadian party the onus of having started the disturbances, and especially upon the hon. member for Lisgar, who, he regretted, was not in his place. When the people of the country were standing up for the rights of the country, he (the hon. member for Lisgar) had gathered a party of young and enthusiastic men around him, and, armed to the teeth, they had gone into his house and there raised the Canadian flag. That was where the whole trouble had begun. Another assertion that had been made was, that Louis Riel was a murderer. Now he (Mr. Cunningham) held that no man had a right to be called a murderer until he was proved to be a murderer; and when a man rose in his place in the House and stated Louis Riel was a murderer, he stated what was not legally a fact. Louis Riel, in the eye of the law, stood as free from the charge of murder as any other man. Alluding to the question of the amnesty, he said he believed an amnesty had been promised by more parties than one; and one thing he knew was that it had been promised by Sir Edward Thornton in Washington to Secretary Fish.

Hon. Mr. Richards detailed the events of Hon. Mr. MacDougall's expedition to the North-West. He contended that the people of Manitoba had no reason to object to the Government which was attempted to be established in Manitoba by Hon. Mr. MacDougall. He had always supposed and still supposed that the Hudson Bay Company's officials were at the bottom of the difficulties that had occurred in Manitoba. As to the murder of Scott he contended that there was no justification for it. At the time that the act was committed, Riel was in peaceable possession of the country. In conclusion he said that the murdered man was a member of a party who called themselves Orangemen, and yet, strange to say, the Orangemen from this section of the country took very little interest in bringing the murderers to justice. He might say that scarcely a man of them had voted against the Government for their course in this matter.

Mr. Bowell would not have said a word, much as he deprecated the remarks of the member for Marquette, had it not been for the concluding portion of the remarks of the hon. member for South Leeds. He thought it quite unnecessary and unjustifiable in him to drag into the discussion of a question of this sort the mode in which any class of men thought proper to vote at the last election. The hon. gentleman had, however, introduced that subject, and he (Mr. Bowell) might just say that it was probable that the Orangemen who watched current events and the action of parties in this House did not see that the party in opposition were any more honest, or as much so, in their endeavors to secure the arrest of the murderers of Scott, as those who occupied the Treasury Benches; and as the record showed this to be a fact, he fancied that there was no inconsistency in a man's voting as his conscience directed, and in accord with his political sentiments, and having no confidence in him (Richards) probably they had voted against him. While on his feet he must add that he thought every hon. member of the House must have been shocked by the manner in which the hon. member for Marquette had treated the subject. Scarcely a member could have listened to his remarks without regretting that he should have felt called upon to justify an act which had been universally pronounced a foul murder, even by those who were friendly to the course pursued by Riel; but it had rested with the hon. member to come to Parliament and to raise the pretension he did with that audacity which had characterized his remarks, and justify that act. He had thought proper to attack the hon. member for Lisgar, who was not in his place. He (Mr. Bowell) questioned whether the hon. member would have dared to have uttered those words had the hon. member for Lisgar been present. It was well known that the gathering of the Canadian party had taken place long after the disturbances had broken out, and some time after the event at Stinking River, yet the hon. gentleman had seen fit to take advantage of the absence of an hon. member (Dr. Schultz) to attribute the whole disturbances in the Nor' West to him, and to become the apologist of a murderer, and the defender of his acts. The tone and line of argument of the hon member who introduced this motion was of such a peculiar character that the House was left in doubt as to his real meaning, and as to what he really meant. It was difficult to discover from his remarks whether he desired Reil punished or pardoned. So different was his line of argument from that used during the late Parliament that it must have left the impression upon every one's mind who listened to him, that he was playing the role of his party for party purposes. During the late session of the Ontario Parliament those who had secured their election by the Scott murder cry, not only refused to re-vote the $5,000 which had been offered for the arrest of Reil, but voted against a motion regretting that the murderer had not been arrested. Since this cry was first raised important political combinations had taken place between certain parties and those with whom the member for Wentworth (Mr Rymal) acted, hence the changed tone and changed tactics of these gentlemen. Now the desire is to court certain parties who are supposed to sympathize with Reil and his coadjutors and to win them over, hence we have the changed manner of treating this question; but the people, and particularly the Orangemen, would not be deceived by such manœuvering. (Cheers.)

Mr. Daly said the course of the hon. gentlemen opposite had been to bring this up at every election. Not one of them had dared to say that Riel had committed the murder, and yet they charged the Minister of Justice with having done nothing. When the murder had taken place everyone knew that the country did not belong to Canada, and therefore this Government could not move in this matter. Perhaps no Government had accomplished more in obtaining possession of a country and increasing immigration without bloodshed than the present Government. It was an unfortunate thing that this matter should be brought up as political capital by gentlemen opposite. What had the honorable member for West Durham done in this matter when he was a member of the Ontario Government, nothing than to make a thundering speech; had he written to parties in Manitoba to get information? No; yet he charged this Government with doing nothing. He (Mr. Daly) maintained that this Government had no authority to move in the matter. How was it that they made such a fuss now, when every man justified the Rebellion of 1837, and the murders which were then committed. Not a man of them ever complained of the murder of Col. Moodie, or those who lost their lives at that time, but now for party they were howling about that for which they had no sympathy. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Rymal said he had not brought this up as a sectional character; he would not believe that this question had been brought in the late election as political capital.

The motion was then carried.

The Public Printing.

From the Ottawa Citizen, April 25th.

The adjourned meeting of the Printing Committee was held on Thursday morning, April 25th, at 11 o'clock, in the tower of the Committee Room, to consider the following resolution: "Moved by Mr. Bowell, seconded by the Hon. Dr. Carroll, "That the Joint Committee on Printing having decided that Mr. I. B. Taylor is equitably entitled to an advance in the prices paid him for certain work at present performed as Parliamentary printer under his contract; therefore, be it resolved that he be paid the following rates:—For composition, 30 cents per 1,000 ems; press-work, 25 cents per token; and alterations, 20 cents per hour.

Hon. Mr. Chapais stated that he was strongly in favor of allowing what was called "double composition," which he believed Mr. Taylor justly entitled to, and contended that this was only keeping within the scope and meaning of Mr. Taylor's contract, and ought to have been allowed the contractor through the whole of the engagement with the Government, as was clearly shown by the remarks of the Chief Justice of Ontario in the suit brought before him.

Hon. Mr. Aikens said that during the early part of Mr. Taylor's contract what was termed "double composition" had been paid, and it was fully recognized by the Government that such a principle was intended when tenders were issued by the Government for the work. Mr. Desbarats, the late Queen's Printer and late Departmental contractor, the gentleman who had formed the tenders for the execution of the work, had himself admitted this principle to be a correct one, and on those grounds had paid Mr. Taylor composition on reports printed for the use of the departments for which he was also paid composition by the Clerk of the Printing Committee. Although it had been said that this matter was fully decided by the Court, he was of opinion that the question of the so-called "double composition" for the reports for the Departments and Parliament had not been thoroughly understood. The decision of the Chief Justice simply referred to the point bearing on one case against the Postmaster-General which did not cover the matter in its entirety, as the case was decided against Mr. Taylor on the technical ground that he had not received a formal "requisition" from the Department for such work. And as the motion had been made by an honorable gentleman respecting this matter, he thought it was a legitimate subject for discussion at this meeting.

Mr. Young moved in amendment to Mr. Bowell's motion that 27 per cent. increase be given to Mr. Taylor on the whole of his Parliamentary contract, as in accordance with the average increase in the price of labor all over the Dominion within the past three years, as taken from the Queen's Printer's report.

Mr. O'Reilly argued forcibly against Mr. Young's motion, as he did not consider that a basis for true compensation.

Mr. Bowell pointed out that the amendment proposed by Mr. Young, covered all the work performed by the contractor for Parliament under the contract, while his motion only proposed an increase in three items; and therefore it was a serious question, no calculation having been made, and as there were a number of items in the contract for which the contractor was now paid, whether the amendment would not give him a larger sum than was proposed in the original motion. He would not discuss the merits of the two contracts entered into by Mr. Taylor, namely, that for Parliamentary and that for Departmental printing, further than to say that no man in his senses would offer to do the work at 12½ cents per thousand ems, unless he knew that he could utilize the type which he would have to set up for the Departmental Reports, also for the reports required for Parliament—12½ cents per thousand at that time being only half the amount paid to journeymen printers, and having been deprived of the benefits which should have accrued from the contract for departmental printing, he thought it but just and equitable that Mr. Taylor should be reimbursed for that loss, and it was upon this ground principally, that he advocated an interfer ence with the contract, believing that in case, except an extraordinary one, with ex ceptional circumstances to warrant it, should the terms of contract be interfered with, as in the present case. The Queen's Printer's report, which was before them showed that though the Quebec Government had been paying one hundred per cent. more for composition than the Dominion Government, and from thirty to forty per cent. more for press-work; yet at the beginning of the session in 1872 the contractors refused to proceed with the work unless an advance of twenty per cent. was allowed on all work done, which demand was acceded to by that Government—although prices of labor in Quebec are much less than in any other city in the Dominion. In Ontario the Government pays twice as much as the Dominion Government for its printing, as shown by the Queen's Printer's report; yet, in 1873, the contractors, Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., made demands for further advances, which the Printing Committee of the Ontario Legislature had conceded, and which the House had affirmed; in evidence of which he read a letter from Dr. Boulter, M.P.P., a member of that Committee, of which the following is an extract:—"In answer to your enquiry about printing, Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co. received 28 cts. per thousand ems under their contract for our printing; but the Printing Committee finding that a large amount of work could not be done during the session, recommended the House to get the most urgent matter printed by special contract, and the House adopted this course, and the Chairman of the Printing Committee informs me that Hunter, Rose & Co., are to get 45c per thousand ems for such special work as is recommended by the Printing Committee." He (Mr. Bowell) then contended that if in large cities like Toronto and Quebec, where every facility existed for the rapid execution of any quantity of printing, and where competition was much more keen than in a city like Ottawa, the Parliaments found it necessary in the public interests to materially advance the high prices, when compared with those paid by the Dominion Parliament, it was but reasonable that the contractor for the printing of the Dominion Parliament, who, having been deprived of the advantages of a second contract, and whose prices were one hundred per cent. lower than that paid to the Parliamentary printers in the Provinces, should receive some consideration from the Committee. He warned the Committee against doing that which would compel the contractor to close his business. If they did Parliament would be placed at the mercy of those who had advocated a division of the printing among the different offices, which, if carried out, would compel the country to pay double that which would be paid under his resolution if adopted. The Committee knew that the papers in this city had been advocating a system of division among the different offices, which they hoped ot see carried out if the present contractor closed business suddenly, and every man knew what the result of such a system would be. He therefore believed that the most prudential course to pursue was that which he proposed to carry out. Let this be done at present, and then annul the contract so soon as it were possible to receive tenders for another, which could not be done until the next meeting of Parliament. Break up the contract now and Parliament would be left at the mercy of those who were claiming a division of the work, and tens of thousands of dollars would be lost.

Mr. Stephenson rose to contradict statements put forth the day previous by Mr. Young and Mr. Ross (Middlesex), to the effect that Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co. had never been granted an increase. He read telegrams received a few days ago from the Chairman of the Printing Committee, Toronto, in answer to the following:

"Ottawa, April 14, 1873.

"Lieut.-Col. Chas. Clark, M. P. P., Elora,
"Ontario:

"Would you oblige by informing me what action the Ontario Printing Committee took upon the application of Messrs. Hunter & Rose, for increased rates for their printing and binding, also the basis of their application. Please answer at once fully.

"Rufus Stephenson."

To which he (Mr. Stephenson) received the following answer:

"Elora, April 14, 1873.

"Rufus Stephenson, M. P.:

"The Ontario Printing Committee, in view of the advance of wages, recommended a bonus by Government to Hunter, Rose & Co., so as to allow them a sum equal to *forty* cents per thousand ems for composition and to *thirty* cents per token for press-work; but this does not in any way set aside the existing contract. For some special printing we paid *forty-five* cents for composition; for binding, *twenty-two* cents per volume of eighteen.

"Chas. Clark."

He stated that the Toronto Printing Committee had passed the motion for increase by a large vote and recommended it to the consideration of the House, which the House of Assembly in Ontario had adopted.

Mr. Young read a letter from the Queen's printer, Toronto, stating that the Toronto Government had not as yet paid their contractors an increase on their rates for printing.

Mr. Bowell was surprised that such a quibble should be advanced as a reply to the statements of Mr. Stephenson, as it was clear that, though they might not actually have received the money, yet the principle had been established by the Committee and confirmed by the Ontario Parliament, and he felt sure Mr. Young could not object to follow in the steps of that very upright and economical Government, by carrying out the same rule with regard to Mr. Taylor's claim.

Hon. Dr. Carrall moved in amendment to the amendment, that Mr. Taylor be paid 35 cents per em composition; 25 cts. per token, press work, and 25 cts. per hour, alterations. After some further discussion, on the three motions before the Committee, a call was made for yeas and nays.

Mr. Carrall's amendment was laid before the Committee first and negatived by the following division:—

Yeas.—Hon. Messrs. Carrall and Ferrier; Messrs. Beaty, Stephenson and Thompson (Carriboo)—5.

Nays.—Hon. Messrs. Aikens, Bureau, Burnham, Chapais, Doumouchel, McLelan, Muirhead (Londonderry) and Skead; Messrs. Bourassa, Church, O'Reilly, Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Wallace (Norfolk) and Young (South Waterloa—15.

For Mr. Young's amendment the vote stood as in the Hon. Dr. Carrall's motion. Nays 16; yeas 5.

Nr. Bowell's motion was then put and carried on the following division:—

Yeas.—The Hon. Messrs. Aikins, Burnham, Carrall, Chapais, Dumouchell, Ferrier, McLelan, Muirhead (Londonderry), and Skead; Messrs. Beatty, Bowell, O'Reilly, Stephenson, Thompson (Cariboo), and Wallace (Norfolk).—15.

Nays.—Hon. Mr. Bureau, Messrs. Bourassa, Church, Ross (Middlesex, Ross (Prince Edward), and Young (South Waterloo)—6.

Subsequently, a motion was carried, notifying Mr. Taylor that his contract must cease at the end of next session.

Disaster on the Grand Trunk.

Three Passenger Cars Wrecked.—A Large Number Wounded.—Thirty-two Taken to Montreal.

Montreal, May 2.—This morning as the Portland Express, on the G. T. R., was passing the 27th mile post, near Soxis[illegible]e, the three last cars, a Pullman and two others, left the track by means of a defective rail, became detached from the rest of the train, and rolled down an embankment forty feet high. The passengers within necessarily sustained dreadful injuries. Thirty-two wounded persons came into Montreal by the portion of the train left on the track. Some were left at St. Hyacinthe and more at Belle.

The casualities are.—Mr. Geo. Hurber, of Upton, P. Q., severely wounded internally and cut badly about the head; he was left at St. Hilarie. Very Rev. Dean Stock, of Bedford, P. Q., was in the first class car nearest the Pullman, face bruised and cut, while a number of his ribs are broken; the sufferer was carried from the depot to Dr. Stock's residence, in St. Antonie Street; D. F. Parker, Worcester, Mass., and Wm. Taylor, are at the Ottawa Hotel slightly bruised; Mrs. E. T. Brooks and Mr. Geo. Brooks, of Sherbrooke, are also there, slightly injured; another lady, name unknown, is at the Ottawa Hotel.

Later—Soixante, May 2.—G. T. Hubert is lying at the Station Hotel, St, Hilarie. His head and legs are injured, while he suffers internally. Dr. Alland is attending him. It is thought he will recover.

The three cars lie on the south side of the track. The first passenger car is a total wreck, and it is a miracle how the passengers escaped. No. 2 lies on its side, badly wrecked. The Pullman car, Toronto is the best off. The trucks lie on the side of the bank which is about twenty feet high. The track has been repaired, and the authorities are preparing to remove the cars and debris.

The number of passengers is said to have been 75.

It is said that No. 16 freight train tore up the track.

The Insolvency Law.—The Ottawa *Citizen* of last evening says: "An influential delegation of merchants arrived from Montreal to-day to have an interview with the Government on the Insolvency Act. The committee on expiring laws have reported against anything being done to renew or continue it this session. The delegation are endeavoring to urge the Government either to pass a new act, or continue the present one in force for another year."

FROM MADOC.

Destructive Fire this Morning.

The Huffman House, the Presbyterian Church, the Town Hall, and other Buildings Burned.

Loss about $30,000.

Full Particulars.

Special Telegram to the Intelligencer.

Madoc, May 2.

A very destructive fire broke out in the rear of the Huffman House early this morning, consuming the entire block up to O'Flynn's. The wind blowing strong from the east, carried the fire to the roof of the Presbyterian Church and Town Hall, consuming both.

The parties suffering loss are Chard, Huffman House and Mill. There was a large stock of grain in the mill, owned by Cross & Chard. Chard is insured for $3,000 on mill and $1,200 on Huffman House.

Anstee, three buildings not insured; loss heavy.

Scott, grocer, not insured.

Deans, druggist, in Harper's building, loss about $1,200; insured for $500 on stock.

Harper, baker, building and stock valued at $1,500; insured for $800; loss on stock about $400.

Mrs. Armstrong, building; insured in the Queen's for $1,100.

Breakell, grocer; no insurance; loss small.

Hudgins, hotel-keeper; loss considerable. Building owned by O'Flynn, valued at $1,500; insured for $700.

O'Flynn's fire proof building stood the fire.

Wright's and Wilson's were at one time thought to be in danger, but were saved.

Total loss about $30,000.

LATER.

We learn from Mr. John Robertson, who left Madoc this morning, that, in addition to the losses above reported, Mr. O'Flynn's store-house was destroyed. This building was valued at $600; insured for $200. There was also a loss on grain in store house of about $500, and on other articles in store house, about $100.

The sheds and stables at Hudgins', valued at about $400, were burned. Mr. Hudgins' loss on grain and hay will amount to from $400 to $500 additional.

The Presbyterian Church was valued at $3,500; insured for $1,200.

The Town Hall was valued at $1,000; no insurance.

Mr. Chard's mill was valued at $6,000, and the Huffman House at $1,800, so that the owner loses about $3,000 on mill and from $600 to $800 on the Huffman House.

The amount of Mrs. McCarthy's loss, (she being the tenant of the Huffman House) is not known. It is supposed to amount to from $500 to $600.

A gentleman who was stopping at the Huffman House lost his gold watch, valued at $220. His name we have not ascertained.

Harper's bakery—supposed to be fire proof—was burned. Its value was about $500; insured for $300. Loss on contents about $250; insured for $100.

The County Bridge over Deer Creek—which cost from $600 to $700—was also destroyed.

Mr. Andrew Wright's store-house was on fire several times, but was saved by the exertions of those present; loss covered by insurance.

Several other buildings were also on fire, which were saved from destruction in a similar manner.

A correspondent in Madoc furnishes us with the following additional particulars of the fire which occurred in that village on the morning of the 2nd:

"The Presbyterian Church caught fire from cinders falling on the roof, and the difficulty of getting water to the roof prevented its being extinguished. The congregation have sustained a severe loss, as the building cost them between three and four thousand dollars. They propose to take immediate steps to rebuild, in the meantime they will occupy the Masonic Hall, kindly tendered to them by that body, for divine service.

"The Town Hall caught from the church. All the records were saved.

"The value of fire-proof buildings was demonstrated in the case of O'Flynn's store, which withstood the flames bravely.

"The people worked, as they always do in Madoc, in the most energetic manner; but, without ladders or a sufficient supply of buckets, and no engine, their efforts were almost unavailing.

"As usual, some ruffians were around plundering the goods saved from the fire, and in two or three instances were caught and punished summarily as they deserved.

"The fire has cast a gloom over the whole place, as the village unfortunately has become renowned for such recurrences. However, some of the owners are already talking of rebuilding, and it may be that fall will see the village rise, Phoenix like, from its ashes to more than its former proportions."

It appears that some parties in Madoc had been negotiating for the purchase of one or more chemical fire-engines for the protection of property in the village. It is to be regretted that the purchase was not completed, as it is felt in Madoc that had one or two of these very useful and efficient fire extinguishers been available, most of the property destroyed could have been saved.

SPAIN.

London, April 28.—A despatch from Madrid says the search for the members of the permanent Committee continues.

Senors Becerra and Figuerola have been arrested.

A monster mass meeting of Federalists was held yesterday, at which violent speeches were made.

Madrid, May 1.—Alfonzo is near Mauresca, in the Province of Barcelona, at the head of a band of two hundred Carlists. His wife accompanies him. The Carlists continue to burn railway stations, using petroleum to facilitate their operations. They have also torn up railroad track, and destroyed telegraph wires at several points within the past few days. Their military operations, however, have been much restricted by the activity of the troops, and the Government is sanguine that the insurrection will soon be entirely suppressed. A later telegram from Cervera, in the Province of Lereida, near the line of Barcelona, announces that the troops had come up with and defeated Alfonzo's band of Carlists, before reported in that vicinity.

—It is reported that the Sultan of Turkey is seriously ill.

—An Illinois school mistress lately died, leaving a fortune of $70,000.

—It is expected that water will be let in the St. Lawrence Canals on the 1st of May.

—Volcanic eruptions have been continuing in Iceland for five days without cessation.

—A telegram from Rome says the Pope has had a relapse, and is again confined to his bed.

—Twenty thousand coal miners in Leicestershire, England, have struck work.

—The Canada Pacific R. R. will be 2,700 miles long.

—Mr. Elias Jones died at Niagara on Monday last, at the reported age of 108 years.

—Parliament is not likely to prorogue before the 14th or 15th inst.

—The Legislature of Nova Scotia was prorogued on the 30th April.

—A man in Chicago announces himself as the "Methodist candidate for constable."

—Lieutenant-Governor Morris returns to Fort Garry at once, in consequence of the Indian troubles.

—Montreal has appropriated $500 to have the names of the streets painted on the street lamps.

—A fine new Masonic Hall has been opened at Strathroy, which is claimed to be the largest in Ontario.

—The ice rates are to be largely increased this season in the principal cities throughout the United States.

For the Intelligencer.

The Tweed Post Office.

On the 25th of April I mailed the enclosed communication to the editor of the *Daily Ontario*, not doubting for a moment that it would be published. I waited until Tuesday evening, when, not finding it published, I wrote to know why, and to have it returned if not published, and received it this morning under blank cover.

Will you therefore please to publish it in the Daily and Weekly Intelligencer? The only change I have made is in altering the word Quebec to Ottawa, having by mistake dated it as from Quebec.

One thing is quite certain, Mr. Marshall has not lost the Tweed Post Office, or been sacrificed by Mr. White, whatever may be said or written to the contrary.

Yours, &c.,
Billa Flint.

Ottawa, May 1, 1873.

For the Daily Ontario.

THE TWEED POST OFFICE.

Mr. Editor,—My attention has been called to your editorial remarks in reference to the Tweed post-office, and the connection of John White, Esq., M. P., with the change made in postmasters.

In order that those "deeply interested" may know, I will state it is no fault either of Mr. White or myself that Mr. Marshall has been deprived of the office he has so long held.

The question of a change has been before the Department for about one year, during which time Mr. White has from time to time consulted with me, and I will say we both did what was in our power to retain Mr. Marshall.

In our last interview with the Post Master General, I pleaded for Mr. M. to retain the office, and for his having the money order office attached to his department. Mr. White declared he had no wish to make any change, but we were informed that the Post-Office Inspector's reports were unfavorable to Mr. M's having the money order office, &c., and although I had sent in a petition, numerously signed, in his favor, yet those reports must prevail. We, therefore, had nothing further to offer, and left, and I at once wrote Mr. Marshall of our want of success.

I am also aware that Mr. White did not make any move until he was afterwards requested by letter from the Department to have the matter settled, and before he answered, he waited for me to write Mr. M., which I did, advising him to resign the office, as I believe, under the circumstances of the case, it was best for him to do so Mr. Marshall acted on my advice, and on receipt of his letter I at once informed Mr. White, who then gave his consent to the proposed change.

I write this communication because I feel the explanation I give is due to Mr. Marshall's friends, as well as to Mr. White himself. Should your editorial be copied in the weekly, please, in justice to Mr. White, to have this inserted also.

Yours, &c.,
Billa Flint.

Ottawa, April 25, 1873.

UNITED STATES.

San Francisco, April 27.—The horse disease has caused many branches of business to become almost paralyzed. A few fatal cases are reported, and the disease is spreading rapidly.

Cincinnati, April 27.—Fifteen hundred singing birds of different varieties, imported from Germany by a society organized for that purpose, were turned loose in the suburbs yesterday, the object being to domesticate them to this country if possible.

Hartford, Conn., April 28.—The Air Line Railroad was opened from Middleton to Willamantic on Saturday. A special train was run through for the first time, the road being completed, except Ballasting. The occasion was one of great rejoicing in both places. This section of road completes connection with the Boston, Hartford & Erie Road from Boston to Williamantic and with the Air Line from Middleton to New Haven.

St Louis, April 28—Between fifty and sixty Chinese were set to work in the cooper shop of Jaques & Co. to-day. Considerable indignation was manifested by the Coopers, and a number of them entered the shop and indulged in rather threatening remarks, and intimated that a strike would occur, but there being a strong force of police on the ground, no demonstration was made. Now nearly one thousand Chinese are engaged in various occupations in this city.

San Francisco, April 28—Generals Davis and Hardie leave Yreka for the Lava Bed to-morrow.

San Francisco, April 29—A despatch from Portland, Oregon, to-night states that four hundred Indian warriors are camped at White Bluffs, Yakuna River, about fort Walla-Walla and putting up breastworks. The settlers are greatly alarmed. The Indians are travelling about painted and warn the whites to leave the country.

The Spokana Indians are threatening and also warning the settlers to leave. Massacres like those by the Modocs are feared.

New York, April 30—A Rio Janeiro letter of the 4th inst., states that, owing to late rains there, a landslide occurred which crushed and threw a massive stone on a low building in the navy yard, instantly killing 20 workmen and wounding some fifty others.

Washington, April 30—Probabilities—For the Middle States cool, clearing and partly cloudy weather, with light northwesterly and northeasterly winds and high barometer. For New England and Canada clearing weather, low temperature, high barometer and northwesterly winds.

Washington, April 30—General Crooks manner of carrying out the peace policy in Arizona is strongly endorsed especially in military circles. It is known that two of the most formidable bands of Apaches have recently surrendered through absolute fear of his troops, one of the chiefs saying in council that he first thanked General Crook then God for holding forth the Olive branch, and permitting his people to come in under the white rag in the band.

New Orleans, April 30—Metropolitans are returning from Port Vincent, the difficulty having been amicably adjusted.

Virginia City, Nev., May 1—At Hamilton last night, a German named Geoze surrendered to the police and confessed that he was a member of the trio who robbed the Hamilton and Pioche stage, and murdered the driver, on Sunday night. The other two are still at large, but will probably be captured or killed to-morrow. It is strongly suspected that all will be hanged by the vigilants.

San Francisco, May 1.—A despatch from Portland denies the truth of former reports of the threatening conduct of the Indians in Eastern Oregon and the southern portion of Washington Territory, and says the Indians remain peaceably on their reservation.

San Francisco, May 1.—A despatch from Yreka states that all the settlers on Butte and Bogus Creeks, have moved away.

Virginia City, May 1.—The mail carrier, who has just arrived at Elko from the north, reports that the settlers in the Mountain City District are greatly alarmed at the threatening attitude of the Indians. Parties of the Snake Indians are pouring in from all directions, and they are all in war paint. A public meeting has been called at Mountain City to take measures to procure arms, and prepare for an outbreak.

Atlanta, Ga., May 3.—A special telegram from Preston to-day gives the particulars of the hanging, yesterday, of Miss Susan Eberhart, an accomplice of Shawn in the murder of his wife. Her last words were, "I am ready and willing!" She was perfectly composed and unmoved, and had no fears, and hoped to meet all in a better world.

Boston, May 3.—A fire broke out this morning in a carpenter's shop on Portland street, and extended to Causeway street, destroying a large number of shops, occupied by various trades, and saw-mills, and covering a large area of ground. It is impossible to estimate the loss to-night.

CUBA.

Havana, May 1.—The commander of the British gunboat *Dover* has demanded the removal of O'Kelly to Havana for trial, an immediate change from his present place of confinement, and other measures for the mitigation of his imprisonment. The impression is that the interference of the British commander will only complicate matters, without benefitting O'Kelly.

—A great number of excursion parties are being formed in the U. S. just now. Some of them will go as far as Jerusalem.

—It is said that Sir John Macdonald and the Hon. Mr. Tilley will both proceed to England during the month of June.

—The *Courier-Journal* says that the Kentucky Legislature is "a settin' an' settin' an' settin' an' doin' nothin'—like a hen on a porcelain egg."

Overdue.

The beads from the wine have all vanished,
Which bubbled in brightness so late;
The lights from the windows are banished,
Close shut is the gate
Which yesterday swung wide in joyance,
And beckoned to fate.

The goblet stands idle untasted,
Or, tasted, is tasteless to-night;
The breath of the roses is wasted;
In sackcloth bedight,
The soul, in the desk of her palace,
Sits waiting the light.

Ah! why do the ships waft no token
Of grace to this sorrowful realm?
Must suns shine in vain, while their broken
Rays clouds overwhelm?
Tender Breeze, if some sail bear a message,
Rule thou at the helm!

But if haply the ruler be coming,
Drug the sea sirens each with a kiss;
Stroke the waves into calmest of humming
Over ocean's abyss;
Speed him soft from the shore of the stranger
To the haven of this.

And the soul-bells in joyous revival,
Shall peal all the carols of spring;
The roses and ruby wine rival
Each other to bring,
In the crimson and fragrance of welcome,
Delight to the king.

Mary B. Dodge.

—From the May number of Lippincott's Magazine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, May 2.—In the House of Commons last night, the debate on Mr. Smith's motion concerning the adjustment of imperial and local taxation was resumed. After a protracted discussion, in which Messrs. Disraeli and Gladstone took part, the motion was negatived without a division. There was much cheering from the Ministerial benches over the result.

London, May 3.—A despatch from Vienna says: The Emperor of Austria gave a banquet last night at the Palace. Among the guests were all the native and foreign Princes in the city, and Minister Jay.

The newly appointed American Commissioners are actively working to get the American department in complete order at an early day.

The weather in England to-day is fair.

The steamer 'Hibernian' leaves on Monday, the 5th inst., to repair the French cable.

The 'Great Eastern' and 'Edinburg' leave the latter part of the month to lay a cable from Valentia to Heart's Content.

The Great Eastern will then return to repair the broken Anglo-American cable, and the Edinburg will proceed to lay two new cables between Placentia, Newfoundland, and Syska, Cape Breton. It is expected that four cables will be working across the Atlantic and five across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, before the first of September.

FRANCE.

Paris, April 28.—The following are the final returns of the election in this city yesterday to fill the vacant seat in the National Assembly: M. Barobt, 180,146; Count De Remusat, 135,406; Baron Stoffel, 27,058.

The elections in the departments of Correze, Jura and Marne were carried by the Republicans. In Morbiban the Chatholics were successful.

Paris, April 28.—The election of M. Barobt to the National Assembly from this city will probably lead to a modification of the Ministry. It is thought that the Count de Remusat will be Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, and M. Jules Simon, Minister of Finance will resign. M. Casimere Perier, formerly Minister of the Interior, and M. Grevy, late President of the Assembly, are talked of as probable members of the new Cabinet.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Wednesday, April 30.

In the Senate, after the transaction of some unimportant business, the Hon. Mr. Christie moved that a committee be appointed to enquire into, and report from time to time, on all matters relative to the contract for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway granted to Sir Hugh Allan and his associates, prior and subsequent to its being signed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and telegraphic despatches by Atlantic cable or otherwise, including all communications between Sir Hugh Allan or any of his associates now in England and the Government, or any member thereof, or any person on their behalf." The hon. gentleman spoke at considerable length in support of his resolution. He was followed by the Hon. Mr. Aikins, who pointed out the inconsistent course of the opponents of the charter to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and also the absurdity of asking for a Committee to perform work similar to that which a Committe of the House of Commons was at present engaged. The Government could consider the motion as nothing more than one of want of confidence, and as such they would treat it.

After some further discussion a vote was taken, which resulted in the defeat of the motion by 37 to 15.

The following is the vote on Mr. Christie's motion:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Blake, Bureau, Chaffers, Christie, Cormier, Dickson, Letellier de St. Just, Locke, McMaster, Macpherson, Malliot, Reesor, Seymour, Simpson, Wilmot.—15.

Nays.—Messrs. Aikens, Archibald, Armand, Benson, Bourinot, Campbell, Carroll, Chapais, Chaveau, Churchill, Cochrane, Dickey, Dumouchel, Ferguson, Ferrier, Flint, Girard, Guevremont, Holmes, Kaulbeck, McDonald (Toronto), McLellan (Londonderry), Macdonald (Victoria), Macfarlane, Mills, Muirhead, Northrup, Oliver, Price, Read, Ryan, Shaw, Skead, Smith, Sutherland, Vidal.—37.

In the House of Commons a report of the Committee on Expiring Laws was presented. It strongly recommended that the present Bankrupt and Insolvency Law be not continued—particularly as the existing law would expire within a few months of the next meeting of Parliament.

Mr. Mills moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions for an address to Her Majesty, praying that steps may be taken to remove all doubts as to her exclusive sovereignty over all bays, harbors and inlets upon our coasts. He entered at some length upon the history of the negotiations between Great Britain Canada, France, and the United States, in relation to the right of the United States to fish in our waters. He desired to ascertain exactly what our rights were.

Sir John Macdonald followed, and gave a plain statement of the fact. He pointed out how, if Mr. Mills' motion was adopted, the consequence would be the postponement of the adoption of the Treaty so far as the mutual rights of in-shore fishing were concerned, and that we should get no compensation for the next twelve years for the excess of the value of our fisheries over the American.

The discussion was continued until six o'clock when the Speaker left the chair.

After recess, several bills were advanced a stage. The Martin Divorce bill was read a second time on a division, the vote being 71 to 86, and passed through committee.

Some discussion took place in Committee on Mr. Cartwright's bill for the better protection of streams and rivers. The bill was read a second time and reported.

The House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

Thursday, May 1.

In the Senate a number of bills were advanced a stage.

In the House of Commons, after routine, Hon. Mr. Mitchell explained his resolution in reference to the registration of vessels on the inland waters. A bill was introduced on the resolution.

Several election committees were appointed.

In the Kent, N. B., election case, Mr. Costigan, after some discussion, withdrew the motion which he had made the previous day.

Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Mr. Mackenzie, stated that he had the permission of His Excellency to say that his advisers had advised him to assent to the bill for the swearing of witnesses, and that he had it under his consideration.

Several measures were advanced a stage, after which the House went into Committee of Supply and finished the estimates, with the exception of one or two items, which are reserved for future discussion.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve.

Friday, May 2.

After routine business, the Premier was interrogated respecting the course to be pursued by the Governor General with regard to the Oath bill, which was introduced for the purpose of investigating the charges made by Mr. Huntington about the Pacific Railway charter.

The Premier replied that His Excellency had the advice given to him by his advisers under consideration.

When the Hon. Mr. Tilley moved the House into Committee of Supply, Mr. Mackenzie originated a debate upon the course pursued by the Government in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway and offered a resolution condemning the policy of the Government in this respect. Whilst doing so, the hon. member for Lambton disclaimed any intention on his part to put the motion forward as one of non-confidence.

Hon. Dr. Tupper declared that the Government would accept the motion as such, and would deal with it accordingly. He exposed Mr. Mackenzie's inconsistencies—condemning now what he supported when some of his own Clear Grit friends were in power.

A lively discussion ensued, and at the close the resolution was voted down on division:—Yeas, 70; nays, 95; majority for the Government, 25.

SATURDAY, May 3.

To-day, on the meeting of the House, the Commons were summoned by the Black Rod to the Bar of the Senate to hear the Governor General's assent given to the Oaths to Witnesses Bill, and other measures passed during the session. The Grand Trunk arrangement Act was one of those to which His Excellency assented.

On the return of the members to their own chamber, after some formal business had been disposed of,

Sir John Macdonald introduced a Bill for the Administration of Justice, and the Establishment of Courts in the North-west territories.

The House then went into Committee, and passed *pro forma* the money clauses of the Controverted Elections Bill.

Mr. Holton gave notice that on the motion to go into Committee of Supply being next made, he should give a resolution in favour of continuing for another year the present Insolvency Bill. He did not, of course, intend this as a vote of want of confidence, but it was the only mode in which action could be effectually taken in favour of such a Bill.

Sir John Macdonald said they would accept the motion in the spirit in which it was offered. If the sense of the House was clearly expressed in favour of the Bill, they would take charge of it, and see it was passed during the session.

The Weights and Measures Bill was recommitted, reported, read a third time and passed.

Some other measures were considered.

A conversation arising with respect to the reference to the Railway Committee of the Bills amending the Railway Act introduced respectively by Mr. Gibbs (South Ontario) and the Minister of Public Works, it was ultimately agreed that the Bill of Mr. Gibbs should be referred.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. Holton moved the amendment he had given notice of in favor of renewing, till the end of next session, the present Insolvency Law.

After some discussion the House adjourned for recess.

After recess the discussion was resumed, and a division was taken with the following result:—Yeas, 74; nays, 52.

The House then went into Committee of Supply and took up a vote of $7,700 for the Quebec Water Police.

Some other items were passed, one of $500,000 for Pacific Railway Survey, being allowed to stand over for discussion.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, May 5.

In the House of Commons after routine business, Mr. John Hillyard Cameron presented a report of the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon the statement contained in Mr. Huntington's motion, submitting a resolution to the effect that in view of the absence of Sir George Cartier and Hon. J. J. Abbott, and the impossibility of proceeding with the investigation without them, that the Committee should adjourn until the 2nd of July. A letter was also attached to the report from Mr. Huntington, submitting the names of some of the witnesses he would wish to have examined. After a short discussion, it was decided to take the resolution into consideration the first thing to-day.

Mr. Blake moved for a Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions for an address to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct that Canada should be consulted before any concession of her rights be made in future, and to direct that such steps may be taken as shall, in Her Majesty's judgment, be best calculated to procure the concession to British subjects of the free navigation of the Columbia river. He supported his motion at considerable length.

The Hon. Mr. Tupper followed in an able speech, which occupied the time of the House up to recess, and which he concluded by moving an amendment that all the words after "that" be struck out, and the following substituted: "It is not for the advantage of the Dominion to re-open at at this time a discussion on the various matters settled by the Treaty of Washington."

After recess the debate was continued by Messrs. Young (Montreal), Thompson, (Cariboo), Patterson, Wood, Glass, Wallace (Norfolk), Bodwell, Nelson and Brouse.

Mr. Mackenzie followed, and moved an amendment to the effect that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty representing the right of Canada to be consulted before the concession to the United States of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and that the people of Canada should be consulted before a concession of any of her rights in the future, and that steps may be taken to secure to Canada all such rights as she should enjoy on the principle on which the concession of the navigation of the St. Lawrence was made.

After some remarks by Mr. Wilkes,

Sir John Macdonald replied to the Opposition leaders.

Mr. Blake made a few remarks, after which Mr. Mackenzie's amendment was put and lost on the following division:—Yeas, 65; nays, 90.

YEAS.—Messrs. Anglin, Archibald, Bain, Bechard, Bergin, Blain, Blake, Bodwell, Bourassa, Brouse, Buell, Cameron (Huron), Casey, Casgrain, Cauchon, Charlton, Church, Delorme, De St. George, Dorion, (Drummond and Athabaska), Dorion (Napierville), Edgar, Fiset, Fleming, Fournier, Galbraith, Geoffrion, Gibson, Gillies, Harvey, Higginbotham, Holton, Horton, Huntington, Joly, Landerkin, McDonald (Glengarry), Mackenzie, Mercier, Metcalfe, Mills, Oliver, Paquet, Patterson, Poser, Prevost, Richard, (Megantic), Richards, Ross (Durham), Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Victoria), Ross (Wellington), Rymal, Scatcherd, Smith (Peel), Snider, Stirton, Taschereau, Thomson (Welland), Tremblay, Trow, White (Halton), Wilkes, Young (Montreal West). Young (Waterloo)—65.

NAYS.—Messrs. Almon, Archambeault, Baby, Baker, Beatty, Beaubien, Bellerose, Benoit, Blanchet, Bowell, Brown, Burpee (St John), Campbell, Carling, Caron, Carter, Chipman, Chisholm, Coffin, Costigan, Crawford, Currier, Daly, Dewdney, Domville, Dormer, Douell, Dugas, Duguay, Farrow, Flesher, Fortin, Gaudet, Gendron, Gibbs (Ontario N R), Gibbs (Ontario S R). Glass, Grant, Grover, Haggart, Harwood, Hincks (Sir Francis), Jones, Keeler, Killam, Lacerte, Langevin, Langlois, Lanthier, Lewis, Little, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald (Antigonish), McDonald (CapeBreton), McDonald (Pictou), MacKay, Mailloux, Masson, Mathieu, McAdam, Macdougall, Merritt, Mitchell, Moffatt, Morrison, Nelson, O'Reilly, Palmer, Pinsonneault, Pope, Ray, Robillard, Robinson, Robitaille, Ross (Champlain), Ryan, Savary, Scriver, Shibley, Staples, Stephenson, Thompson (Cariboo), Tilley, Tobin, Tourangeau, Tupper, Wallace, (Norfolk), Webb, White (E Hastings), Witton). —90.

The Hon. Mr. Tupper's motion was then carried on the same division.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve.

TUESDAY, May 6.

In the House Mr. Cameron moved his resolutions asking the House to grant leave to the Committee appointed to investigate the Pacific railway charges, to adjourn till the first week in July; and in doing so, explained his reason for making the request, namely, that it was necessary to have the evidence of Sir George E. Cartier and of Mr. Abbot and of Sir Hugh Allan. A lengthy discussion followed.

Mr. Dorion offered an amendment to the effect that it was desirable to proceed without delay with the investigation.

The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald took the floor and delivered one of the most brilliant speeches ever heard in the House. He boldly declared that the charges were foul and false; and he called upon the House for British fair play.

Mr. Dorion's motion was voted down by a majority of thirty one—yeas 76; nays, 107—and Mr. Cameron's resolutions carried on the same division.

The following is the vote on Mr. Dorion's amendment:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Anglin, Archibald, Bain, Bechard, Bergin, Blain, Blake, Bodwell, Bourassa, Bowman, Brouse, Buell, Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Huron), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Cauchon, Charlton, Church, Cockburn (Muskoka), Delorme, De St. George, Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska), Dorion (Napierville), Edgar, Ferris, Findlay, Fiset, Fleming, Fournier, Galbraith, Geoffrion, Gibson, Gillies, Harvey, Higginbotham, Holton, Horton, Huntington, Jette, Joly, Laflamme, Landerkin, Macdonald (Glengarry), Mackenzie, Mercier, Metcalfe, Mills, Oliver, Paquet, Patterson, Pelletier, Pozer, Prevost, Richard (Megantic), Richards, Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Durham), Ross (Prince Edward), Ross (Wellington), Rymal, Scatcherd, Smith (Peel), Snider, Stirton, Taschereau, Thompson (Haldimand), Thomson (Welland), Tremblay, Trow, White (Halton), Wilkes, Wood, Young (Montreal West), Young (Waterloo).—76.

NAYS.—Messrs. Almon, Archambeault, Baby, Baker, Beaty, Beaubien, Bellerose, Benoit, Blanchet, Bowell, Brooks, Brown, Burpee (St. John), Cameron (Cardwell), Campbell, Carling, Caron, Carter, Chipman, Chisholm, Coffin, Colby, Costigan, Crawford, Cunningham, Currie, Daly, DeCosmos, Dewdney, Domville, Dormer, Doull, Dugas, Duguay, Farrow, Flesher, Forbes, Fortin, Gaudet, Gendron, Gibbs (Ont. N. R.), Gibbs (Ont. S. R.), Glass, Grant, Grover, Haggart, Harwood, Hincks (Sir F.), Keeler, Killam, Kirkpatrick, Lacerte, Langevin, Langlois, Lanthier, LeVesconte, Lewis, Little, Macdonald (Sir John), McDonald (Antigonish), McDonald (C. B.), McDonald (Pictou), Mackay, Mailloux, Masson, Mathieu, McAdam, McDougall, McGreevy, Merritt, Mitchell, Moffat, Morrison, Savary, Shibley, Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Staples, Stephenson Thompson (Cariboo), Tilley, Tobin, Tourangeau, Tupper, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (Norfolk), Webb, White (East Hastings), Witton, Wright, (Ottawa)—107.

New Advertisements.

Electricity—Northrup & Lyman.
Good Sugar—Wm. Templeton.
May Horse Fair—T. C. Wallbridge.
Prunes—Conger Bros.
Caution—Robert Copland.
Howard Association, Philadelphia.
Queen's Birthday—Thomas Holden.
Summer Underclothing—Geo. Ritchie & Co.
Steamer Rochester—Capt. Swales.
Agents Wanted.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1873

The Fisheries.

The Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries contains a vast amount of valuable information about a variety of subjects such as regulations about ocean and lake marine harbors, fisheries, lighthouses, river and harbor police, national steamers, &c. In our synopsis to-day from the Blue Book we will confine our observations to the Fishery Department. For the past season, the fisheries of the Dominion have yielded above an average return in value, though of some kinds of fish, the quantities show a slight decrease as compared with the year previous. The estuary, river and inland fisheries and such of the sea-coast fisheries as are connected with them, continue to improve under the present protective system. With regard to the change in the system of catching and curing, the Report instances the fact that 400,000 fresh salmon are now caught in these Provinces, representing a gross amount of eight millions of pounds of wholesome and delicious food, the bulk of which enters into consumption as fresh fish which formerly reached the markets as cured food.

A table showing the yield and value of the Canadian Fisheries during the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, gives the total value of the fisheries in 1872 at over nine millions of dollars. The figures for the different Provinces show as follows:

NOVA SCOTIA.—Value in 1870, $4,019,424; 1871, $6 570,739; 1872, $6,016,935.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Value in 1870, $1,131,435; 1871, $1,578,695; 1872, $1,965,459.

QUEBEC.—Value in 1870, $1,161,551; 1871, $1,092,612; 1872, $1,320,189.

ONTARIO.—Value in 1870, $264,982; 1871, $213,177; 1872, $267,633.

About one thousand decked vessels, and seventeen thousand open boats are now engaged in fishing within these Provinces, giving employment to some forty two thousand men. The estimated number of persons supported almost entirely by this industry in the various fishing communities exceeds two hundred thousand souls. The Fisheries of British Columbia and Manitoba have not yet been made available for foreign commerce, but they are of incalculable value to the inhabitants, and as they are of almost inconceivable richness, will form an important item in the commerce of the country in the future.

From the report of Mr. Charles Wilkins, Overseer of Quinte Division, we observe that in 1871, in his division, there were caught 135 barrels of White Fish and 2,457 of Herring. In 1872 there were 90 barrels of White Fish, 3,075 of Herring and 450 of coarse fish. The several kinds of coarse fish, such as pike, pickerel, bass, &c., are becoming of greater commercial importance and the value of the catch amounted in the aggregate to upwards of $12,000 during the past year. They are caught with seines during the summer and fall months, and with nets through the ice in winter. They are mostly sent to the United States market fresh, and command good prices. Mr. Wilkins concludes his report with the following observations:—

"The inland lakes, where formerly parties from the United States stealthily fished and took their fish across the border to sell them, have been well watched, and this traffic stopped to a great extent. The fish taken by settlers in sections of country adjacent to the inland lakes, are for domestic use. When the projected railways opening up the country in the rear of the Bay of Quinte, are built, the fish of these inland lakes will be more sought after, and form a considerable traffic. The completion of the fish slides in the Salmon and Moira Rivers enables the fish to ascend these streams, and they are now taken in large numbers. The mill owners and manufacturers on the Trent and other rivers in this division, will have, by another year, fish slides built in their dams, and the catch of the coarser grades of fish which frequent these streams will then be largely in excess of the present yield."

In the Prince Edward County Division fishing was not so good last season, there being a large decrease in the yield of white fish and trout. The Overseers say, however, that the opinion is gaining ground that white fish are returning, and that stations recently unproductive will soon regain their former prosperity. The number of barrels of white fish caught in the Prince Edward division last year was 1,449, against 1,962 in 1871; and of Trout 148, against 330 in 1871.

The report of Mr. Wilmot on the fish breeding establishment at Newcastle, Ontario, is very interesting, and operations carried on under his superintendence are of considerable magnitude and have thus far proved very successful. From the stock of young salmon reared at that establishment in the spring of 1872, distributions were made at different points throughout the country, and generally speaking, were very successfully carried out. The places and streams chosen for planting young salmon last spring were as follows: Wilmot's Creek, Barber's Creek, Duffin's Creek, Highland Creek, the Rivers Rouge, Humber and Credit, Grafton Creek, and the Rivers Trent and Moira. Mr. Wilmot gives a report of the evidences of salmon in 1872, from a number of different points, showing the success of his system of breeding.

From this part of the report we copy the results at one point, which will give the reader an idea of the value of the establishment over which Mr. Wilmot presides.

WILMOT'S CREEK.—The numbers of fish returning to this stream for spawning purposes, during last autumn were very satisfactory. They were to be found in almost every pool and hiding place throughout the creek. From ten to twenty, and even upwards, could be seen daily underneath the bridge which crosses the main gravelled road; and the public travelling over it were pleased and delighted at witnessing such unusual quantities in the stream. For nearly a mile below the Fishery buildings, every available spot in the creek, where gravel was to be found, was worked up into a spawning bed by the salmon, whereon thousands of eggs must have been laid in the natural way. Over and above the ova thus deposited in the bed of the stream, some hundreds of thousands were taken from the parent fish by hand and laid down in the breeding troughs."

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.—Ever since Mr. Dodge became a member of the House of Commons, the *Globe* and kindred sheets have held as proven certain charges of defrauding the United States revenue, made against the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, one of the members of which firm is the father of the member for North York. It may, however, please our Grit contemporaries to learn that the charge of fraud against the firm accused, has been found to be baseless, and that Mr. Wm. E. Dodge has been re-elected President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, his mercantile friends, who know him best, insisting that he should again accept the office as a vindication of his character from the attacks made upon it. So the *Globe* and its satellites will be forced to look elsewhere than amongst his family connections, for material out of which to manufacture missiles to fling at Mr. Dodge when next they see fit to assail him. Of course they won't retract a word they have said, but the reading public will now be able to value some of their assertions at their full worth.

At Length.

After Horrocks Cocks and his ally Creasy Whellams have had an opportunity of spending the Immigration Fund appropriated by the Ontario Government—and after they have had a chance to bring discredit and disgrace upon this part of Canada, and doing all the mischief they could—the Ontario Cabinet have decided to make some enquiry into the very serious charges made against this precious pair over two months ago. The Grit organ announces that Mr. Edwards, Secretary of Public Works, is to proceed to England by next steamer to investigate the emigration department, and ascertain whether there be any truth in the delinquencies placed to the account of Horrocks Cocks. Better late than never, but in face of the damning facts brought against these men, in face of the evidence of the Scotland Yard detective, the Ontario Government should not have allowed one week to pass without suspending these Emigration Agents. It was bad enough to appoint men to such a responsible position, whose bad characters were known to Mr. McKellar at the time of the appointment, but after the publication of the damnatory evidence against the scoundrel Whellams, and the charges made against Horrocks, there was no justification for the Government retaining them a day after.

Growth of Timber.

The cultivation of timber will be a question which our legislature will have to take up before many years go by. For the rapidity with which the country is being stripped of its wood it will not be long before there won't be a tree in the more settled portions. Amongst recent measures made law in the neighboring Republic was one to encourage the growth of timber. This Bill provides, amongst other things, that any person who shall plant and protect and keep in a healthy growing condition, for ten years, forty acres of timber trees thereon, not more than twelve feet apart each way, on any public lands of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent for the whole of the said quarter section at the expiration of the ten years, on making proof of the fact by no less than two credible witnesses. The bill further provides that each and every person who under the pre-emption and homestead laws, having a homestead, and who, at the end of the third year of his or her residence thereon, shall have had under cultivation an acre of timber trees thereon, not more than twelve feet apart each way, and in good and thrifty condition, for each and every one hundred and sixty acres of homestead, shall, on the proof of two credible witnesses, receive a patent for the said homestead, and that none of the lands shall become liable for the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted before.

Marine and Fisheries.

The Marine branch of the Marine and Fisheries Report for 1872 is not the least interesting portion of the book. The report shows a very gratifying increase in the number of vessels owned in the Dominion, and in the number trading to our ports. The efficient management of the Department is entitled to a large part of the credit due in this connection, for, by the erection of new lighthouses, the placing of buoys and bells, and the more general introduction of steam fog whistles, the navigation of Canadian waters has become much more secure, and the loss of property and life reduced to a minimum.

ONTARIO DIVISION.—During the period covered by the report, new lighthouses were erected at Salmon Point, County of Prince Edward, and at Middle Island, Lake Erie. The former will be of especial benefit to the vessels which navigate Lake Ontario, as wrecks have frequently occurred on the coast in the vicinity of the spot where the new lighthouse has been built. In Lake Superior, the amount of trade on which is annually increasing, three new lighthouses were begun last season, one at Porphyry Point and two at Michipicoten Island. None of these are yet completed. Several other structures of a like nature are also under contract in that region. A new fog bell is to be erected on Simcoe Island, as a guide to the entrance of Kingston harbor. Altogether, 83 lights were in operation in Ontario waters last season, besides which were 45 buoys and 2 triangles. The cost of this branch of the public service for the year was $57,609.16,

QUEBEC AND LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.—This important portion of the Dominion, has been carefully attended to. A considerable number of new light-houses were erected during the year, at a cost of $57,780. The cost of maintenance was $41,936.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.—In these Provinces, since confederation, 24 new light-houses have been erected, 3 rebuilt and 10 are now in course of construction. Six steam whistles have been erected, and 3 additional ones are under contract.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Owing to the recent date of the entrance of this Province into the Dominion, there has not yet been much time to fully ascertain the requirements of the service in that far off Province. At present there are but two light-houses on the coast, but the erection of others is contemplated. There is also a light-ship in the Straits of Georgia.

A deputation from the Trinity House of London—the chief lighthouse authority in Great Britain—consisting of Captain Sir Frederick Arrow, Deputy Master, Captain J. Sydney Webb, and Mr. Edwards, the Deputy Master's private secretary, lately visited Canada for the purpose of inspecting fog signals. These gentlemen visited a number of lighthouses, and reported themselves as very much gratified with all they had seen, and expressed their opinion that the system is admirably adapted to the wants of the country.

The total amount of shipping registered in the Dominion in 1867, was 776,343 tons; in 1871, this had increased to 857,203 tons, an increase of about 12 per cent in four years. But even these figures do not show the entire amount of our shipping, as many vessels owned in Canada are registered in British ports. The steamers plying on our inland waters and owned in Canada, number 478, of which 259 are paddle and 219 screw. 18 were lost or broken up during the year, and 72 were added to the list. Of these latter, 44 were screw and 28 paddle, and their gross tonnage was 18,048,25 tons, or an average of about 240 tons each. lives lost during the season numbered but 15, but even this was much above the average number.

The number of wrecks—owing to a particularly stormy season—was more than usually great, and the consequent loss of property and life was large, comparatively speaking. One cause of these disasters was the overloading of vessels which sailed late in the season—a practice which recent legislation will do much to restrict.

The number of casualities to sea-going vessels was 221, involving a probable loss of $2,083,974.

The number of casualities to lake and inland vessels of the Dominion was 69, involving a loss of $423,364.

The number of lives lost was 237. Five Canadians received during 1872 rewards for gallant and humane services in saving lives from shipwrecked vessels.

The Report is, on the whole, most interesting and encouraging, showing as it does the progress of the country in a manner which must be astonishing to those who listen to and believe the continual ill-omened assertions of the Opposition, that the country is going to ruin under the rule of Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The Auditor General makes the following statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the month ended 30th April, 1873:—Revenue, $1,047,656.36; Excise, $343,758 31; Post Office, 67,130.65; Public Works, including railways, $125,025 33; Bill Stamps, $11,078.84; Miscellaneous, 56,831.37. Total, $1,650,980.85. Expenditure, $1,596,056.47.

BEAUTY A DUTY.—All women are not created in the likeness of Venus; but it is the duty of ever true woman to look as beautiful as she can. It is her duty to brighten and gladden the world with her loveliness, just as the flowers and trees, the skies and waters, gladden it. Her sense of the beautiful should always and everywhere be cultivated; thus will her thought be made pure and her mind be the home of sweet and lovely things. Refinement conduces to a love of all things beautiful.

Town Council.

MONDAY, May 5.

The Council met at the usual hour.

PRESENT—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Burdett, Denmark, Sutherland, Benjamin Northcott, Vandusen, Foster, Henderson, Holden, Patterson and Hambly.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were read and referred to their appropriate Committees:

From Capt. W. H. Morden, regarding a daily steamboat between Picton and Belleville, asking a subsidy of $750 per annum for 4 years, for the purpose of establishing the same. Capt. Morden offered to put on the route a new steamer to run from ten to twelve miles per hour, and arrive in Belleville each day at 10 o'clock, a. m. The subsidy asked to be paid as follows: $1,000 at the close of navigation this season; $750 for the next two seasons; and $500 for the succeeding year.

From James Gilmore for relief.

From G. C. Holton and others, that the 26th of May be observed as a holiday, instead of the 24th, Her Majesty's birthday occurring on Saturday this year.

From Miss Marlowe for remuneration for the maintenance of one Edward Deroche, an indigent man, who, in a crazy fit, had jumped out of a window in her house, and injured himself.

From Henry Dunn, regarding tavern license.

Report of the Board of Health regarding drain on Pinnacle Street.

From John G. Moore, for the office of License Inspector.

From. C. V. Bogart, for the same.

Report of the Harbor Master, stating that a large quantity of sawdust had been carried out of the eastern side of the harbor by the freshet, but that on the west side the *debris* had accumulated to such an extent that it will be necessary to be dredged, also that he had removed some half-sunken logs out of the way of vessels.

From P. M. Nulty and others for the improvement of the road leading from the Railroad Station to the R. C. Cemetery.

From W. F. Meudell and 139 others for improvements generally in Coleman Ward, and asking for additional representation in the Council.

From J. C. Phillips, complaining of obstructions to the market grounds during his tenancy, and asking a reduction of the amount of his rental in consequence.

Several accounts were also presented and referred to Committees.

REPORTS.

Of the Harbor and Town Property Committee, recommending that R. H. Bonter be appointed care-taker of the Court House grounds at a salary of $50 per annum; that the Street Surveyor be instructed to plant the trees now on the ground, the care-taker to assist in the work; and that the petition of J. T. Latimer, for transfer of lease, be granted.

Of the Streets Committee:—

To the Mayor and Council of the Town of Belleville:

Your Committee on Streets beg leave to submit the following report:—

That they have made a thorough personal survey of all the principal streets in the different Wards in the Town, and found the following work required, and would recommend that the following works be performed as soon as practicable.

That Front Street be graveled or macadamised from Wallbridge's Corner to the Ferry Landing, and that a sidewalk be placed on the west side of said street, and that the sidewalk now on the east side, be removed, and that a ditch be opened from the new market building to the river at the old fish market.

That Wharf Street be put in a thorough state of repair.

That Perkins Street or the Street on which W. Perkins now lives, be graded and properly ditched.

That the sidewalks on John Street be repaired and drains opened.

That a sidewalk be placed on the west side of Church Street from Dundas Street south.

That drains be opened on Church Street north of Dundas Street.

That the sidewalk on William Street be completed.

That a crossing be placed at the Ferry Landing.

That Dundas Street be thoroughly repaired both Street and Sidewalks.

That Ann Street sidewalk be widened.

That Foster Street be graveled.

That Matilda Street be graded and graveled from Dundas to Bridge Street, and a culvert be built at the Ravine.

That the hill on Foster Street be cut down.

That a sidewalk be built on Matilda Street.

That a sidewalk be built on Bridge Street from Matilda Street to Henry Street.

BALDWIN WARD.

That a culvert on Queen Street, near Mr. Pitceathly's residence, and two near John Cook's residence, be built.

That Reed Street be graded and graveled, and that the hill leading to the Station Road be cut down.

That Albert Street be graded and sidewalks be built.

That Alexander Street be graded and graveled and sidewalks be built.

That John Street be opened to Alexander Street and graded to Bridge Street

That Pinnacle Street, from Hotel Street to Mill Street, including Mill Street to Bridge Street, be thoroughly repaired.

That two culverts be put across Mill Street at the northern terminus of Pinnacle Street.

That a ditch be opened on Mill Street, near Jas. Meagher's property.

That Great St. James street be put in a state of repair, including the steps leading up Meyer's Hill.

COLEMAN WARD.

That a culvert be built near the Railroad Crossing at the river side.

That a side walk be built leading from the Upper Bridge to the Railroad Bridge.

That the side walk leading from the Upper Bridge to the College be repaired and renewed where necessary.

That Wellington Street be gravelled, and George street; also Charlotte Street from Wellington to Dundas, to be graded and gravelled. Drain to be opened on Bridge Street and a culvert to be built at the junction of Bridge and Yeomans Streets.

That a sidewalk be built from Yeomans Street to Brown's, the Tailor.

Sidewalks on Yeomans Street and crossing near the residence of the late Mr. Yeomans.

That Murneyville Street be gravelled, and sidewalk be built on the East side.

That a crossing be built from Octavia Street, North. A sidewalk required on Catherine Street.

That a bridge be built at the entrance of Octavia Street.

That a sidewalk be built on Second Street, to connect with the sidewalk leading to the school.

That a culvert be built near Boswell's new buildings.

Your Committee are of opinion that some permanent repair should be made on Front Street, but are undecided as yet what method to adopt, but will be in a position to report at an early day.

Your Committee have had offers from the Hon. R. Read, in reference to the purchase of Centre Street and Henry Street—$400 for the former and $1,000 for the latter. Your Committee are of opinion that the above price is too high and would recommend that an arbitrator be appointed by this Council or such other steps be taken as may be necessary in order to effect the opening of the above and other streets necessary to be opened in the Town.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. FOSTER,
Chairman.

Belleville, May 5, 1873.

Of the Finance Committee, recommending that sundry accounts be paid.

Mr. Henderson reported verbally on behalf of the Market Committee, that the Committee would consider the matter of heating the market building, the procuring of the clerk and ornamentation of the ceilings of the rooms, and be able to report at the next meeting.

The various reports were received.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Council went into Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Henderson in the chair.

The report of the Finance Committee was adopted.

On the report of the Harbor and Town Committee coming up for adoption,

Mr. Vandusen urged that Mr. Carter be appointed to carry out the work on the Court House grounds this year, as he had laid his plans for the ornamentotion of the grounds. The Street Surveyor had plenty of other duties to attend to without meddling with this. He moved, seconded by Mr. Patterson, the appointment of Mr. Carter.

Mr. Northcott said Mr. Carter had informed him (Mr. Northcott) that it would cost $100 to finish the work, and he could not see where that amount would be expended, as it would require but about three days to do all that was needed, until the County built the north wall.

Mr. Sutherland did not believe in expending any more money on the work at present. He could not see that any great gardening had been done. The place had been sodded, and not very well done at that, and it was quite within the province of the Street Surveyor to plant a few trees.

Mr. Hambly asked what had become of the small trees planted along the front?

Mr. Vandusen said some of the trees were dead, but the others were there.

Mr. Benjamin agreed with Mr. Vandusen in the matter.

The amendment was put and carried.

The remainder of the report was adopted.

The report of the Street Committee came up for adoption.

Mr. Burdett asked whether the Committee had made an estimate of the expense of the works which they had recommended? It seemed to him that the cost would be about $10,000, and if all the work were not to be done this season, where would the works first be gone on with?

Mr. Foster replied that the Committee had not estimated the expenditure, and would first proceed with the works in Samson Ward, though what was proved to be most necessary would be done.

Mr. Patterson thought Mill Street, near the Canifton road, ought to be attended to first, as the greatest amount of traffic was on that street, which was in a bad state.

In answer to Mr. Burdett,

Mr. Foster said the street through Murneyville would be repaired.

After some conversational discussion, the report was adopted.

Mr. Vandusen said he had received a communication from Mr. Malcolm, owner of the dredge "Samson," asking if the use of the dredge would be required by the town this season, and he submitted the question to the Council.

No action was taken.

Committee rose and reported—Adopted.

PUBLIC FAIR.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, Thursday, the 15th, was appointed as the day for holding the next free fair at the Agricultural Show grounds.

POOR AND SANITARY.

Mr. Burdett took occasion to say that he had attended at the Town Hall on Fridays, to meet the poor people who then came for their weekly assistance. He had missed but one Friday, and then he was unable to attend. The statement which had appeared in one of the papers was therefore incorrect.

DIVISION OF COLEMAN WARD.

Mr. Vandusen moved a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to define the boundaries of Coleman Ward, for the purpose of dividing the Ward, which was ruled out of order, for want of notice, and allowed to stand as a notice of motion

LICENSE INSPECTOR.

Mr. Hambly introduced a By-law for the appointment of a License Inspector. Read a first time.

HARBOR MASTER.

Mr. Northcott introduced a By-law to repeal By-law No. 55, and to further define the duties of the Harbor Master. Read a first, second and third time, passed and numbered 279.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland, seconded by Mr. Benjamin, the Mayor was requested to issue his proclamation for the observance of the 26th as the Queen's Birthday.

STREET OPENING.

Mr. Foster moved the appointment of Mr. A. G. Northrup as arbitrator on behalf of the Town, regarding the purchase of property for the opening of certain streets.—Carried.

Butter Inspection.

At a meeting lately held in Goderich the merchants and traders of the counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce formed an organization called the Ontario Butter Association, an example which those of Belleville might follow with profit to themselves, satisfaction to the community and terror to the makers of butter. The following rules for the purchasing of butter have been prepared and issued as a circular:

1. That all butter be subjected by the purchaser to inspection previous to being purchased.
2. That an inspector be appointed in each town and village where practicable; said inspector to be subject to the rules of the association.
3. That the remuneration of said inspector be decided by the dealer so employing him.
4. That the following fees be paid to each inspector by the producer and afterwards refunded by him to the purchaser of his butter, viz:

On all parcels of butter not exceeding ten pounds net...... 2 cents
On all parcels of butter over ten pounds and not exceeding thirty pounds............ 5 cents
On all parcels of butter over 30 pounds .... 10 cents

5. That in all cases the packages containing packed butter be paid for by the producer.
6. That the inspector shall grade all butter as follows, viz:

The best quality of table butter....No. 1
The second quality................No. 2
The third quality..................No. 3
The fourth quality.................No. 4

7. That the price of No. 1 butter shall be governed by the best price of the wholesale market.
8. That the price of No. 2 shall not be more than four-fifths of the price of No. 1.
9. That the price of No. 3 shall not be more than three-fifths of the price of No. 1.
10. That the price of No. 4 shall not be more than two-fifths of the price of No. 1.
11. That the packages containing No. 1 butter must be clean and in good order, otherwise it shall be branded No. 2, and No. 2 shall be branded No. 3.
12. That the soakage on all packages of butter holding from 25 to 40 pounds be 1 pound; from 40 to 60 pounds, 2 pounds; and on 60 pounds and over, 3 pounds.
13. That the price of all butter packed in tinnets and firkins shall be one cent per pound more than in rolls, pails, etc.

FROM OTTAWA

OTTAWA, May 5.

Sir Geo. E. Cartier has taken his passage for Canada with the full assent of his doctors. He is expected to arrive in two or three weeks.

The Select Committee on the charges made by Mr. Huntington in relation to the Pacific Railway Charter, met this morning and decided to adjourn until July. The Committee on re-assembling will probably sit in Montreal.

Sir John Macdonald stated that Parliament will not be prorogued, but will simply adjourn.

In the Public Accounts Committee this morning, the investigation into the irregularities at the Levis camp was proceeded with. Col. Robertson Ross, Adjutant-General, made a statement in which he said he was only responsible to the Governor General for his conduct, and should demand a full enquiry into his conduct and repudiated certain allegations made that he was the political tool of the Government.

OTTAWA, May 7.

The Pacific Railway Committee again met this morning, and passed resolutions that they should adjourn until the 2nd July, that they should meet in Montreal, and that the public should be admitted to their investigations.

Several chiefs of the Six Nation Indians are in town. It is understood that this mission has relation to the management of the Indian tribes.

The Union delegates from the Prince Edward Government arrived last night.

It is likely that the question of Privilege, with reference to the alleged interference of the Post Office Inspector, of London, with the Welland election, and of Hon. Mr. Langevin with the Charlevoix and Chicoutimie elections, will be brought up in the House to-day, by Messrs. Mackenzie and Dorion respectively.

James Johnston Sentenced to be Hanged for the Murder of George Price.

FOUR OTHER PRISONERS CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER—THEIR SENTENCES.

WALKERTON, May 3.—The trial of the five prisoners indicted for the murder of George Price in the township of Bruce, on the 17th of March last, terminated to-day, and resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against James Johnston, and manslaughter against James Best, Arthur Best, John Kerr, and Edward Johnston. James Johnston was sentenced to be hanged on the 3rd of July; James Best was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary; James Best, two years; John Kerr, twelve months in gaol; and Edward Johnston, six months in gaol. The prisoners were defended by Hon. M. C. Cameron.

MANITOBA.—A Fort Garry telegram of the 5th says: "The *Selkirk*, the first boat of the season, arrived on Saturday morning with 70 passengers and a full load of freight, besides two barges loaded. The emigrant sheds and buildings here are in a miserable condition. Of 75 volunteers entitled to a discharge on the 1st inst., 37 remain here. A few re enlisted and the balance go home by the Dawson route in June,

THE MASSACRE.

PEACE COMMISSIONER MEACHAM TELLS THE STORY OF THE MODOCS' TREACHERY.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.)

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1873.

The following letter, received at the Interior Department to-day, gives new and interesting particulars of the late Modoc massacre:—

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP SOUTH SIDE
TULE LAKE, Cal., April 16th.

HON. C. DELANO, Secretary of the Interior:

SIR—Since our arrival at the lava beds the Commission, together with General Canby, had labored faithfully and had apparently gained several points over the Indians, looking to a peaceful solution of this question. Until Friday morning, the 11th inst., we had thwarted all their schemes of treachery through the fidelity of our interpreter, Mrs. Riddle, a Modoc woman. On that morning terms were agreed upon for a meeting, satisfactory to Dr. Thomas and General Canby, though not to Mr. Dyar, nor myself, nor the Modoc woman. General Canby remarking that

THEY DARE NOT MOLEST US.

because his forces commanded the situation; and Dr. Thomas said where God called him to go he would go, trusting to his care. The meeting was held at the time and place agreed upon, Canby, Meacham, Thomas and Dyar and eight armed, instead of six unarmed Indians, as was agreed upon. The "talk" was short, the Modoc chiefs both saying that unless the soldiers were withdrawn from the country no further talk would be had. Up to that point the Commissioners reaffirmed that the soldiers would never be withdrawn until the difficulty was settled, and still extending

THE OFFER OF AMNESTY,

a suitable and satisfactory home and ample provision for their welfare in the future. The reply from both chiefs was:—"Take away your soldiers and we will talk about it."

General Canby assured the Indians that he was here for the protection of both parties, and to see that the Commissioners faithfully fulfilled their promises.

THE MASSACRE.

About this time two armed Indians suddenly appeared from the brush in our rear An explanation was asked, and Captain Jack replied by snapping a pistol at General Canby, saying in Indian "All ready," after which General Canby was despatched by Captain Jack, with a pistol and knife, and Dr. Thomas by a pistol shot in the breast and gunshot in the head by Boston. Meacham and Dyar attempted to escape towards the camp, the former followed by Schonchin John and the latter by Black Jim and Hooker Jim. Schonchin fired

SIX SHOTS AT MEACHAM,

hitting him four times and leaving him for dead. Boston attempting to scalp him was detered by a Modoc woman. Dyar escaped unhurt, although fired at three times by Black Jim, who was only a few feet away, and by Hooker Jim, by whom he was pursued. After running about two hundred yards he turned upon his pursuer with a small pocket Derringer, when the Indian turned and ran back, thus letting Dyar get away. Mr. Dyar will be obliged to leave in a day or two on account of official duties, but while here the remainder of the Commission will consult with General Gillem should any active measures be necessary on our part. We believe that complete subjugation by the military is the only method by which to deal with these Indians. Very respectfully, &c.,

A. B. MEACHAM,
Chairman Modoc Peace Commission.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Intelligencer.

The Loafer.

As a rule this species of the *genus homo* is somewhat plentiful, spongy and of free growth, easy of culture and attaining splendid perfection by frequently basking themselves in the sunshine—not of their own glory exactly—but at public corners, crowding the doors of the leading hotels, saloons, and churches, and figuring conspicuously on all occasions where free drinks are obtainable. They are a thirsty lot, and are sharper and meaner than a bum bailiff. They are found in all grades of society, high and low; but of the [illegible] I'd prefer, as a bed-fellow, the common loafer, for the reason that he won't steal and is free, generally speaking, from skin diseases, while his more aristocratic brother invariably deals in the vices of the world at another's expense, and at an early date becomes possessed of all the acquirements of an accomplished "mean cuss." An inveterate hater of work, he sponges a living out of his loving parents, while his poor sister, as is often the case, assists to sustain his majesty by making shirts at one shilling and sixpence a piece. Oftener than otherwise, this specimen of the loafer is good-looking and dressing well, is looked upon by young "girls of the period" as a *soft thing* and they go for him lively, and it is really laughable to see this able bodied representatives of the bummeronian school, playing "nicey-nicey and goody-goodies" to our fast little girls every day, on Front Street weather permitting.

The facility with which one of this class of loafer will get a drink out of you, is somewhat edifying, and the rapidity with which they will relieve one of enough to buy candies for their little "num nums," is not only alarming but suggestive. Again, this specimen of the "Darwinian doctrine," the aristocratic loafer, is generous (?) to a degree, and not only does he borrow money from servant girls for plate money at church, but gallantly (?) cuts her the first time she crosses his promenade. There is another little pastime which has become a favorite amusement with this *Spongeo Fungus* and that is to insult unprotected females whenever an opportunity occurs, not so much in what they do as the manner in which they do it; for, be it remembered, that a genuine loafer is ever a coward, and he is always careful to cloak his insult in the garb of innocent ignorance. Watch him when you will, on the street, at church, or at a concert and "loafer" is written on every feature of his face and betrayed in his every action. He is thoroughly up in all the small talk and fashionable slang of the day, and by dint of perseverance and smooth faced cheek and consummate flattery he works himself into society, and poisoning the minds of the young and weak-minded they soon become tainted with the leprosy of laziness, proficients in the art of scandal and fit subjects for the title of "loafer," or "young Girl of the Period." If it is true that Satan finds lots for idle hands to do he must do a rushing trade in this town. Go in my beautiful cuss, success awaits you! hot baths to the tune of the pitch fork can-can.

Yours, &c.,
HARVEY CUTTLE.

SINGULAR GERMAN THEORY.—The curious theory is propounded by a physican in Germany that small pox originates from an excess of albuminous matter in the blood, and that this is to be prevented by the administration of common salt. The habit of children indulging over-freely in sweatmeats he considers one great cause of the undue deployment of albumen; and coffee and tea, it highly sugared, tend also to excite it in adults. An organic acid, such as lemon-juice, he considers the best means of freeing the blood when clogged up with too much albumen; and he alleges that by taking these simple remedies, in the way of precaution, he has, for upward of twelve years past, frequented or taken up his abode in the most pestilential small-pox hospitals in Europe and South America with entire impunity.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A telegram from London says:—The death of Mr. George Rice, part proprietor of the Great Western Refreshment rooms, yesterday morning, under very melancholy circumstances, is at present the subject of a coroner's inquest conducted by Dr. Moore. The deceased had been afflicted with tumours of the eyes, and on Thursday employed Dr. Caldwell, the occulist, at present occupying rooms at the Tecumseh, to remove them. He insisted, against due warning upon being put under chloroform, which was done. After one tumour had been removed the Doctor noticed his mouth wide open, the tongue protruding, the eyelids fallen, and the wrist pulseless. The patient appeared to be dead. Dr. Caldwell at once administered spirits of ammonia, about a teaspoonful diluted, at the same time breathing into his lungs. This repeated a few times and more ammonia being given restored animation, and the patient sat up and drank some ale, but began to complain of soreness in the throat, which symptoms rapidly increased, prostrating the patient and preventing the use of the organs. The patient lingered until Saturday morning when he expired. It is the opinion of medical men that death was caused by congestion of the lungs produced by the ammonia which had found its way into the bronchial tubes. The verdict has not yet been returned.

CAUTION.

AS John Howe has left my house without any provocation, I forbid any person harbouring him or giving him anything on my account, for I will not be responsible for him.

ROBERT COPLAND.
Tyendinaga, May 5th, 1873. 13-3w

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

AN Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Acting Surgeon, J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. Essays for young men sent free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
May 5, 1873. d&w-ly.

Queen's Birthday!

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Town Council of Belleville have passed a Resolution that the Mayor be requested to issue his Proclamation to observe Monday, the 26th day of May, in honour of Her Majesty's Birthday, instead of Saturday the 24th.

NOW, THEREFORE, I HEREBY PROCLAIM

Monday, the 26th May Inst.,

AS A

Public Holiday,

For the celebration of the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, instead of Saturday, the 24th inst., and request due observance thereof.

THOMAS HOLDEN,
Mayor.

Dated at Belleville, 6th May 1873.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BELLEVILLE MARKET.

Notice is hereby given that the

TOLLS & FEES

OF THE

BELLEVILLE MARKET,

other than rents arising from Butchers' Stalls and Leased Shops for the sale of Meat, will be put up by

PUBLIC COMPETITION

AT THE

TOWN HALL,

in the Town of Belleville, on

Monday, May 19th, A.D, 1873,

at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to By-law of said Town.

UPSET PRICE $1,300.

Conditions and terms of sale may be ascertained by application to the Chairman of the Market and Police Committee, Geo. E. Henderson, Esq., and also will be made known at the time of sale. By order.

R. M. ROY,
Town Clerk.
Belleville, May 8th, 1873. w2t-d6t

POSTPONED.

THE time for receiving tenders for the building of a new Town Hall for Thurlow is extended to the 21st of MAY. The main building is to be 56ft. long by 28ft. wide, height of wall 15ft.; the roof to be covered with slate, laid on single felt, with three inches lap.

The other plans and specifications the same as before, to be seen at the County Clerk's office, Belleville. The old Town Hall building, 52 x 26ft. wide and 16ft. high, is for sale.

E. THRASHER,
Clerk.
Foxboro, April 21. d2t-w:td.

LOST,

BETWEEN Belleville and Madoc, on the 8th of April, 1873, a SATCHEL (with strap) containing articles of clothing and of the toilet.

GEO. D. DICKSON.
Belleville, April 24, 1873. 11

SIGN OF THE MOOSE HEAD.

Great Assortment of Hats.

Newest Shaped Paper Collars, at JOHNSON'S.	20,000 Paper Collars, at JOHNSON'S.
Prettiest Bows at JOHNSON'S.	Nobby Scarfs, at JOHNSON'S.
Perfect Fitting Shirts, at JOHNSON'S.	Braces that are Braces, at JOHNSON'S.
Rubber Coats from $2.50 to $7, at JOHNSON'S.	Umbrellas from 50c. to $8, at JOHNSON'S.

Newest Styles of Caps.

Hats that are Hats.

WM. JOHNSON'S.

A. & J. McFEE.
Beautiful Gold Chains.
STANDARD
WEDDING RING
Choice Stock of
GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER
AND GOLD THIMBLES.
Clocks of every description.

E. F. POTTS,

Wholesale Dealer in

All Kinds of Liquors.

E. F. POTTS has established a Liquor Depot in Bogart's New Block, opposite the New Market, where he will keep constantly on hand a Supply of all the Choicest Brands of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Liquors, which will be sold at

WHOLESALE RATES, CHEAP,

as the whole stock has been laid in for Cash Dealers would do well to give him a call as he intends confining himself exclusively to the Jobbing and Wholesale Trade.

Belleville, Nov. 21, 1872. wly

A. & J. McFEE,
JEWELLERS.
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES!
REGULATED AND WARRANTED
WATCHES!
Running One Month without Winding.
LADIES' BEAUTIFUL
WATCHES!
Diamond Back, Keyless Enamelled.

AGENTS WANTED. $150 per month. TO sell the TINKER, the most useful Household article ever invented. Address H. K. ANDERSON, P. O. Box 360, Montreal, P.Q

THE MAY

HORSE FAIR

WILL be held on the grounds of the West Hastings Agricultural Society in the

Town of Belleville,

ON

Thursday, 15th May,

1873, commencing at Sunrise, on which occasion will be offered the following

PRIZES AND PREMIUMS:

For best Stallion for general purposes, open to the whole Province, a Gold Medal, given by Mr. P. Hambly.

For best Stallion for Agricultural purposes, Twenty Dollars, given by the West Hastings Agricultural Society, subject to resolution of Society.

For Stallions, Draft, Carriage, Buggy and Saddle Horses, Ponies, and one, two, and three year old Colts, entered for sale, to be apportioned and awarded by the Judges, Twenty-Five Dollars, given by the Hotel Keepers of Belleville.

Ribbons will be awarded for First, Second and Third Class Horses of every description. For first class, Red; Second class, White; Third class, Blue.

The Fair will be open for the exhibition and sale of all descriptions of Farm Stock Grain, and other Produce. Farmers are particularly invited to bring Fat Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Working Oxen, and other Stock for Sale.

A Farm Laborer's Registry kept by the Superintendent, to whom application should be made.

A BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

☞ All Entries Free.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Fairs
Belleville, May 6th, 1873. w!w

Insolvent Act of 1869.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, *County of Hastings:* } In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of
WILLIAM HENRY ATKINS,
An Insolvent.

ON FRIDAY, the thirtieth day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Belleville this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1873.
11:5t W. H. ATKINS.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, *County of Hastings:* } In the County Court of the County of Hastings

In the matter of ANDREW KNOX, as a member of the late firm of Third & Knox, traders carrying on business at Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, Province of Quebec, and as an individual trader,

An Insolvent.

ON FRIDAY, the thirtieth day of May next, the undersigned, as above, will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Belleville this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1873.
11:5t. A. KNOX

NOTICE.

To all whom it may Concern:

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Hungerford will be held in the Town Hall, on MONDAY, May 12th, at the hour of 10 o'clock A.M. All parties interested are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. WRAY,
Township Clerk
Hungerford, April 17, 1873. d1t-11td

Court of Revision.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Elzevir, will be held at the Town Hall, Bridgewater, on WEDNESDAY, 14th May prox., at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp.

C. R. FLINT,
Clerk.
Clerk's Office, April 14th, 11:td

NOTICE.

TO

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics,

AND OTHERS.

YOU are hereby required to take notice that all Fences, Buildings, or other obstructions on any

Portion of the County Roads,

must be removed forthwith. In this fail not and save costs.

JOHN FRANCIS,
County Surveyor.
Tweed, March 25th, 1873. 7:tf

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of WILLIAM LEGATE,
An Insolvent.

THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, in the Dominion Buildings, on the South side of Bridge Street, in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, on MONDAY, the 19th day of MAY next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1873, at the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings.

J. PARKER THOMAS.
12:2w *Interim Assignee.*

Farm for Sale.

LOT 14, in the 7th concession of Rawdon, is offered for Sale. It has good buildings, the main part of the dwelling being 18x24, with wing on each side; barn 30x50 There is a well and a never failing spring; one hundred acres is wood land, with black ash and cedar for fencing. The farm is within half a mile of the Town Hall, Harold, P.O., and two miles from Wellman's Corners P.O. For terms and further particulars apply to

ABNER T. HOGLE.
Rawdon, March 22, 1873. 7:tf

FOR SALE,

THAT property well-known as the McKillican Stopping Place, situate on the Hastings Road, 30 miles north of the Village of Madoc, being composed of West Hastings Road Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, Township of Wollaston, County of Hastings, with suitable buildings erected thereon. The above eligible stand will be sold on very reasonable terms, as the Proprietor is anxious to retire into private life.

For further particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises, Benjamin McKillican, or if by letter, address Thanet P. O., County of Hastings, Ont.

Thanet Post Office, 23rd Dec. 1872. 47:6m

HAMBLY

WOULD respectfully inform the Public that after great alterations and additions, he is now able to serve

Hot Tea and Coffee,

AS ALSO,

STEAK & CHOPS,

WITH

Poultry and Game

In Season. He hopes with careful attention and by serving the best the Market will afford, to deserve the generous support he is favored with.

P. H. HAMBLY.
Belleville, April 24, 1872. w11

HOUSE TO LET.

TO Let, a good dwelling house and a lot of three quarters of an acre, in garden containing fruit trees, &c. The house is situated in the 9th concession of Thurlow, near the Bethel Church, and a good situation for any kind of business. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

PETER SIMMONS.
Thurlow, Aug. 7th, 1872. w

Business Notices.

THE *Scientific American* says: The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is simple, not easily deranged, and in point of effectiveness is without a rival. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have the largest sewing machine factories in the world.

THE LIFE OF THE BODY is the blood, and the blood is the lever which regulates our spirits and constitution. If we persist in keeping our blood pure, we discharge a debt we owe nature, and are invariably rewarded for our trouble and expense. It is useless to expostulate on the many advantages of sound health, and if you are now in quest of the precious gift, you are strongly recommended to procure a supply of the Great Shoshenes Remedy and Pills and take as directed.

THOUSANDS OF PROMISING YOUTHS, of both sex go down to untimely graves, from general debility and weakness, who might be saved by fortifying their system with Iron. The Peruvian Syrup is an Iron Tonic prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing element, and is the only preparation of iron that will assimilate at once with the blood.

OFFICE OF GEO. GOODWIN & CO.,
38 Hanover Street, Boston.

MR JAMES I. FELLOWS.

DEAR SIR:—We have been dealing in your Hypophosphites about two years, and although the price seems high (none too high considering its virtues), we think it has succeeded better than any other preparation we have ever handled, and cheerfully recommend it to all in need of a good medicine. Yours respectfully,

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.

How the Old and Infirm are Supported by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

During the vigor of youth the expenditure of the power of the mind, which is the real seat of man's strength, is balanced by activity of the nutritive functions, without the aid of science.

But Time, the everlasting dissipater of reason as well as of events, sets a limit to his power, and it is at this epoch, that science may render to man the desired assistance, and restore the drain upon his wasted energies.

Each effort of the mind, every act of the body, will extract a volume of nervous element in proportion to the magnitude of the thought or action, and since this Hypophosphites really will supply the *vis vita* to the body, it must support the human mechanism successfully after the vigor of youth is past.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferer Address J H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. sept127-1y

PHOSPHATES are Nature's great fertilizers and restoratives. They are equally essential to the growth of the Animal and vegetable Kingdoms. Under their use grass, herb and tree, bone, muscle and nerve, attain a full and complete development. Every intelligent farmer employs them to fertilize the soil, and every scientific physician prescribes them to energize and vitalize the human system. Of these valuable medical agents the most elegant and agreeable is DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA. By taking it for a few weeks CHRONIC WASTING DISEASES of a Scrofulous, Consumptive or Veneral character rapidly improve, the whole constitution becoming renovated and purified, and all the organs restored to a vigorous action. Sold by all druggists.

AVOID QUACKS.

A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., New York. 36 1y

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPR'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. G. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers. 48:4m

Dr. Carson's Medicines.

The Greatest Public Benefit of the Age!

And for which, notice the many Testimonials, [a few of them enclosed in wrapper around each bottle,] with a numerous list of respectable persons' names, who testify to the superior qualities of his various Compounds, viz:

Lung Syrup,
Constipation Bitters,
Liver Compound,
Cough Drops,
Worm Specific,
Magic Pain Reliever, &c.

☞The above Medicines can be obtained at J. C Holden's and L. W Yeomans', Belleville; W. T Parker, Trenton; and J. H Roberts, Shannonville. 29 4m

ELECTRICITY!

THOMAS'

Excelsior Eclectric Oil.

Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold!

"Pain cannot stay where it is used."

It is the CHEAPEST MEDICINE EVER MADE. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured Crick in the Back, and the same quantity Lame Back of eight years standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes "send me 6 doz Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, have sold all I had from you and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. Maguire, of Franklin writes, "I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow at first but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iowa, writes, "please forward 6 dozen Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes—"Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil. I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes—"Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q, write—"The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q, write—"Send us one gross electric Oil, We find it to take well."

☞Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.
and NORTHROP & LYMAN, NEWCASTLE, Ont.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville; C. G. Wilson, Madoc; G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton; and all medicine dealers.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.,
12:1y Proprietors.

F. H. ROUS & CO.,

Have a very large Stock of

WHITE GRANITE

On hand, including the goods of Furnival, P. & R. Boote, J. & G. Meakin, Powell & Bishop, Clementson Bros., and other leading makers. As usual, the prices will be found very moderate. Of

CHINA TEA-SETS

They have an unusually good variety, and at prices as low as they ever were. In

GL SSWARE

They have, as usual, all the newest shapes and patterns, *cheap*. Also, a splendid stock of

"Christmas Goods"

Of all kinds.

Belleville Crockery Store, Dec., 1872.

Plaster Mill in Belleville.

NOW on hand and constantly grinding, a superior article of PLASTER, very finely ground, at usual prices. Mills at the Elevator.

GEO. A. SIMPSON & Co
Belleville, Jan. 4th, 1870. 47

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1873.

Local and Miscellaneous.

LENT'S Menagerie and Circus is advertised to be in Belleville on the 30th May. The advertisement of this show occupies a full page of Saturday's Montreal *Gazette*.

THE Picton *Gazette* says many young fruit trees were destroyed by the mice this last winter in the neighborhood which might have been prevented by a little earthing up last fall.

MR. O'REILLY.—The Kingston *News* says that there is a rumor in Ottawa that the Hon. John O'Connor will resign as Minister of Inland Revenue, and that Mr. O'Reilly will take his place.

ROYAL ASSENT.—His Excellency the Governor-General gave the Royal assent on Saturday to the Bill recently passed providing for the taking of evidence on oath before Parliamentary Committees.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.—The statement of the Post Office Savings Bank for the month of March, shows that $193,588 was received during that month, and that the amount on hand is $3,229,936.

EARTHQUAKE.—A letter received at New York from British Columbia states that a recent earthquake threw the banks of the Columbia River near Fort Shepherd together in such a manner as to form a perfect bridge across.

PARLIAMENT.—The Ottawa *Free Press* of Saturday evening says:—"It is not now anticipated that Parliament will be able to adjourn before the 16th inst., at the earliest and in event of the Prince Edward Island negotiations proving favorable, perhaps not till a later date."

FROM MANITOBA.—Advices from Fort Garry state that the first boat of the season arrived there on the 3rd inst. with seventy passengers. Fifty volunteers are under orders to proceed to Fort Ellice, Manitoba, from Fort Garry, in anticipation of the Sioux troubles.

FALSE REPORTS.—A telegram from Ottawa says: Reliable information has been received by the Attorney-General of Manitoba to-day about the Indians of the North-west, from which it appears that there is not the slightest foundation for the exciting reports that have been flying round during the past week. The certain knowledge of this fact will give great satisfaction to the whole Dominion.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—A new iron bridge fell at Dixon, Ill., on Saturday, while crowded with people assembled to witness the baptism of the flimsy structure. Thirty-two dead bodies have been recovered, and a large number remain yet under the ruins.

DIXON, Ill., May 4—Midnight—No other bodies of the victims of the bridge disaster have been recovered at this point up to the present hour, but several bodies have been picked up at Sterling, six miles below here, and, doubtless, the swift current has borne others still further down stream. The general estimate of the loss is from 90 to 100 persons. It is supposed that at least fifty bodies are still in the water; most of them, it is supposed, are under the wreck of the bridge.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.—Two mysterious disappearances have taken place at Kingston. A sailor from Picton named Hicks, who went there to ship, got drunk at night, was refused admittance at a tavern, and is supposed to have been drowned by falling into the harbor while wandering about. The watchman at McPhie & Coulthurst's wharf has been missing since Friday night. A cry of murder was heard that night near his post, and as he had been engaged in disputes before, foul play is suspected.

DEFENCE OF THE NORTH-WEST.—It is stated that a Minute of Council has been passed approving of the Robertson Ross scheme for the military defence of the North-west. He proposes to place 200 men in summer at Fort Garry, and 300 men in winter, 50 mounted riflemen, at Portage Laprairie, 100 at Fort Francis, 50 at Carleton House, 50 at Fort Pitt, 50 at Fort Victoria, 100 at Edmonton, 150 and a Custom House at Kootena Pass. It is possible, in view of Indian troubles and American whiskey traders, that this force will have to be organized for service during the present season.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.—The supplementary estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1874, submitted by Hon. Mr. Tilley on Friday amounted altogether to $1,336,183. The following are the gross totals:—To purchase ground for Examining Warehouse, Montreal, $78,843; Maps for Railway Committee, $2,800; Geological Survey and Observatories, $10,000; Marine Hospital, $1,500; Pensions, $298; Intercolonial Railway, $389,000; Pacific Railway Survey, $500,000; Various Public Works, $308,500; Ocean and River Service, $11,850; Lighthouse and Coast Service, $8,750; Indians, $8,500; to refund amount received from Sheriff as proceeds of stores illegally seized on York Road, $6,142; to secure testing of spirits, liquors, &c., $500; expenses in connection with inspection of Weights and Measures, $10,000. Of the total amount $889,000 is chargeable to capital, and the balance to income.

Sidney Council.

TOWN HALL,
Sidney, May 5, 1873.

Council met agreeably to adjournment.

PRESENT.—The Reeve, B. Rose; Deputy Reeves, C Armstrong and R E Grass; Councillors, James A Chisholm and D Vanderwaters.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by Mr Armstrong, seconded by Mr Grass, That this Council go into Court of Revision.—Carried.

There being only two appeals they were disposed of follows:—Dennis Brennan, reduced 50 dollars; G F Fralick, reduced 50 dollars.

Moved by Mr Chisholm, seconded by M Armstrong, That Lot No. 2, South Belleville Street, in the village of Frankford, and Block 2, West Scott Street, be placed upon the non-resident rol.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Armstrong, seconded by Mr Grass, That Allen Dougall be placed upon the resident roll or Lot No. 2, North William Street, in the Village of Frankford.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Chisolm and seconded by Mr Vanderwaters, That the Court of Revision adjourn until the first Monday in June next.—Carried.

Mr C Armstrong presented the petition of J W Ponton and others praying to be allowed to do their statute labor on the Town Line—Prayer granted, and Wm Donnely appointed pathmaster.

Mr R E Grass presented the petition of Samuel Kyle and Robert McCoy, praying to be allowed to do their statute labor on the Town Line—Prayer granted and Robert McCoy appointed pathmaster.

Mr D Vanderwaters presented the petition of Henry Tucker and others praying to be allowed to straighten the road across Lots 25 and 26 in the 6th Con—Prayer granted.

Mr D Vanderwaters presented the petition of Charles Scott and others praying to be allowed to straighten the road in the 6th Con—Prayer granted.

Mr R E Grass presented the petition of David B Hearns regarding road in the 6th con—Laid over until next meeting and a committee appointed to examine the road, to consist of the Reeve, and Messrs Armstrong and Grass.

Mr R E Grass presented the petition of Anson H Jones regarding said Beat, in reference to the above, Beat No 10 in the 1st Con. was attached to Beat No 7 in the 1st Con.

Moved by Mr Chisholm, and seconded by Mr Armstrong, That that this Council adjourn for one hour.—Carried.

Council resumed.

Moved by Mr Armstrong, and seconded by Mr Grass, that the assessment roll be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Vanderwaters, and seconded by Mr Grass, That the Assessors Yates and Foster be placed upon the pay list for $50 each, and $3.27 for tin box, stationery, and postage.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Chisholm, and seconded by Mr Armstrong, That the balance sheet of Jacob L Prior, Collector be accepted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Grass, and seconded by Mr Armstrong, That Jacob L Prior, Collector, be placed upon the pay list for his salary $100.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Grass, and seconded by Mr Vanderwaters, That Wm Holden be appointed Pathmaster in Beat No 6 in the 5th Con, in place of Wilson Arnott resigned.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Vanderwaters, and seconded by Mr Chisholm, That James Brintnell be appointed Fence Viewer in the 6th Con in place of George Patterson, removed.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Chisholm, and seconded by Mr Armstrong, That James Roach be appointed Pathmaster in place of James Lanagan, in Beat No 8, 2nd Con.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Armstrong and seconded by Mr Chisholm, That Wm. T. Shaw be appointed poundkeeper in the village of Frankford—Carried.

Moved by Mr Armstrong and seconded by Mr Vandewaters, That John Brown and Joseph Goldsmith be attached to beat No. 7 in the 3rd concession.

YEAS—Messrs Armstrong and Vandewaters.

NAYS—Messrs Grass, Chisholm and the Reeve—Lost.

Moved by Mr Grass, seconded by Mr Chisholm, That this Council be now adjourned—Carried.

DIED.

At her residence, Huntingdon, of consumption, on the 30th ult., Mrs. H. Geann. The deceased leaves a husband and four children, the youngest only a few weeks old. Her end was peace.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, May 8, 1873.

The condition of business on the market does not improve, though prices of last week are generally maintained.

DEAKINS have declined to 50c.

Other articles unchanged.

SPRING WHEAT—$1 15 to $1 20.
BARLEY—55c to 00c.
RYE—55c. to 58c.
OATS—35c to 40c.
BUCKWHEAT—45c. to 47c.
PEAS—60c to 65c.
TIMOTHY SEED—$3 50 to $3 75.
CLOVER SEED—$5 70 to $6 00.
TARES,—$2, per bus.
BEEF—10c to 12½c per lb., retail.
MUTTON—8c to 10c per pound.
PORK—$6 50 to $7.
LAMB—0c to 0c. per pound.
VEAL—5c to 7c per pound.
HAMS—10c to 12½c.
BUTTER—Tub, 17.
BUTTER—Roll, 18c to 20c.
EGGS—12c to 15c
SHEEPSKINS—25c. to $2 00.
HIDES—$7 to $0 00.
CALFSKINS—10c per pound
DEAKINS—50c
LARD—10c. to 11c. per lb.
TALLOW, rough—5c.
TALLOW, rendered—8c.
POTATOES—30c to 40c per bus.
APPLES—50c to 85c.
DRIED APPLES—$2 per bus.
HONEY—12 to 12½c per lb.
HAY—$10 00 to $15 00.
CHEESE—11c to 12c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $5 50 per bbl.
FLOUR—Retail, $6 00 per bbl
POTASH—$5 60 per 100 lbs.
CHICKENS, per pair—35c to 40c.
DUCKS—25c to 50c per pair.
GEESE—40c. to 80c.
ONIONS—$1 00 to $1 50 per bush.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 7.—Consols opened at 93⅝ for money; 93⅝ for account; Bonds—65's old 92; 67's 93⅝; 10-40s 80⅝; new 5's 89⅝; Erie 50⅝.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Cotton opened quiet; Uplands 8⅝ to 9; Orleans 9⅝ to 9⅝c.

MONTREAL MARKETS

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.

MONTREAL, May 7, 1873.
1 P. M.

Flour—receipts 10,958 brls., market inactive and heavy with very few transactions to report, a few hundred brls. of the several grades taken for local use at about late rates.

Grain—wheat cargo sales of western now at 1.34½ and u c spring a 1.38 and 1.40.

Peas offered at 8.73 per bbl to arrive.

Provisions quiet at late rates.

Butter—little doing all mostly out of stock, new—various retail lots selling 22c. to 25c.

Ashes unchanged.

1873.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

"ROCHESTER,"

CAPTAIN SWALES,

WILL leave as follows:

Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays,

Belleville at 5 a. m.; Picton at 8 a. m., arriving in Kingston about 12.15 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays,

Belleville at 2.45 a. m.; Picton at 6 a. m., arriving in Kingston at 10 a. m.

Returning, will leave Kingston daily at 3 p. m., arriving at Picton about 7 p. m., and Belleville at 10.30 p. m.

Connects at Kingston with Cape Vincent Ferry Steamers, G. T. R. Trains East and West, Mail Line Steamers for Toronto, Hamilton, Oswego and Montreal, and Ottawa Steamers every Tuesday and Friday.

Freight, Excursion parties, etc., arranged for on favourable terms.

FARE.

From Belleville to Kingston,	Cabin,	$1 25
" " " "	Deck,	89
" " " "	Return,	1 75

W. H. CAMPBELL & CO., Agents.
May 7, 1873. d&w

MEN'S
SUMMER UNDERCLOTHING, &c

Men's Silk Undershirts.
" Merino Shirts and Drawers.
" Cotton do. do.
" Dress Shirts.
" Oxford Shirts.
" Linen Collars and Cuffs.
" Scarfs and Ties.
" Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs.
" Hosiery and Gloves.
" Braces, Belts, &c.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.
May 6th, 1873.

12 lbs. Good Sugar
FOR
ONE DOLLAR
AT
JOHN TEMPLETON'S.

Cheap Prunes, Apples, (Dried and Canned Fruits of all kinds.)

CHOICE NEW TEAS, From 20c. to 50c. lb—splendid value.

Our Stock of

Woodenware, Baskets,
and
GENERAL GROCERIES,

Is the largest and most complete in Town, Wholesale and Retail.

Please call and examine Goods and Prices.

PRUNES!

WE now offer you splendid value in

Prunes

At Six Cents, or

TWENTY POUNDS

For a Dollar, by taking that quantity.

ALSO, ANOTHER LOT,

Fourteen Pounds

For a Dollar.

Remember our

TEAS

Still give

Unrivaled Satisfaction.

Another lot of splendid

LAYER RAISINS,

Best for Summer use, just received.

CONGER BROS.
Belleville, May 7, 1873. w18

W. H. Bland's
ORGAN FACTORY,

Corner Bridge & Pinnacle Streets.

☞Inspection invited.

Beware of Impostors.

THE public are cautioned against peddlers going round the country, pretending to have our celebrated Perfected Spectacles for sale. We only supply our resident agents.

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.
☞A. & J. McFee, Sole Agents, Belleville.
Montreal, April 7, 1873.

40 Building Lots

IN BELLEVILLE for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply to

ROBT. READ.
April 27, 1837.

In the Surrogate Court
OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

CANADA, Province of Ontario, County of Hastings, To wit: } Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To the next of Kin, and all other persons in general having or pretending to have any interest in the estate and effects of Michael Murphy, late of the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, and Province of Ontario, labourer, deceased,

GREETING.

WHEREAS it appears by the petition of Cornelia Margaret Hayen, of the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, widow, filed in this Court, that Michael Murphy, late of the said Town of Belleville, deceased, died on or about the Fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Three, at said Town of Belleville, where he had his fixed place of abode—intestate—that said deceased died a Bachelor.

And whereas it further appears that the said Cornelia Margaret Hayen is a Creditor of said deceased,

Now this is to command you, that on the Thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Three, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, you appear before the Honorable George Sherwood, Judge of said Court, at his Chambers, in the Court House, in the said Town of Belleville, and accept or refuse the letters of Administration of all and singular, the personal estate and effects of the said deceased, or shew cause why the same should not be granted by the authority of our said Surrogate Court to the said Cornelia Margaret Hayen, or to such other person or persons as to the said Court shall seem meet, and take notice that in default of your so appearing and accepting and extracting the said letters of Administration, the Judge of our Surrogate Court will proceed to grant letters of administration to all and singular the personal estate and effects of the said deceased, your absence notwithstanding.

Witness, the Honorable George Sherwood, Judge of our said Surrogate Court, at the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, and Province of Ontario, this Twenty-Sixth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Three.

Signed,
A. G. NORTHRUP.

Flint & Robertson, Belleville, Ont., Canada, Solicitors for C. M. Hayen.

Belleville, April 30th, 1873. 12:3w

EVERYTHING
FROM A
Cork Screw to a Canal Boat
AT
THE CENTRE BLOCK
HARDWARE STORE.

☞A few doors north from the Big Cucumber Seed Depot.

RALPH PURDY.

Robertson & Empey

Have now received their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS
OF
DRY GOODS.

ROBERTSON & EMPEY.
March 27, 1872. d&w

Spring and Summer 1873.

Stock Complete.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.

Belleville, April 14th, 1873. d292:w10

ANOTHER VICTORY WON.

WE are pleased to announce that at the recent exhibition of the American Institute Fair, held in New York, October 1872, the Decker & Barnes Piano was awarded the Gold Medal, the highest recompense, over all competing exhibitors.

W. E. BADLAM,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PIANO FORTES, ORGANS, MUSIC, &C.,

General Agent for Ontario for the celebrated DECKER & BARNES Piano, and the famous SHONINGER, EUREKA, GRAND and CONCERTO Organs.

I keep a stock of the above Instruments on hand at all times and can sell lower than any House in the trade. Try me and see.

☞Second hand Instruments taken in exchange.

A written guarantee with every Instrument for the longest term.

W. E. BADLAM.

Ware Rooms on Bridge Street, opposite the Post Office.

Belleville, March 20, 1872. 6

MR. HENRY WHISH,

ORGANIST of St. Thomas' Church, receives Lady Boarding Pupils to be educated in Pianoforte playing, Melodeon and Singing.

Hotel Street, opposite the Kelso Block,
November 21, 1872. w42:tf

AUCTION SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

ON THURSDAY, 1st of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Auction, in Belleville,

4 Park Lots and 8 other Lots,

Adjoining the Town of Belleville, and lying between the River Moira and Albert College.

For further particulars apply to Lazier & Lazier, Barristers, or to

JAMES CANNIFF.
Belleville, April 22, 1873.

POSTPONED.

THE above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, 15th Inst., then to take place at Mr. Wilkins' Auction Rooms, Bridge Street, next door to the Post Office.

JAMES CANNIFF.
Belleville, May 1st, 1873.

ENGLISH BOOTS,

Just received at

Clarke's.

Men's Calf Congress and Balmorals.
" Pat. English Seal Fox'd Congress.
Ladies' fine Goat Morroco Balmorals.
" French Kid Bals. and Button.
Children's Ankle Ties.

F. M. CLARKE,

Only direct Importer of English Boots in Belleville.

May 1st, 1873. d1

BOOKS
At Half Price.

In order to make room for

FRESH ARRIVALS,

THE undersigned offers, during the month of FEBRUARY, a large quantity of

Miscellaneous Books,
Poetry, Fiction,
RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS,
AND
GENERAL LITERATURE.
AT HALF PRICE.

☞Parties desirous of adding to Libraries, &c., will find this a capital opportunity.

E. HARRISON.
Belleville, Feby. 8, 1873, d&w

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

OFFICE OF

J. W. THOMPSON,

BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE,

DRAFTS AND U. S. CURRENCY
BOUGHT AND SOLD,

And a general EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

Collections made in all accessible points in the United States.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On deposits of CANADA AND AMERICAN CURRENCY, on sums of Five Dollars and upwards, from day of deposit until day of withdrawal, without requiring notice; four, five and six per cent. allowed, according to period of deposit.

Attention given to the purchase and sale of Bonds and other securities.

☞Agent for the following Corporations:
Canadian Express Company,
Montreal Telegraph Company,
Travellers Insurance Company,
Allan Line of Steamships,
And Grand Trunk Railway City Ticket Agency.

Belleville, Feb. 19, 1873. d&w

THE WEBSTER

Sewing Machine.

UNSURPASSED

For STRENGTH, PERFECTION, and SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION.

Is the easiest to learn, the simplest to work.

In Ease, Silence of Motion, and Real Worth,

IT HAS NO EQUAL!!!

Solid Steel Shuttle!

With a New Style SELF-ADJUSTING TENSION, more Perfect and Simple than in any other Machine.

The LARGEST BOBBIN used in any Family Machine.

Durable!

As STEEL can make it; dispensing with Cogs and Cams, hence

SILENT & EASY RUNNING.

Performs 10 Varieties of Work!

A Ruffler Given Free,

Worth $2, entirely new—mechanical Principles.

An unequalled Revolving *ADJUSTABLE PRESSURE FOOT!*

The Lockman, Gardner, &c., &c., kept in stock.

T. E. EWEN,
Upper Front Street.
Belleville, March 13, 1871. 5:3m

Tea, Tea!
ROSS & DAVIES

HAVE just received in store a fresh supply of

BLACK, YOUNG HYSON,
JAPAN & GUNPOWDRR

Teas,

Which they WARRANT to give satisfaction or no sale.

All of which are offered at very much reduced prices.

May 5th, 1873.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.

WE have much pleasure in informing our numerous Customers and the public generally, that our Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS

Is now complete. This Spring our Stock is well assorted in all its Departments, and as we have the largest in Town, and our Goods are marked very low, we offer advantages to purchasers that cannot be surpassed. We invite special attention to

LADIES' BRAIDED COSTUMES,
MANTLES,
PARASOLS,
DRESS GOODS,
MUSLINS AND LAWNS,
YAK LACES,
SASH RIBBONS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
LADIES' TIES,

As well as to our general Stock of

STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

CARPETS.

Every person wishing a good and Cheap Carpet should call and examine ours before purchasing. Our Stock of Carpets is larger than usual, comprising

BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL, HEMP, TAPESTRY, AND KIDDER.

Since we purchased our Carpets they have again advanced in price in the English Markets so that we cannot replace them at present prices. Please call and look through our Stock. We are satisfied you will find none to equal it.

JAS. W. DUNNET.
Belleville, April, 1873. 11:1y

Dry Goods and Millinery!

Stock Complete in Every Department.

MILLINERY, MANTLES, DRY GOODS, &c.,

IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

The following is only a few of the many cheap lines now ready for inspection:—

Miss JONES, Milliner.

Grey Cottons from 8c.
White Shirting from 10c.
Prints, fast colours, from 10c.
Stripe and Check Shirting 12½c. and 15c.
Cotton Tweeds from 20c.
Jeans and Denims 15c. to 20c.
Check Wincey Shirtings, 20c.
Blk. Lustres from 20c., (Reversible.)
Blk. Cobourgs and Paramattas from 25c.
Blk. Crape, Crape Collars, &c., &c.
Blk. and Coloured Silks from 75c.
Blk. Broad Cloths and Cassimeres for $1.
$1,000 worth of Canadian Tweeds, all new styles.
A complete Stock of Hats and Caps, special value.
The Brightest Sugar in the Market for 10c.
5lbs. Japan Tea for $1, Gunpowder Tea 40cts. per lb.

Wm. SYMONS, Cutter.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

W. W. JONES,
Opposite Anglo American Hotel, Front Street, Belleville.
Belleville, April 4th, 1873. w10

FIRST PRIZE NOVELTY WASHER

(Patented May 7th, 1872).

YOUR attention is respectfully invited to the many advantages possessed by this improved Washer, which, for Simplicity, Durability, Ease and Perfection, is destined to be the Standard WASHER of this country: whatever good qualities other Machines may have, the NOVELTY Washing Machine equals them in every particular.

This Machine surpasses all competition, and gives more than satisfaction when properly used. All I ask to convince the most sceptical of its merits is to give it a fair

MANUFACTURED,

Wholesale & Retail, by

J. A. STREET,
Belleville, Ont.

☞County Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. Apply to

G. D. ARMSTRONG,
Patentee,
Belleville, Ont.
Nov. 18, 1872. w41-1y

SPRING, 1872.

To CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Carriage Goods, bought before the recent great advance in prices, have just arrived in Stock, and will be found COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Also

Shelf & Heavy Hardware of Every Description,

At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

JAS. GLASS & Co,
March 15th, 1872.

BRIDGEWATER

New Cash Store.

THE New Store at Bridgewater is now opened upon Strictly Cash Terms.

A splendid New Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,
GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,

Is offered for sale at unusually low prices for Cash.

Cotton Yarn 7s 6d per Bunch; Goderich Salt 10s 6d per bbl.; London Tea Cups and Saucers, 1s per Set; Patent Pails 1s each; Telegraph Matches 10d per Box; Nails 4 cts per lb, or 28lbs for 5s.

TEAS, SUGARS,

And all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices. Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.

The Old Store,

is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA ELINT.
Bridgewater, Dec. 28, 1870. tf

DR. J. BELL SIMPSON'S
Specific and Tonic Pills,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for Nervous Debility, Spurmatorrhea, Nocturnal Emission, Weakness of the Generative Organs, Palpitation of the Heart, Tremblings, Sleeplessness, the effect of over-indulgence in alcoholic stimulants and tobacco, &c. Dr. J. BELL SIMPSON'S Pills are the only effectual ones for the above diseases, and are never known to fail. They have already cured hundreds in this country. Robert Arthur, machinist, Hamilton, testifies to his recovery by their use. Safe, certain and rapid in action, a short trial will prove their efficacy. No sufferer need despair of being relieved from the frightful effects of SELF-ABUSE. The Specific Pills are sold by Druggists at $1.00 a box, and the Tonic Pills at 50c. a box, or they will be sent by mail, postage pre-paid, and securely wrapped from observation, on receipt of $1.00 for the Specific, and 50c. for the Tonic Pills, by

J. BELL SIMPSON & Co.,
Drawer 91 P. O. Hamilton.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. Pamphlets sent post-free on application. 3-6m

For Sale,

A VALUABLE Farm of 150 acres of land, being composed of the west part and broken front of lot 15, in the 1st concession of the Township of Sidney, on the Front Road. There are over 100 acres of land cleared, well fenced and under good cultivation, There are erected on the premises a large Barn, Shed, Stables and Drive House. There is also an orchard upon the place. The whole will be sold reasonable. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Sheriff.
Belleville Dec. 8th, 1872. d&w tf

COAL!

COAL COAL

ALL UNDER COVER and WITHOUT SNOW!

BST BLACKSMITHS' COAL,
$6 50 per ton.

BS T LEHIGH COAL,
$8 per ton.

LACKAWANNA COAL,
All sizes, constantly on hand.

Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron.

A. L. BOGART,
Pinnacle Street, opposite Market.
January 30, 1873. 51

LOOK AT THIS.

HUGH WALKER
SELLS

JAPAN TEAS from 25c. to 70c.
GUNPOWDER Teas, 45c. to 80c.
YOUNG HYSON Teas, from 50c. to 90c.
COFFEES from 25c. to 35c.

And other Groceries in proportion.

New Raisins,
New Currants,
New Peels,
Choice Confectionary.

At a Small Advance on Cost!

FINNAN HADDIES & OYSTERS

RECEIVED REGULARLY AT
THE FINNAN HADDIE DEPOT,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE. tf

J. W. FRALICK,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier,

Has now on hand a fine Stock of

Gents Linen Goods, &c.

Belleville, April 24th, 1873. w11

Store and Dwelling for Sale

In the most Central Part of the Thriving Village of Trenton.

ONE HALF of the Three-Storey Brick Building known as "Wert's Block," in which there is a merchant's shop 23 x 57 feet, with a storehouse in rear 24 x 30 feet. In second flat there are 4 large rooms, and kitchen 24 x 22. Third flat—4 bed rooms and 2 large store rooms. There are also piers sunk in the river, on which could be erected a storehouse 24 x 60 feet. For further particulars enquire (if by letter, postpaid) to the subscriber, on the premises.

JAS. R. WERT.
Trenton, Dec. 21, 1872. 49:tf

Library Gift Concert.

Ninety Days' Postponement.

A Full Drawing Certain.

$500,000 in Bank to Pay Gifts.

10,000 CASH GIFTS PAID IN FULL.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10.

Enough of the 100,000 tickets issued for the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the 10,000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the management, with the concurrence of the trustees, have determined to allow ninety days more for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution advertised for April 8th, is therefore postponed to TUESDAY, JULY 8th, 1873, on which day, and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket-holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	$100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	20,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	10,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	5,000
24 CASH GIFTS OF $1,000 each,	24,000
50 CASH GIFTS OF 500 "	25,000
80 CASH GIFTS OF 400 "	32,000
100 CASH GIFTS OF 300 "	30,000
150 CASH GIFTS OF 200 "	30,000
590 CASH GIFTS OF 100 "	59,000
9,000 CASH GIFTS OF 10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash,	$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7th, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.

R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20,000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over agents) at the following prices:—Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; and quarters, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at six o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library Hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: 1st. Music by the orchestral band. 2d. Placing of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. 3d. Placing of gifts in small wheel. 4th. Music by orchestral band. 5th. Explanatory remarks by President. 6th. Drawing of first half of gifts. 7th. Music by orchestral band. 8th. Drawing of last half of gifts. 9th. Placing of large wheel with tags in hands of committee appointed by audience. 10th. Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guaranty against complaint from any just source.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday; July 12, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at room No. 4, Public Library Building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in six months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

Branch Office, 609 Broadway, New York, under charge of Thos. H. Hays & Co. 11:5w d-20

12,000,000 ACRES
CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest Land in market for sale by the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska, now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at 6 per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

The Best Market in the West! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO A HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Persons of Foreign Birth are entitled to the benefit of the Homestead Law on declaring their intention to become citizens of the United States, and may avail themselves of this provision immediately after their arrival.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near the Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.

Sectional Maps, showing the Land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new Maps Mailed Free everywhere.

Address, O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
Omaha, Nebraska.
d&w3m

MARRIAGE.

BLANK RETURNS of Marriage for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

True Freedom—How to gain it.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

We want no flag, no flaunting flag,
For liberty to fight,
We want no blaze of murderous guns
To struggle for the right.
Our spears and swords are pointed words,
The mind our battle plain,
We've won such victories before,
And so we shall again.

We have no triumphs sprung of force—
They stain her brightest cause,
'Tis not in blood that liberty
Inscribes her civil laws.
She writes them on the people's hearts,
In language clear and plain,
True thoughts have moved the world before,
And so they shall again.

We yield to none in earnest love
Of freedom's cause sublime,
We join the cry, "Fraternity"—
We keep the march of time.
And yet we grasp no pike or spear
Our victories to obtain,
We've won without their aid before,
And so we shall again.

We want no aid of barricade
To show a front of wrong,
We have a citadel of truth,
More durable and strong.
Calm words, great thoughts, unflinching faith
Have never striven in vain,
They've won our battle many a time,
And so they shall again.

Peace, progress, knowledge, brotherhood—
The ignorant may sneer—
The bad deny—but we rely
To see their triumph near.
No widow's groan shall lead our cause,
No blood of brethren slain,
We've won without such aid before,
And so we shall again.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1873.

Parliamentary Printing.

A day or two since we gave an article from the Montreal *Gazette* upon this question, which very fairly set the matter before the public; to-day we give the debate which took place before the Committee as we find it reported in the Ottawa *Citizen*, together with the different motions and discussions thereon, to which we ask the attention of our readers, more particularly as vile attempts have been made not only to make political capital out of the action of the Committee, but to ruin the reputation of members of the Committee, by unfounded and lying insinuations. We ask the readers to look at the names of those who voted for Mr. Bowell's motion, and then say whether it is all likely these men were actuated by "formidable personal reasons," as hinted at by that most disreputable of all disreputable political hacks in the world who scribbles for the Grit organ of this Town.

Slabs and Sawdust.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the alleged obstruction of navigable streams and rivers by sawdust and other refuse from saw mills, has just been received. It is a Blue Book of some 58 pages, and contains an account of the observations of the Commissioners upon the different streams and harbors they visited, and their recommendations. The following is the report relating to Belleville and vicinity:

After finishing our examination at Napanee, we proceeded to Belleville. We arrived there in the evening, and early next morning waited on Mr. Flint, the Mayor, and also upon Mr. MacKenzie Bowell, and Messrs. Brown and White, M. P's., the representatives of the County; Mr. Vandusen and others.

Having procured a boat and crew, we commenced our examination of the harbor and entrance to it, attended by the Captain of a schooner, who had traded to this port for many years; we were informed by him that the entrance channel from the *shifting of the sand*, has to be buoyed out every year, that when this is done, a fair but not straight channel, with sufficient water is obtained.

SOUNDINGS AT BELLEVILLE.

Outside the harbor, in a direct line with Front Street, at intervals of about 100 yards:

1st, 14 feet of water, 12 feet sawdust down to hard bottom.
2nd, 6 feet of water, 5 feet of sawdust down to hard bottom.
3rd, 4 feet of water, 5 feet of sawdust down to hard bottom.

Ship Channel:

11 feet of water, 4 feet sawdust.

East Side Channel:

6 feet of water, 3 feet sawdust.
6 " 2 "

Channel near entrance to Harbor:

10 feet 6 in. water, 3 feet sawdust in hard bottom.
9 feet 6 in. water, 2 feet sawdust in hard bottom.
11 feet 0 in. water, no sawdust, hard rock.

Near Island:

9 feet water, no sawdust, gravel.
6 " " rock.

West Side Harbor:

6 feet to hard bottom, no sawdust, gravel.

Main Channel in the Harbor, East Side:

10½ feet water, no sawdust, gravel.
10½ " " "
11 " " "
11½ " 3 feet pine bark.

Opposite to Mills, East Side of Harbor:

8.6 water, 3 feet pine bark, no sawdust.
8.6 " 3 " "
7.0 " 3 " "
7.6 " 1 " "
7.6 " 2 " "
4.6 " 4 " "
8.0 " gravel "
8.0 " rock "
7.0 " " " "
5.6 " " " "

In the roadstead, the deposit is *pure sawdust*, at the entrance to the Harbor it is *mixed bark* and sawdust, and within the piers it is chiefly *bark* with some sawdust and gravel.

"There is a very extensive boom, close to Belleville, anchored immediately at the foot of the rapids there, and a very large collection of logs, off which the bark is stripped in their passage through the rough rapids. This bark is carried down the rapids, and from its weight sinks at once in the inner harbor. It is chiefly by the lodgment of this bark, and by the stones and gravel brought down on the break up of the ice, that this harbor suffers. It is the outer portions of the harbor, and the *entrance* and *channels leading to it*, that are principally affected by the deposit of *sawdust*. And notwithstanding that the depths in these channels is annually found to be sufficient for navigation, yet much inconvenience results from the variations in their courses and directions, caused by this *deposit* of sawdust, thereby creating the necessity of buoying them out anew every spring.

"Having concluded our examination at Belleville, we drove up to the mouth of the Trent, where the Messrs. Gilmour and Co., of Ottawa, own one of the finest steam mills probably in the Dominion. It has all the modern improvements; the arrangement by which the waste, required for the furnaces, is conveyed to them, is very complete, and such of it as is not required for fuel is otherwise utilized. None of it is allowed to escape into the water.

"The place next visited in this section was Shannonville, to which we were kindly accompanied by Messrs. Bowell and White, M. P's. The river at this place is much affected by the discharge of sawdust in much the same manner as the river at Napanee, and although in a smaller degree on account of its lesser size, its navigation is equally impaired. Some years ago, as stated by Mr. Holden, an old resident of the village, barges and steam tugs could ascend the river to within 80 rods of the village, and lie alongside the bank to load with staves, &c., for the Quebec market. No vessel can now get up within half a mile of the old dock. From the present head of navigation, for a length of from half to three-quarters of a mile on each side of the stream, are large deposits of slabs, etc., the channel is thereby rendered narrow and crooked.

"From the saw mills below the village some of the waste is carried away during the day. From the head of the present navigation down to the lake, a vessel drawing eight feet of water can at present pass freely up and down, but at this point a large bar of sand extends quite across, with a small portion of sawdust intermixed.

"The channel there is so narrow and crooked that it is scarcely possible to get a scow up through it. In low water, a great deposit of sawdust takes place upon it, which in freshets or a gale from the lake is removed.

"The remains of these deposits of sawdust, on our visit, were visible along the shore for a considerable distance. Upon the bar there was not over five feet of water at the time of our inspection."

In the interests of Belleville the Commissioners deem it most important that all the river frontages adjoining the Town should be kept from being filled up.

Country Post-Masters.

A lively debate took place in the House of Commons on Monday night last, arising out of a motion of Mr. Archibald's for papers connected with the removal of the postmaster from Farren Point, in the County of Stormont. It was alleged in general terms that wherever a post master voted against, or worked for, an opposition candidate, he was dismissed. This was denied by a number of members. Mr. Bowell pointed out that a number of the postmasters in his Riding had voted for, and worked night and day for the out and out Opposition candidate, and no person thought of interfering with them as they had only voted as became free men using their franchise in accord with their political sentiments, and that if dismissals had taken place it would be shown to be for good and sufficient cause.

Dr. Brouse, a member of the Opposition, followed, and denounced in emphatic terms the attacks upon the Department, and eulogised, from his own personal knowledge and experience, the skill and fairness which have characterized the Department under Mr. Campbell's management. This declaration was gall and wormwood to the Opposition, who, we should judge from the report, winced under it; and to destroy the effect of the speech of Dr Brouse, Mr. Mackenzie, with his usual effrontery, denounced the Government in unmeasured terms for dismissing postmasters from political motives, and for using their patronage for a like purpose. This brought Mr. White, of East Hastings, to his feet, who made a capital point at the expense of the Grit leader. We give it as it is reported in the Montreal *Gazette*:

Mr. White stated that in his county, in one of the villages where a good many people congregated, a gentleman who had been elected Reeve had acquired the confidence of the people in the performance of his magisterial duties. As a consequence, a memorial had been got up by the people, irrespective of party, to the Ontario Government praying for his appointment to the Commission of the Peace, there being no acting Magistrate for a number of miles from that village. In consequence of this, a Commission was issued and sent to the Clerk of the Peace, and the gentleman was notified by the Clerk of the Peace to come and take the necessary oath of qualification. While this was going on, Mr. Mackenzie stopped at Belleville on his way to Prince Edward County, where he was going on a political tour to assist Mr. Ross, and was there met by the Reform candidate, and another gentleman, who represented to him that the gentleman was supporting him (Mr. White) and advised him to have the Commission withdrawn. Mr. Mackenzie instructed the Clerk of the Peace to return it to the Government, and it was returned. He (Mr. White) thought it would be well for the member for Lambton to pluck the beam from his own eye, before attempting to remove the mote from that of the Government. Mr. Mackenzie admitted the facts, but denied the motive imputed to him. Mr. White said his authority was Mr. Holden, the Reform candidate himself, who not only stated the facts but mentioned the motive and used it as an electioneering card, holding out the promise to others that these appointments would be given to supporters of his. Mr. Mackenzie sat mute under this clincher, thus acknowledging that he had stopped a magisterial appointment asked for by the people simply on political grounds. Mr. White further stated that although the petition for the appointment has been renewed by the same parties, it had not been made to this day, and yet the member for Lambton did not hesitate to charge the Government with being influenced by political motives in their distribution of patronage. (Applause.)

This is but a fair sample of the cool effrontery with which the Opposition assail the Government.

An Atrocious Libel.

There is a point beyond which the most accomplished libertine of the press should not be allowed to go with impunity in his attacks on public men, and we think that point has been overstepped by the editor of the *Ontario*. The member for North Hastings, in connection with Mr. Stephenson and other members of the Printing Committee, in their judicial capacity as members of that Committee, are accused of "figuring" a certain contract into Mr. Taylor's hands, and in return therefor, it is broadly insinuated that they received a direct bribe. We do not know what course the member for North Hastings may be disposed to pursue regarding this atrocious libel. It may be possible he may treat it with the same contempt with which he has treated similar attacks from the same source, but we submit that a journalist so lost to all sense of shame and honor as to make such a vile and causeless attack upon the reputation of a man whom every member of the Ontario Publishing Company knows is utterly incapable of the conduct of which he is accused, should be punished as severely as the law will allow. In the interests of public justice, and in the interests of public morals, and in the interests of journalism, we submit that reckless libellers, like the writers in the *Ontario*, should be taught that there is a limit to the freedom of the press, and that such licentiousness as is exhibited by the *Ontario* will not be tolerated.

Backing Down.—The *Ontario*, afraid of the consequences of its atrocious libel on the members for North Hastings and Kent, says that "no libel was insinuated." The fact is, the writer has become so utterly reckless in his attacks upon Mr. Bowell and those connected with this office, that he does not know when he does utter a libel. He will find in this instance, not only in regard to Mr. Bowell, but with regard to his brutal attacks upon others, that he has overstepped the mark. He must not fancy because parties have for some time quietly submitted to his abuse and slanders that they will continue to turn the smitten cheek, and allow him to snub and trample on them with impunity.

Fire in Whitby.—A telegram from Whitby, dated May 2nd, says: About two o'clock this afternoon a disastrous fire took place, originating in the cellar of James H. Gerry's & Co.'s drug store. The flames were not subdued until after the following places were consumed:—James H. Gerry & Co., druggists; Kellogg, sewing machines; Montreal Telegraph and Canadian Express offices; Oddfellows' Hall; Richard Francis, grocer. The sufferers by the removal of goods were R. H. Jamieson, grocer; W. Adams, dentist; John Ferguson, merchant tailor; Richard Snow, baker; John Anderson, butcher; J. H. Addison, dry goods and groceries. The total loss is estimated at about $30,000.

—Rev. Dr. Punshon is expected to leave for England early this month.

—On Friday night, six men of the 60th Rifles deserted from the garrison at Halifax.

—The Prince of Wales passed through Brussels on Saturday *en route* for Vienna.

—A telegram from Rome says: The Pope was restless on Sunday night, and anxiety in regard to his condition is renewed.

—A telegram from Paris says that the white frost destroyed the vines in the vicinity of Lyons—a disaster similar to that of 1817.

—A young man named Thomas Kitchen fell off the Pier at Port Byerse on Saturday night while under the influence of liquor and was drowned.

—A man named W. Cook, while crossing the Grand Trunk line at Port Colborne, fell on the rails, and was run over and killed by a passing train.

—The Government of Holland has ordered the immediate departure for Sumatra of fourteen steam naval vessels laden with reinforcements and war material for the Dutch troops.

—The servant girl in Toronto who was shot by Mrs. Armstrong while criminally engaged with her husband, is still in a critical condition. Mrs. Armstrong is out on bail.

—A large party of immigrants will leave London on the 5th of May for Halifax, and the day previous to their departure a farewell demonstration will take place in Victoria Park.

—A telegram from Brighton, April 30, says: The youngest son of Mr. Peter Begg, proprietor of the Brighton *Ensign*, nearly two years of age, died in a few minutes from accidentally getting a screw nail in his mouth, with which he was playing.

—Lord Baltimore constantly misused one word for another. For instance, "I have been," said he, "upon a little excoriation to see a ship launched, and there's not a finer going, vessel on the face of God's earth; you've no idiom how well she sailed."

—A disgraceful elopement case has just occurred at Alvinston, Ont. A married woman and a mother eloped with a worthless scamp who had previously enticed a young girl of thirteen from her home, and who had become the mother of five children.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Not Believed.—The Indian Commissioners in session in New York discredit the story from Fort Garry that the American troops had been massacred by Blackfeet Indians.

Sad Affair.—A melancholy affair occurred in the township of Grey yesterday. While laboring under a fit of insanity, a Mrs. Ridley drowned three of her children in the river and then attempted to drown herself; but she was rescued.

As an evidence of the growth of the trade at the Belleville Station on the Grand Trunk Railway, it need only be said that the passenger and freight traffic has increased the past year at least $20,000.

The Live Stock traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway is getting to be something enormous. For some time past the trade has averaged three trains a day going East from Chicago to Boston, principally Texan cattle.

Fort Garry.—A telegram from Fort Garry, 2nd May, says: "In compliance with orders from the Home Military Infantry, a company of the Provisional Battalion, stationed here, will march this week for Fort Ellice, in the Northwestern Territories, under the command of Capt. McDonald."

World's Exhibition.—The World's exhibition was formally opened at Vienna yesterday by the Emperor of Austria in the presence of a vast multitude. Prince Frederick William of Germany, the Crown Princess Victoria of Germany and the Prince of Wales, amongst other distinguished personages, were present.

The Atlantic.—A Halifax special says that the wreck of the Atlantic was blown up yesterday, but no bodies recovered. It is probable that two hundred corpses have been washed to sea or ground up by the floating cargo. The divers are rapidly recovering the cargo.

We regret to learn that the Rev. A. H. Baldwin has not seen his way clear for the acceptance of the pastorate of Christ Church. The position has been tendered to Rev. C. H. Mockridge, M. A., of Hillier, who, should he decide to accept the position, would be a popular Minister, his ability and earnestness being well kown.

The Bay of Quinte Annual Conference of the Episcopal Methodist Church is to be held in Gananoque, commencing on the 21st of May. Canifton is the western boundary of this Conference. Belleville Station is included in the Ontario Conference, which commences its session next Wednesday at Port Perry.

The following young men have completed the business course at the Ontario Commercial College, passed their final examinations, and received their diplomas; viz: F. J. Spafford, Sidney; E. C. Plane, Port Hope; John Brenton, Thurlow; Geo. Morton, Belleville; W. P. Way, Belleville; and W. O. Allen, Pembroke.

The Renfrew *Mercury*, of the 2nd, says: "We learn that the Rev. H. Caulfeild, late of Christ Church, Belleville, has been appointed by the Bishop of the Diocese of Ontario to the Renfrew and Horton Mission, Mr. Caulfeild is expected to arrive here in the course of this week. There will consequently be Divine Service both morning and evening in the Temperance Hall, on Sunday, the 4th inst." The departure of Rev. Mr. Caulfeild from Belleville is much regretted by his congregation and a large circle of friends. He will carry the best wishes of the community of all creeds for his welfare in his future field of labor.

A Canadian Cable.—On Tuesday night Mr. Domville obtained permission to present a petition before the House of Commons from certain Canadian capitalists, praying for an act of incorporation for "The Canada Cable Company." The project of the new corporation is to lay an ocean cable between Canada and Great Britain by what is known as "The Northern Route," the line to be owned and controlled exclusively by Canadians aided by British Capitalists. The laying of the cable and the extension of the Montreal Telegraph Company's wires to Nova Scotia will render us completely independent of foreign companies for communication with England.

Mr. Richard Bolger, a Government Land Surveyor, who has been staying at the Anglo-American Hotel, died very suddenly last night. It appears that deceased went to a concert last evening, and returning to the hotel, retired to his room, where he was found this morning lying dead on his bed, on which he had lain down without undressing. It was evident that before retiring he had wound up his watch, which was still going at noon to-day, when our reporter viewed the body, in company with Coroner Roy, who had been summoned to hold an inquest on the remains. Deceased lay with his hands slightly raised, his collar unloosed, and on the pillow was a little blood, which had trickled from his nose. The general appearance of the corpse showed that apoplexy had been the cause of death. Mr. Bolger was apparently about thirty-five years of age, and, we believe, resided in Peterborough or its neighborhood. A brother of deceased is in town, where he has been stopping at the Dafoe House for some length of time. Coroner Roy summoned a jury, to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The verdict had not been given up to the hour of our going to press. After occupying about three hours in the hearing of evidence and deliberation, the Coroner's jury, in the case of Richard Bolger, who died suddenly at the Anglo-American Hotel, returned a verdict that deceased had died from apoplexy. The deceased was a brother of Thos. O. Bolger, Provincial Land Surveyor, of this town, and was recently employed on the survey of the Townships of Sabine and Lyell, in the northern part of the County.

The Napanee *Beaver* thus notes the completion of one of the finest steam saw mills in the Dominion, at Mill Point:—"The new steam saw mill has through the most indomitable energy and ability of H. B. Rathbun & Son, risen truly phœnix like from its ashes, and is now in full blast. The old mill was burned on the 4th of September last, and in eight months of the most inclement season of the year, the new mill has taken its place. The mill is built of solid stone masonry, the walls being from three to four feet in thickness. The building is about 100 feet square, two stories high, with an iron roof upon a self-supporting frame, and has a very grand and imposing appearance. The smoke stack is of brick, thirteen feet square at the base, over 130 feet high, and has a very lofty and monumental looking appearance. Two powerful 75-horse power engines manufactured at Brown's foundry, in Belleville, are driven by six large boilers, in which the steam can be got up in twenty minutes. These two engines work upon one shaft, and drive the main shaft, which is over ninety feet long, and is attached by heavy rubber belts to the entire working machinery of the mill—containing eight gangs of saws with butting, lath, picket and heading saws. The logs are brought from the pond by two endless chain elevators, and the sawdust is carried from the saws by machinery and deposited in the furnaces where it assists in raising steam. The steam works and engine room are separated from the main building by a fire proof stone wall. The estimated work of the mill is 100,000 feet of lumber every twelve hours, besides lath, picket and heading. The entire cost of the building and machinery cannot be less than $100,000. The mill goes like a top and is well worthy of a visit, if any person wishes to witness a great engineering enterprise."

—The British Mining Record office divides the United Kingdom into fourteen coal fields.

—German emigrants bound for the Western States pass over the Great Western Railway daily.

—An explosion of fire-damp occurred in a mine yesterday, in North Wales, and several miners were killed and wounded.

—Bidwell, the forger, has been handed over to the British Consul at Havana, and will be sent to England in a man-of-war.

—A number of begging impostors are in Toronto representing themselves to be survivors of the *Atlantic*.

—Extensive damaging floods are reported at Queensland. Rain fell during January to the extent of thirty-five inches.

—The French Atlantic cable is broken. The electricians of the company locate the break at a distance of 230 miles from Brest.

—Two freight trains on the Great Western Railway suffered a collision at Merriton on Tuesday night. No one was injured.

—A young gentleman named Wilson Howard, from Grantham, England, temporarily residing in Omemee, was found drowned in a dam near that place, yesterday morning.

—The shells for the thirty-five guns lately made for the British service weigh seven hundred pounds. The conical shells for the same guns are about two feet in length and twelve inches in diameter.

—It requires more delicacy of touch, a better acquaintance with the inner emotions of the heart, and grander pathos of sentiment to make a declaration of love than it does to put up a stove.

Steam to Liverpool,
Londonderry and Glasgow.

Passengers booked through to London, Birmingham, Manchester, Paris, Hamburgh, &c.

ALLAN LINE.

THE first-class Clyde built iron steamships of the Allan Line, (carrying the Canadian and United States Mails,) will be despatched from Portland as follows:—For Liverpool, calling at Loch Foyle (for Derry).

FROM PORTLAND.

Polynesian	26th April.
Austrian	3rd May

FROM QUEBEC:

Prussian	10th May.
Circassian	17th "
Sarmatian	24th "
Scandinavian	31st "
Polynesian	7th June.
Hibernian	14th "
Prussian	21st "
Circassian	28th "
Sarmatian	5th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From Belleville via Quebec to Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin from $79 to $89, according to position of sleeping cabin.

Steerage, which includes a plentiful supply of well cooked provisions, served by the ship's steward's $29 75.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

The last train, with the Canadian Mails, leaves Toronto every Friday morning at 5:37 o'clock, passing Belleville at 11.15 a. m.

An experienced Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

Berth not secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.)

Parties in Canada sending for their friends effect a saving of about $7 by getting prepaid certificates in this country and sending them home instead of the money.

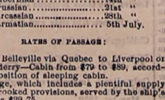
GLASGOW LINE,
(From Quebec to Glasgow,)

St. Patrick, on or about 8th May
Manitobian, " " 19th "
Corinthian " " 25th "

Cabin $60. Intermediate $40. Steerage $24. Children under 12 years of age $5 per year in Cabin, $3 per year in intermediate, and $2 per year in Steerage; under 1 year FREE.

For through tickets and every information apply to

J. W. THOMPSON,
Agent, Allan Line,
Canadian Express Office,
April, 1873. Belleville.



STEAM TO
London, Quebec and Montreal,

TEMPERLEY LINE,

Composed of the following first-class Iron Steamships:—

SCOTLAND, MEDWAY,
THAMES, DELTA,
SEVERN, NYANZA,
HECTOR.

The Steamers of this line are intended to sail during the Season of Navigation of 1873, from London for Quebec and Montreal, as follows, calling at Plymouth outwards:—

THAMES	Saturday, 5th April, (Via Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B.)
SEVERN	Wednesday, 16th, April, (Direct.)
DELTA	Saturday, 26th "
MEDWAY	Wednesday, 7th May,
NYANZA	Saturday, 17th "
SCOTLAND	Wednesday, 28th "

And every alternate Wednesday and Saturday thereafter.

And from QUEBEC for LONDON as follows:

THAMES	Thursday, 8th May.
SEVERN	Tuesday, 13th "
DELTA	Thursday, 22nd "
MEDWAY	Tuesday, 2nd June.
NYANZA	Thursday, 12th "
SCOTLAND	Tuesday, 24th "

And every alternate Tuesday and Thursday thereafter.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
QUEBEC TO LONDON.

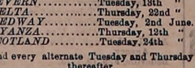
Cabin	$60 00
Steerage	24 00

Through tickets from all points West at reduced rates. Certificates issued to persons desirous of bringing out their friends.

Through Bills of Lading issued on the Continent and in London for all parts of Canada, and in the United States to Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, and other points in the West.

For Freight or passage, apply to TEMPERLEYS CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billeter Street, London; ROSS & CO., Quebec; DAVID SHAW, Montreal,
Or W. A. SHEPARD,
Intelligencer Office,
Belleville.
April, 17th, 1873. d&w

TOWN TICKET AGENCY.



Grand Trunk Railway.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT THE
EXPRESS OFFICE
TO ALL STATIONS EAST & WEST.

American money taken at par from Belleville to Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and San Francisco.

Passengers purchasing Tickets from the undersigned or at the Grand Trunk Railway Depot, avoid the trouble and delay of exchanging Tickets and re-checking baggage at Toronto.

Cheapest Route to the West.

☞ Tickets via Cobourg and Port Hope per steamer *Norseman*, for Charlotte and Rochester.

For further particulars apply at the Depot, or to

J. W. THOMPSON,
Express Office,
Town Passenger Agent G. T. R.
Belleville, April, 1872. d&w

CANADIAN
Hair Regenerator,

RESTORES GREY HAIR to its NATURAL COLOR, strengthens the Roots, prevents it falling out, removes Dandruff, &c.

WILL NOT STAIN THE SKIN.

Being richly perfumed it will be found an agreeable Hair Dressing.

LARGE BOTTLES ONLY 50 CTS.

For sale in Belleville by J. H. Hambly, L. W. Yeomans & Co., A. L. Geen, W. H. Marsh & Co., and E. Chandler.

Wholesale by
E. MUIR, Proprietor,
Place D'Armes, Montreal.

Can also be had from Messrs. Evans, Mercer & Co., Kerry Bros., and Crathern and Lyman, Clare & Co., Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, at Manufacturers' Prices.

Montreal November 21, 1872. d&wly

GEO. GIBSON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

BRIDGE STREET, ...BELLEVILLE.

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

For Sale,

A LARGE quantity of Land in the Townships of Hungerford, Madoc and Marmora. Also, a large number of Village Lots in the Town of Belleville, and also Houses and Lots in the Town of Belleville.

Apply to
CHAS. WILKINS,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant and Land Agent, next door east of the Post Office,
Belleville.
Belleville, March 28th, 1873. d279

MARRIAGE.

BLANK RETURNS of Marriage for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Alcorn & Wallbridge,

BARRISTERS & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c.
OFFICES—Nos. 1 and 2, Centre Block, Front Street, Belleville, Ont.
GEO. O. ALCORN, SAM'L S. WALLBRIDGE, JR.
Dec. 3rd, 1872. d&w

E. Baldwin Fraleck, B. A.,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

Geo. D. Dickson,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., &c.,
BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE.
N. B.—Patents obtained in Canada and the United States.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS HOLDEN'S Law Office is now on second floor of McAnnany's new building, corner of Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville. Entrance from Bridge Street.
Belleville, Jan. 11, 1873. 214tf:49tf

MacLellan & MacLellan,

BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c.
Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MACLELLAN. DUNCAN MACLELLAN.

Alex. Robertson,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—Room No. 4, Bogart's new Block, Bridge Street. D&W

Patrick M. Nulty,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville.

S. B. Burdett,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c.
OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

Henderson & Henderson,

BARRISTER, Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c.
Office in Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
J. E. HENDERSON. F. G. A. HENDERSON
D315W1y.

N. B. Falkiner,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office over L. W. Yeomans & Co's Drug Store,
Belleville, Sept. 6, 1870. w20

Lazier & Lazier,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Flint & Robertson,

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON
December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,

COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

PHYSICIANS.

James F. Curlett, M. D.,

MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. For some time associate with Dr. Rhoads as Demonstrator of Anatomy, Geneva, Licentiate of the Surgical Military Board for the examination of Surgeons of the United States regular Army, Licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, Surgeon to the 3rd Battalion, Prince Edward, member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont., Registered Operative Surgeon.
Office and Residence—East part of Holden's Brick Building, Hotel Street, near the Montreal Bank. d&w6m

Dr. Tracy,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office and Residence—Two doors east of the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

B. S. Willson, M. D. C. M.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec; formerly House Apothecary to Montreal General Hospital; Coroner for the County of Hastings.
Residence and Office, Pinnacle Street, in the house recently occupied by the late Mr. Evans, opposite the Dafoe House.
Belleville, Sept. 3, 1872. d&w

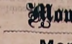
C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Graduate of the University of McGill College, Montreal. Also Coroner for the County.
☞ RESIDENCE—STIRLING, next door to that formerly occupied bp Dr. Willson.
October 1, 1872.

Samuel Campbell, M. D. C. M.,

GRADUATE of the University of McGill and Licentiate of the Medical Council of Ontario, Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.
☞ Special attention paid to diseases of Women and Children.
Office and residence on Water St., opposite the School House, Shannonville, Ont. 17:3m

George W. Walker, L. D. S.,



SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT ST., Belleville. OFFICE,—Directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon. 48

Dr. Higinbotham,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf180-1w

G. H. Boulter, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT, ENGINEER,
AND LAND SURVEYOR.
OFFICE—Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street, Belleville.
Drawings, Specifications, &c., of Inventions prepared, and Patents applied for.
☞ Vacancy for a pupil.
Belleville, Dec. 5, 1872. d&w

JOHN FRANCIS,

COUNTY Surveyor and Inspector of Weights and Measures for East and West Hastings.
Residence—Tweed.

J. R. Tait,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., &c., &c., L'Amable, P. O., Hastings Road, Ont. 11

James Reid,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Thomas Wills,

COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Apothecaries Hall,

BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentiate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal*,) who will always be in attendance for that purpose.

Pitceathly & Kelso,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. Wtf

Money to Lend.

Money Money.

ANY QUANTITY of Money to lend on easy terms.
GEO. D. DICKSON,
Barrister,
Bogart's Buildings, Bridge Street.

MONEY TO LEND

AT 8 PER CENT.
LAZIER & LAZLIER,
Dominion Buildings,
Opposite Post Office.
Belleville, 17th April, 1869. 10-1y

MONEY TO INVEST,

UPON Easy terms.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,

ON EASY TERMS,
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office Above Elliott's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

Money to Loan.

PRIVATE Funds to Loan on first-class Mortgage Security, in sums from $100 upwards. Interest 8 per cent per annum, payable at the end of each half year. Principal payable at the end of the term or in instalments to suit the borrower. Apply to
E. B. FRALECK,
Barrister, &c.
☞ OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

HAMILTON
AGRICULTURAL WORKS!

L. D. SAWYER & Co.

Manufacturers of Reapers, Mowers, Threshing Machines, &c.

TO THE FARMERS OF THIS SECTION

WE take great pleasure in tendering you our sincere thanks for the very liberal support you have accorded us in the past, and to express a hope, by manufacturing good and substantial Implements, and by fair and honest dealing, to merit, not a continuance only, but a large increase of trade from farmers throughout the country. We offer our machines on their merits only, and are quite satisfied to abide by the results of the most critical comparison of their capabilities when brought into competition with those of other makers.

We believe all articles of our make to be as good as any, and superior to most others manufactured in the country, and ask no man to buy from us till he has satisfied himself by inquiry among those who have used our implements and by personal examination, that for simplicity, strength, durability, lightness of draught, proper adjustment of parts, excellence of materials, and first-class workmanship, these implements will compare favorably with any others offered for sale in the whole Dominion of Canada. Our Warranty accompanies every machine, and that alone guarantees the purchaser against any loss by inferior or defective articles. We would respectfully invite purchasers to call on our Agent, Mr. G. A. LANDON, before ordering elsewhere.

G. A. LANDON, L. D SAWYER & Co.,
Agent, Stirling, Ont. Hamilton, Ont
Stirling, Aug. 22, 1872. Wtf

VICTORIA
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES

The only Syrup prepared from Dr. Churchill', Formula, and certified to be Chemically pure
For the prevention and cure of
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION
Also for the cure of
Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

CERTIFICATE AS TO PURITY AND EFFICACY.

Laboratory, University College,
Toronto, Dec. 4, 1872.

To the Victoria Chemical Co.,
Gentlemen,—I have examined the articles employed in the Victoria Chemical Works, in the preparation of the Victoria Syrup of Hypophosphites. The several Hypophosphites used are *chemically pure*, and the Syrup is also *quite free from any impurity*. Your Syrup of Hypophosphites will undoubtedly prove a *very valuable* Medicine.
HENRY H. CROFT,
Professor of Chemistry, U. C.
Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF
BUCHU & UVA URSI

A Specific Remedy for all Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys; Dropsical Swellings; Complaints incidental to Females; and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs in either Sex.

Try it once for any of the above Disorders, and you will be fully convinced of its pre-eminent virtues.
Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA
ELECTRIC
LINIMENT.

"THE KING OF ALL LINIMENTS."

For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Wand ering Pains, Stiffness in the Limbs or Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Numbness, Swelnligs, Headache, Earache, Toothache, &c.

Buy It!! Try It!! Prove It!!
Price 50 Cents per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists

VICTORIA
CARBOLIC SALVE.

"WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD."

A Specific for Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Boils, Piles, Pimples, &c., and Chronic Diseases of the Skin of every description.

Price 25 cts per Box. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA
CARBOLATED
GLYCERINE JELLY

"EMINENTLY THE LADIES' FAVORITE,"

For Beautifying the Complexion, and for removing Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., also for Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Frost Bites, and Sore Lips.

Price 25 Cts per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA
TOILET SOAPS,

"CELEBRATED FOR THEIR UNIFORM PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY."

Victoria Carbolic Soap.
Victoria Sulphur Soap.
Victoria Glycerine, Honey, Rose and Windsor.

Sold by all Druggists.

BEARINE
FOR THE
HAIR

PREPARED FROM THE PURE GREASE OF
THE CANADA BEAR

This delightfully perfumed preparation imparts a soft glossy finish to the Hair, inclining it to remain in any desired position.
It produces a luxuriant growth.
It beautifies and strengthens the Hair
It prevents greyness or premature decay.
It is perfectly harmless, not sticky or unclean.
It stimulates the roots of the Hair.
It enlivens brushy and weak Hair.
It prolongs vitality.

BEARINE is elegantly put up. Each bottle being enclosed in a neat paper box, surrounded by a beautiful engraved wrapper, making a package ornamental as well as useful upon any Ladies' Dressing Table.
Sold by all Druggists.
Price 50 Cents per Package.

PERRY DAVIS & Son
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P. Q.
Dec. 4th, 1872. d&wly

For Sale by all Respectable Grocers, Druggists and Hotels.

JOHN BULL
BITTERS
THE WHOLE LABEL OUR TRADE MARK

For Sale by all Respectable Grocers, Druggists and Hotels.

Montreal, Nov. 21, 1872. d&ywl

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Alias Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of George W. Rose, plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of George D. Wycoff, defendant, I have seized and taken, and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at my Office, in the Court House, Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock, Noon, all the estate, right, title, and interest of the above named defendant, of, in and out of all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Madoc, County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, being composed of part of lot number Ten in the 8th concession of Township of Madoc aforesaid, containing by admeasurement Five Acres of land, and described as follows: commencing at a point on the west side of the road allowance between the eighth and ninth concessions of Township of Madoc, and at the distance of fifteen chains northerly from the south-east angle of said lot number Ten; thence south seventy-four degrees west, parallel with the southern limit of the said lot, seven chains and fifty-seven links; thence north sixteen degrees, west, parallel with said road allowance, six chains and sixty-one links; thence north seventy-four degrees, east, parallel with the southern limit of said lot, seven chains and fifty-seven links, to the west side of the said road allowance; thence south sixteen degrees, east, along the west side of said road allowance, six chains and sixty-one links, to the place of beginning. And also the right of way or road on the north-east part of said lot number Ten, together with license, right and authority as more particularly described and set out in the deed therefor, dated the 14th day of November, 1867, and registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings on the 4th day of June, 1868.

GEO. TAYLOR, Sheriff,
JOHN TAYLOR, Deputy.
Sheriff's Office,
Belleville, 25th Feb., 1873. } 13w

FELONS
ON THE
Hands or Fingers Cured!
AT THE
$1 STORE,

Without a Surgical or Medical operation.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

Jewelry	at the $1.00	Store
Chains	do	do
Rings	do	do
Bracelets	do	do
Lockets	do	do
Casters	do	do
Knives	do	do
Forks	do	do
Spoons	do	do
Violins	do	do
Concertinas	do	do
Chignons	do	do
Fancy Goods	do	do
Stationery	do	do
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

Belleville, March 26th, 1872. d&w

Trenton Brewery.

XX XXX

PALE ALES,

Porter and Extra Stout.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PRIVATE families are respectfully reminded that their orders should be given at once for my Fall Brewed XXX Pale Ale, as it is now the season for storing a first-class article.

HENRY GILL.
THE BREWERY,
Trenton, Nov. 4th, 1872. } d&w

Abdominal Supporter and Pile Pipes, Relief and Cure for Hernia or Rupture, Female Weaknesses and Piles. Indestructible (steel spring coated with hard rubber), never rust, break, chafe, soil nor move from place; used in bathing, fitted to form; universally approved of by the Medical Profession as the neatest, lightest, most comfortable and best appliances known. Sold by all dealers. Sent by mail or express. Establishments—1347 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and 737 Broadway, N. Y.

Call at the
DOMINION STORE!
Opposite E. Hayne's Flour and Feed Store,
for
Cheap Leather and Findings.

I HAVE now in stock—French Calf, all weights, French Kips, Upper and Harness Leather, English Kips and Butts, Moroccos and Linings, Machine Thread and Needles, Hides, Lasts, Pegs, &c., &c.
All orders by mail or otherwise will receive my prompt attention.
R. OSBORNE,
Dominion Leather Store, Front St., Belleville
Belleville, Jan. 9, 1873. w38:6m

To Dairy Farmers.

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS by using
Ayrshire Cattle!
The very best cows for milk.

FOR SALE—3 Thoro'-bred Bulls, also Heifer and Bull Calves of the purest blood, selected from the choicest herds of Scotland, all entered in the American and Canadian Ayrshire Herd Record.
JNO. H. HOLDEN,
Front of Sidney,
Sidney, Jan., 1873. w1y

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION
which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.,
And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Over Tickell's Furniture Store.

ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
GARMENTS
MADE
TO MEASURE
Also Cutting done on short notice.
All work WARRANTED or no pay.
JOHN W. BROWN.
Sept. 7th 1865.

REMOVAL.

John McKeown

HAS removed his
BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,
Two doors North, to the shop lately occupied by Mr. C. V. Bogart, where he will be happy to meet all his old customers and a thousand new ones.
March 16th, '71. d279 5:w

Purification of the Blood,
Invigoration of the System,
AND
General Restoration to Sound Health,

Are principles fully carried out in the treatment adopted by the eminent Indian DOCTOR LEWIS JOSEPHUS in his most *wonderful Alterative and Tonic Medicines* known as the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills.
No injurious consequences can result from their use. No mistake can be made in their administration. Persons who have been restored to *ease, strength and perfect health* by the wholesome power exerted by these Indian Medicines over the system, after fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopœia of physic, attest this fact. *The numerous testimonials are stern, undeniable and incontestible facts* sufficient to convince the *most sceptical* that these great medical compounds perform *very marvellous cures*, and accomplish all that is desired. No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, they will find the spot, and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to *perfect health and full vigor*.
The Remedy and the Pills are pleasant and safe to take, and are warranted and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of *all diseases* of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. Further information, with full directions for using the Medicines, and containing testimonials and certificates of Cures, can be obtained by securing the Shoshonees Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Circulars, from any Druggist in the Dominion—Free.
Price of the Remedy, in large Pint Bottles, $1 00
Price of the Pills, per Box, 25cts.

CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

SMITHFIELD.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis which lasted about eighteen months. I was so afflicted for the want of breath that it was very difficult for me to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling. I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit; in fact, I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, when to my satisfaction I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.
JOHN SILVER.
Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 6th day of April A. D. 1870.
J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Wonderful Cure of Lung Disease.

BROOKLIN, April 5th, 1870.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.,—SIR,—This is to certify that my wife was very low with Lung Disease. The Doctor had given her up. He said her lungs were tuberculed, and medicine could not help her. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. At the expiration of two days, her symptoms were decidedly better. She continued to improve so rapidly that by the time she had taken one bottle she was able to sit up. By the continuance of the remedy she was perfectly restored to health.
You may publish the facts for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.
T. C. BROWN,
Episcopal Methodist Minister.

Chronic Diseases.

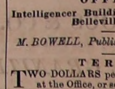
DR. JAMES,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN.
FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF WOMEN,

IS treating successfully all Chronic Diseases of a difficult nature, such as Epilepsy or falling Fits, Scrofula, Consumption, Catarrh, Dropsy, Heart Diseases, Liver Diseases, and Diseases of Women and Children. Cancers cured without cutting and little pain, Sore Legs, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.
Errors of youth, premature decay and all the effects of the indiscretions of youth. The afflicted that cannot obtain relief from other sources are particularly invited to call and see him.
Office, Neilson's Hall, Front Street Belleville.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIF
Insurance Company
CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.
Accumulated Funds in hand exceed
£1,000,000.
Annual Income exceeds £500,000
AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
GEO. D. DICKSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.
A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.
☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville
Belleville. April 2nd. 1863. 6

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER" Office has been renewed with every variety and style of Type which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices.
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The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 39. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS. ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1873. NUMBER 13. 14

A Kiss at the Door.

We were standing in the doorway,
My little wife and I,
The golden sun upon her
Fell down so silently;
A small white hand upon my arm,
What could I ask for more
Than the kindly glance of loving eyes
As she kissed me at the door?

I know she loves with all her heart
The one who stands beside;
And the years have been so joyous
Since first I called her bride.
We've had so much of happiness
Since we met in years before;
But the happiest time of all was
When she kissed me at the door.

Who cares for wealth of land or gold,
For fame or matchless power?
It does not give the happiness
Of just one little hour
With one who loves me as her life—
She says she loves me more—
And I thought she did this morning
When she kissed me at the door.

At times it seems as all the world,
With all its wealth of gold,
Is very small and poor indeed
Compared with what I hold;
When clouds hang o'er me grim and dark,
I only think the more
Of one who waits the coming step,
To kiss me at the door.

If she lives till age can scatter
Its frost upon her head,
I know she'll love me just the same
As the morning we were wed;
But if the angels call her,
And she goes to heaven before,
I shall know her when I meet her,
For she'll kiss me at the door.

Wise Words.

Who does not possess a particular talent, satisfies himself by despising it; he removes this obstacle which stands between him and merit, and by this means he finds himself on a level with him whose labors he is afraid of.

Sometimes there are living beings in nature as beautiful as in romance. Reality surpasses imagination; and we see breathing, brightening and moving before our eyes, sights dearer to our hearts than any we ever beheld in the land of sleep.

A great woman not imperious, a fair woman not vain, a woman of common talents not jealous, an accomplished woman who scorns to shine—are four wonders just great enough to be divided among the four quarters of the globe.

Those who feel most deeply, are most given to disguise their feelings; and derision is never so agonizing as when it pounces on the wandering of misguided sensibility.

Oddities and singularities of behavior may attend genius; when they do they are its misfortunes and its blemishes. The man of true genius will be ashamed of them; at least he will never affect to distinguish himself by whimsical peculiarities.

It is a sour, malignant, envious disposition, without taste for the reality, or any image or representation of virtue, that sees with joy the unmerited fall of what had long flourished in splendor and in honor.

Who in the same given time can produce more than any others, has vigor; who can produce more and better, has talents; who can produce what none else can, has genius.

A conversation with a beautiful woman, who has the qualities of an accomplished man, is of all the conversations in the world, the most delicious. In her is to be found all the merits of both sexes.

Good breeding is the art of showing men by external signs the internal regard which we have for them. It arises from good sense improved by conversing with good company.

To be in company with those we love, satisfies us; it does not signify whether we speak to them or not, whether we think on them or indifferent things, to be near them is all.

'Tis a sad thing when men have neither art enough to speak well, nor judgment enough to hold their tongues; this is the foundation of all impertinence.

A man is more faithful and true to another person's secret than to his own; a woman, on the contrary, keeps her own secret better than another's.

The shortest and best way to make your fortune, is to convince people it is to their interest to serve you.

Man never seems nobler than when asking forgiveness, unless it be when he is granting it to another.

It is only great souls that know how much glory there is in being good.

In great souls filled with a grand purpose enthusiasm becomes inspiration.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life,
Some lesson I love to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain;
I must work at my task with a resolute will
Over and over again.

Chinese Sutteeism.

The most extraordinary card I ever received from a Chinese was from a lady giving me notice that she intended committing suicide at a specified date. She was young, attractive and wealthy. Unfortunately the gentleman to whom she had been betrothed died just before the date fixed for the nuptials, and she gave out that she deemed it her duty not only to consider herself perpetually widowed (a sacrifice considered as highly meritorious in China), but to die with her affianced husband; and she sent cards round to all her friends. No attempt was made by her relations or by the local mandarins to frustrate her insane design, the general opinion, on the contrary, being that she was about to perform a most praiseworthy act. On the day intended she did deliberately sacrifice her life in the presence of thousands. A stage was erected in the open fields, with a frame on it from which was suspended a slip of scarlet crape. One end of this she adjusted around her neck. She then let fall a vail of similar material over her face, and mounting a chair jumped off it, her little hands chin-chining the assemblage, as her fast failing frame twisted round with the tightening cord.—*W. H. Medhurst.*

Charge It.

A simple little sentence is this, to be sure, and yet it may be considered one of the most insidious enemies with which people have to deal. It is very pleasant to have all the little commodities offered for sale in the market, and it is hard sometimes to deny one's self of the same when they can be obtained by just ordering them and saying "charge it." But the habit of getting articles, however small the expense may be, without paying for them, keeps one's funds in a low state most of the time. "I have not the money to-day, but I should like the article very much," says a young man who, happening to come into a store, sees something which strikes his fancy. "Never mind," says the gentlemanly clerk, "you are good for it." "Well, I'll take it, and you may charge it." And so it is that little accounts are opened at one place and and another, till the young man is surprised at his liabilities, which, though small in detail, are sufficiently large in the aggregate to reduce his cash materially when settling day comes. In many instances if the cash was required the purchase would not be made, even had the person the money by him; but to some, getting an article charged does not seem like parting with an equivalent. Still, when pay day comes, as it does, his illusion vanishes, and the feeling is experienced of parting with money and receiving nothing in return.

Six Good Rules.

Mr. Greeley's statements of what he knew about farming have long been made the text for many a joke at that practical and good man. Not very long previous to his death he laid down some maxims on that subject which a good many who have been tillers of the soil from childhood to old age would do well to take heed:

"1. That the area under cultivation should be within the limits of the capital and labor employed; or, in other words, that, on impoverished soils, no one should cultivate more than he could enrich with manure or fertilizers, be it one acre or twenty.

"2. That there should be a law compelling every man to prevent his stock from depredating on his neighbor's fields.

"3 That green soiling is more economical than loose pasturage.

"4. That deep tillage is essential to good farming.

"5. That the muck-heap is the farmer's bank, and that everything should be added to it that will enlarge it and at the same time increase its fertilizing properties.

"6 That no farmer or planter should depend upon one staple alone, but should seek to secure himself against serious loss and bad seasons by diversity of products."

We have no doubt that, if every farmer in Tennessee would act upon these six rules, the agricultural wealth of the State would be increased three-fold within five years.

—Carlyle grows more and more crotchety with age. In spite of his genius and learning, he is open to the charge of being, especially on occasions, a ridiculous old man.

Our Paris Letter.

(*FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.*)

PARIS, April 19.

Easter was ardently looked forward to this year and no one can explain why. Lent was as such seasons are, and if anything less triste; society while faithfully following all regulations of the Church, managed to disarm them of severity and occasionally of inconveniences. There has been no falling off in novelties; the horsey world had its "at home" for some three weeks in the Palace of Industry, where the noble animal was exercised by every test, and sold. The Germans are reported to have secured the best lots in the exhibition. The Gastronomic Exhibition must have fattened off the public, as the crowds do not flock there in such numbers, strange too, that the cooks and men maid servants connected with that experiment, are as Pharaoh's lean kine in appearance. Perhaps the odors of the place, very appetizing to boot, are counted to them as perquisites. Of late this food show has opened a wing devoted to shoes, house linen, hosiery, and tailoring. The Public Auction Mart has never done a brisker trade in luxurious furniture, paintings, valuable books, and artistic articles, ancient and modern, generally. The immigration to follow these annual sales was unusally great, and comprised even the dwellers beyond Mesopotamia. There was no lack of opportunity to see the distinguished ladies of France presiding at the charity bazaars; by paying a few hundred per cent over trade price, Madame Thiers would sell you a carafe or a champagne glass, and Madame Macmahon a jack in the box; there were other ladies of equal celebrity, and one Countess, who feared to lose the occasion of presiding at her stall, arising from the anticipated death of her mother-in-law, prayed that that lady might be spared for another week from her well merited end. Even the ham and gingerbread fairs are only remembered by the indigestions they have caused to both old and young, and the increased consumption of patent medicines so different, yet acting so like. As for concerts, both the secular and religious world must have cried, hold, enough. One was surfeited with the *toujours perdrix*. Never were more male communicants witnessed in the churches than during Easter tide, and the handsome little church of St. Joseph at Belleville, was crowded as much outside as inside. These good results are the consequence of the present Archbishop devoting himself exclusively to in every sense his pastoral duties. He never dabbles either in dogmas or politics, and so will never qualify for an "hostage."

In all this apparent satisfactory, ordinary life, there runs a current of uncertainty, for the ides of March are not past. Events, rather than men are anticipating the decision on that mahomet-coffin question—Monarchy or Republic. The country has made up its mind that the latter, the Republican, shall be the future Government of France, but the effete Assembly, aware of this verdict, obstinately closes its eyes and its ears, and the politics of the moment may be resolved into an active campaign to compel the Monarchists to see and hear, as well as an intimation to M. Thiers, that henceforth his system of playing one party against another has had its day.

The removal of President Grevy, and the appointment of M. Buffet as his successor, the suppression of the Municipal liberties of Lyons, and the threat to similarly emasculate the other large cities, the unnecessary prolongation of the stage of siege, and the hesitation of M. Thiers and his feebleness towards the Monarchist, have alarmed the Republicans, and forced them to depart from that neutral or forbearing attitude, and which frankly, they are justified in adopting. M. Thiers will ever incline to the strongest side, and the Republic claiming to be that, very properly has resolved to prove it. M. Thiers is not a Republican, not being able to have what he loves, he resigns himself to love what he has. Had he to shape, *ab ovo*, a constitution for France, he would prefer to sculpture it after the model of England, not after that of the United States.

In the elections to fill up vacancies for the Assembly now being held, the republicans by their discipline and unity, and clearly knowing what they want, promise to win. Their programme insists upon an immediate dissolution of the Assembly, leaving to its successor the decision as to the definite form of government. It is here that M. Thiers is not explicit, he inclines to shape the future, by the present Assembly, which will only precipitate a revolution. M. Thiers knows that in the new Assembly he must either march with it or be stranded, and that M. Grevy is competent to take his place, he must also be aware that he cannot have everything his own way.

It is thus that the contest for Paris, between the Foreign Secretary, Remusat, and the ex-mayor of Lyons, Barodet, has a vast significance; it is not a question of personalities, but a protest against the intolerance of the royal majority in the Assembly, and the indecision of M. Thiers; it is not a battle between Radicalism and Conservatism, but the determination to compel the equivocal to be frank, the hesitating to be decided, so as to photograph to the nation where we are now, and to whither we tend. It is felt to be more and more evident that the government of France cannot be the work exclusively of any one party, but a combination of all; with possible men to carry out possible things. The present government is a proof, where we see Catholics and Free Thinkers, Republicans, Legitimists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists—the minister of war—holding portfolios. Were the Conservative republic ratified by the new Assembly, this combination would work better.

Since the 15th M. Thiers has entered on his 77th year, having been born at Marseilles of "poor but honest parents." It was left to the Germans to celebrate his anniversary which was done at Nancy. It looks as if the French intend to recompense M. Thiers by rebuilding his house that the Communists demolished.

A subscription is being set on foot to purchase a small freehold residence for Dussud, whom the law condemned to fifteen years' residence in the hulks, for a murder committed some thirty years ago by one Rambin, as he has just confessed, solemnly and legally, on his dying bed. Dussud put in his term of imprisonment in a model manner. The two witnesses, who swore truthfully to an *alibi* in favor of Dussud, were transported—they were man and wife—for seven years, for perjury! They died some years ago after leaving prison, and a splendid monument will be erected over their grave. The system of French jurisprudence will be liable to similar heart-rending mistakes, so long as the trials are not published in full, and when the Public Prosecutor is not kept in check by salutary criticism and reminded that it is the success of truth, not his own individual triumph, that he is entrusted with.

A very gratifying feature to be recorded is the practical and common sense character of the club meetings held to discuss the eligibility of the candidates for election. What a change since the last days of the Empire and those of the Commune! The Rights of Man and abstract perfection generally, are put aside for business. Not a woman has had occasion to claim the floor; being free to compete at Vienna, in the three sections devoted to "the proofs of female activity," she prepares to give battle there with her natural tyrant, man. Despite all this amelioration, there is no diminution of the intolerance extended to political opinions. It is in the newspapers and in the Assembly, however, that one must seek for examples, where vehemence becomes violence, and warm words brutal coarseness. This is an evil not at all on the decrease, on the contrary seems to be contagious. In this respect a Louis XIV. is sadly wanted to teach the nation dignity and respect in speech. France had formerly the monopoly of politeness, and one could have wished the monarchists to bequeath their historical urbanity to the republic, only they are the greatest sinners in the prevailing faults. France must read up the age of Pericles.

A Frenchman having discovered a theory—all Frenchmen are proprietors of two, the first for the universe and the second for France—to prove that Napoleon the Third was not dead, has not been allowed to lecture. Prince Napoleon shows that he is still alive, and sighs to re-enter *la belle France*. When he was free to come and go he was always sighing to depart. He endeavors to preach up the Napoleon legend; it is completely dead, or only remembered by the three invasions—the last being the climax.

Since the ex-imperial Prefect of Police, M. Pietri has received a pension of 6000frs. for past services, 1,500 other Bonapartist officials are reported to have sent in their applications also. Perhaps it is their newest plan of operations to drain the French treasury as dry as that of Spain.

The deaths of Saint-Marc Girardin and Dorian, have enabled the citizens to show their political feelings. The former was a professor of literature, an editor, and of late an active politician in the Assembly. He belonged to all the monarchial parties, he was only true in opposing the Republic. He had a choice funeral. Dorian was Minister of Public Works after the fall of the Empire, was bred a mechanical engineer, and was the inventor of the beautiful cannon manufactured in Paris during the siege. He was a man of pluck, and his honesty and sterling patriotism imparted consolation to the beseiged citizens. His funeral was an ovation, the streets were lined by a grateful crowd, and as he desired to be buried civilly, the Protestant clergymen pronounced discourses, as friends only, over his tomb. The Free Thinkers are bringing out, not exactly a prayer book, but a collection of cut and dried discourses to be read or recited over the graves of those who care little about what becomes of them after they are dead. Apropos of this subject, the Academy of Science has been discoursing the subject of the immortality of the soul. M. Renan always takes part, asserts the idea of a future life is an invention, propounded to console the early Christian martyrs, for their want of recompense here below, and that Job was a pure materialist. M. Renan seems to be making the best of this world at all events, as he is falling into flesh, and thus as Falstaff argues, possesses, perhaps, more frailty.

Parisians are occupied brushing up their country residences; a great many houses have not been rebuilt since the Prussians devastated them, but orders have been given that these eye-sores must be removed. In the city, many shop-keepers contemplated leaving their windows as they were battered by the Communist fights; failing to obtain such permission, several tradesmen have panelled the inside of their shops with the ill-used windows and torn sign-boards. Not much building is going on in the suburbs, and there is no want of inducements to purchase eligible sites; perhaps the nervous Count upon the possibility of a second invasion or wait till the new lines of defence for the capital are definitely fixed. Villas and apartments are not so dear as formerly; the French commence more and more to patronize the sea side, and many undertake a tour in foreign parts, as far as England.

The hotels are adopting a very excellent idea, of appending to the bill of fare, a list of all the little man wants here below and that will be in season, from week to week. This is the more necessary, as otherwise one might burst in ignorance relative to a few delicacies; as for example the consumption of diseased, but not corrupted meat, and these Chinese dogs advertised to take the place of lamb and chicken, and all recommended to our attention. A practice which is dying out is that worthy institution—the *table d' hote*. 'Tis true, it made one acquainted with strange guests, but then you knew exactly what you ought to pay. At present the fashion is to conceal the price of everything, and only informing you when the bill has been called for. Perhaps it is to prevent customers bolting, after an access produced by laying such a "bill on the table of the house," that waiters are now stationed to shut, rather than to open the doors of restaurants.

Since M. Thiers has come to reside in the Elysee for the holidays he has not given many signs of a desire to lead a fast life. Citizens are getting a little sulky, and as they intend rejecting his Foreign Secretary, perhaps he is in return getting into a huff. He promised Parisians to bring the Assembly back to the capital, but has failed to do so; he was to secure them Commercial treaties that would enable them to make a fortune, while compelling the intelligent foreigner to pay off the five milliards by taxing his merchandise. But the good time is not coming, and having unoccupied hours the inhabitants are commencing to get spiteful. The most marked industry at present is in the egg-trade. Thanks to the ingenuity of artists and confectioners, and an unlimited supply of sugar and dyes, there are eggs of all dimensions and colors, embosomed in flowers, or in nests which little boys are free to rob after having first purchased.

Rochefort's wife, paralysed since two years, has died. She had been his mistress, and lately he made an honest woman of her, by marriage. Their three children—from 11 to 16 years—assisted at the wedding. Rochefort has permission to write novels for the journals, but he cannot attach his signature thereto.

Flowers in Cemeteries.

A cemetery is most certainly the right place for a profusion of flowers. Of all outdoor monumental decoration, these are by far the most beautiful and appropriate. Those who have money to spend upon the last habitation of their friends and relations, and who piously desire to show their love and sorrow by some sort of outward sign, will act more wisely in paying some annual fee to the cemetery gardener to keep churchyard flower beds trim and pretty, than in laying out a vast amount of money among stonemasons, resulting in ill-executed angels, or trophies of cannon balls and swords and cocked hats, and other such insignia, hinting at the professional career of the deceased. The sums of money spent on these great ponderous symbolical monuments are often very large. But who that has groaned in presence of some hideous specimens of sepulchral bad taste, some terrible combination of cherubs and skeletons, of scythes and hour glasses, of broken columns and ponderous marble clouds, and who has felt the beauty of one of these flower-begirt groves, will not testify to the superiority of the gardener's work over that of the stonemason? Flowers suggest, at least, a certain continued supervision, a daily tending and care, which favors the idea that those to whose memory they are sacred, are still held in recollection by their friends.—*All the Year Round.*

* * *

At best, life is not very long. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, sunshine and songs, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells—then our little play will close, and injurer and injured will pass away. Is it worth while to hate each other?

A ROARER.—An Illinois editor describing an aurora borealis said the other day: —"Here we lean over the very verge of the infinite, longing to grasp its mysteries—lost in the profundities of immensity." We should say a fellow who goes leaning over the verge of the infinite grasping at the skirts of an aurora is very likely inded to be lost in the profundities of immensity if some kind and muscular friend behind hasn't got a firm grip of his ankles

Divorces in Different Countries.

From Bench and Bar.

AUSTRALIANS—Divorces have never been sanctioned in Australia.

JEWS.—In olden times the Jews had a discretionary power of divorcing their wives.

JAVANS.—If a wife be dissatisfied she can obtain a divorce by paying a certain sum.

THIBETANTS.—Divorces are seldom allowed, unless with the consent of both parties—neither of whom can afterwards remarry.

MOORS.—If the wife does not become the mother of a boy she may be divorced with consent of the tribe and she can marry again.

ABYSSINIANS.—No form of marriage is necessary. The connection may be dissolved and renewed as often as the parties think proper.

SIBERIANS.—If a man be dissatisfied with the most trifling acts of his wife, he tears her cap or veil from her head and this constitutes a divorce.

COREANS.—The husband can divorce his wife at pleasure and leave her the charge of maintaining their children. If she proves unfaithful he can put her to death.

SIAMESE.—The first wife may be divorced, not sold, as the others may be. She then may claim the first, third and fifth child, and the alternate children are yielded to the husband.

ARCTIC REGIONS.—When a man desires a divorce, he leaves the house in anger and does not return for several days. The wife understands the hint, packs her clothes and leaves.

DRUSE AND TURKOMANS.—Among these people, if a wife asks her husband's permission to go out, and he says "Go," without adding, "but come back again," she is divorced. Though both parties desire it, they cannot live together without being remarried.

COCHIN CHINESE.—If the parties choose to separate, they break a pair of chop sticks or copper coin in the presence of witnesses, by which action the union is dissolved. The husband must restore to the wife the property belonging to her prior to her marriage.

AMERICAN INDIANS.—Among some tribes the pieces of stick given to the witnesses of the marriage are burnt as a sign of divorce. Usually new connections are formed without the old ones being dissolved. A man never divorces his wife if she has borne him sons.

TARTARS.—The husband may put away his partner and seek another when it pleases him, and the wife may do the same. If she be ill-treated, she complains to the magistrate, who, attended by some of the principal people, accompanies her to the house, and pronounces a formal divorce.

CHINESE.—Divorces are allowed in casse of criminality, mutual dislike, jealousy, incompatibility of temper, or too much loquacity on the part of the wife. The husband cannot sell his wife until she leaves him, and becomes a slave to him by action of the law for desertion. A son is bound to divorce his wife if she displeases his parents.

CIRCASSIAN.—Two kinds of divorce are granted in Circassia; one total, the other provisional. Where the first is allowed the parties can immediately marry again; where the second exists the couple agree to separate for a year, and if, at the expiration of that time, the husband does not send for his wife, her relations may command him to a total divorce.

GRECIANS.—A settlement was usually given to a wife at marriage for her support in case of divorce. The wife's portion was then restored to her, and the husband required to pay monthly interest for its use during the time he detained it from her. usually the men could put their wives away on slight occasions. Even the fear of having too large a family sufficed. Divorces scarcely ever occur in Modern Greece.

HINDOOS.—Either party, for a slight cause, may leave the other and marry. When both desire it there is not the least trouble. If a man calls his wife 'mother,' it is considered indelicate to live with her again. Among one tribe, the Garos, if the wife be unfaithful, the husband cannot obtain a divorce, unless he gives her all the property and the children. A woman on the contrary, may leave when she pleases, and marry another man, and convey to him the entire property of her former husband.

ROMANS—In olden times a man might divorce his wife if she were unfaithful, if she counterfeited his private keys or drank wine without his knowledge. They would divorce their wives when they pleased. Notwithstanding this, 521 years elapsed without one divorce. Afterward a law was passed allowing either sex to make the application. Divorces then became frequent under the slightest pretexts. Seneca says that some women no longer reckoned the years by the consuls, but by the number of their husbands. St. Jerome speaks of a man who buried twenty wives, and a woman who buried twenty-two husbands. The Emperor Augustus endeavored to restrain the license by penalties.

* * *

DENIED.—Later advices from the Hudson's Bay Co., received by private parties in Ottawa, confirm the denials previously received about Indian troubles in Manitoba.

EMIGRATION.—From the 1st January to the 3rd May, the number of emigrants who arrived in Canada, expressing their intention to remain in this country, was upwards of 3,600 in excess of the same period of last year.

FIRE IN MONTREAL.—The Tanneries village at Montreal was burned on the 6th inst., and over one hundred families were thereby rendered homeless and destitute. The Tanneries were situated in the west end of the city, and were mostly habited by poor people, who feel the loss severely.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Ottawa *Citizen* of last evening says: "The Prince Edward Island delegates have met the Canadian Government, and negotiations are resumed. Considering the friendly disposition of both parties for union, there is every reason to expect an early settlement of the conditions precedent to such a desirable consummation. A few days will probably witness Government action in the matter, with a view to practical result before the rise of Parliament."

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—We learn by telegram from New York that Chief Justice Chase died in that city yesterday. The deceased statesman was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, Jan. 13, 1808. He was descended from Aquillia Chase, who emigrated from England in 1619. Having studied law he rose rapidly in public estimation, was returned to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Ohio, and in 1856 he was Governor of that State. The deceased gentleman was beloved by his friends and respected by the people generally of this continent.

WORTH KNOWING.—Take one pound of green copperas, costing seven cents; dissolve in one quart of water, and pour down a water-closet, and it will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells. On board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other public places, there is nothing so nice to purify the air. Simple green copperas, dissolved under the bed, in anything that will hold water will render a hospital or other place for the sick, free from smells. —For Butchers' stalls, fish-markets, sinks, slaughter houses, and wherever there are offensive putrid gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smell will pass away. If a cat, rat or mouse dies about the house, and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is, and it will soon purify the atmosphere.

Agricultural.

HOW TO USE POOR HAY.—The Irish Farmer's Gazette says: As there is so much inferior hay in the country, it may be as well to remark that hay which would scarcely be touched by cattle in its natural state may be rendered useful by treating it in a very simple manner. Have it cut with a chaff cutter into lengths of an inch and a half. Make a heap of the chaffed hay on a clean stone floor, flatten the heap a little on the top, and saturate it thoroughly with boiled linseed meal or boiled palm-nut meal, turning the heap over and over during the process with a shovel until the chaff will not absorb any more gruel; then make it up into a conical heap and beat it smooth with the back of a spade. A few handfuls of salt and of cattle spice sprinkled through the heap during the process of mixing will help to improve the food. This may be given to any description of cattle, including milch cows, and also sheep. It may be given when slightly lukewarm. Straw may be substituted for hay.

MAKE A MAP OF YOUR FARM.—System is the soul of success. Order is said to be heaven's first law, but there can be no order without system, and so surely there can be no long continued success in farming without system and order. The first thing essential to the establishment of system on any farm is to lay it out in fields. Upon this operation far more depends than the great majority of farmers have any idea. Aside from the looks of a farm being spoiled by badly arranged fields, an almost incredible increase of labor is often entailed upon the farmer and his hands by fences wrongly placed. We know of no better plan to secure a convenient and economical laying out of a farm than to make a map of it, putting every natural feature in the proper place, and then marking off the fields according to some settled plan of rotation of crops, and laying down the roads so as to occupy the shortest possible route to and from the fields. Nothing will so much conduce to the adoption of a system of working the farm as a well prepared map, hung where the farmer can see it every day. It will be sure to set him thinking and planning how to pitch his crops, and how best to work to save work. And once the farmer adopts a system of farming, he starts on the road to success. It matters not that the system is not the best that could be devised, so long as it is a system it is infinitely to be preferred to the hap-hazard practice of many farmers. We therefore advise every reader who owns a farm to make at once, or have made a map of it, and hang it up where he can see it every day. And, having made it, study it.—[Rural Sun.]

HARROWING WHEAT IN SPRING.—In reply to a correspondent who asks whether it is advantageous to harrow wheat in spring, the editor of the *Country Gentleman* says that he has successfully harrowed wheat in spring, repeating the operation two or three times, at intervals of about a week, until the wheat was a foot high or more. The result was quite successful, and the crop was increased over five bushels per acre. The implement used was the smoothing harrow, which pulverizes the earth without injuring the plants. At the last harrowing, clover-seed was sown, and it took better than another sowing early in spring in the usual way without harrowing. This mode of harrowing may be applied to wheat sown broad-cast or drilled equally well, and it makes little difference whether the harrow is run with or across the drills.—[Country Gentleman.]

Royal Black Knights of Ireland

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Black Chapter of Western Canada was held in Brockville on Tuesday at noon. The attendance was very large and influential, and a great deal of important business was transacted. The Order is in a most flourishing state, the number of Preceptories having increased twofold during the year. Great praise is due to the Grand Officers, more particularly to the Grand Registrar, who is indefatigable in his efforts to promote the good of the Order. The following are the Grand officers for the current year:—

Right Worshipful Grand Master—Sir Daniel Callaghan, Kingston.

Deputy Grand Masters—Sir Henry Griffith, Hamilton; Sir D'Arcy Boulton, Toronto.

Grand Chaplain—Rev. Sir Abraham Dawson, Vennachar.

Deputy Grand Chaplains—Rev. Sir George White, Smith's Falls; Rev. Sir William Burns, Omemee; Rev. N. H. Howard, late of Kingston.

Grand Registrar—Sir John T. Jones, Toronto.

Deputy Grand Registrar—Sir Frank Herbert Randall Hora, Kingston.

Grand Treasurer—Sir James Browslee, St. Catharines.

Deputy Grand Treasurer—Sir William King, Kingston.

Grand Lecturers—Sir William Heeney, St. Catharines; Sir William Hurst Smith, Toronto.

Grand Censors—Sir James R. Burke, Kingston; Sir William Dennison, do.

Grand Standard Bearer—Sir Frederick Nott, Toronto; Sir William Winslow, Thorold.

Grand Pursuivant—Sir William Mackenzie, Gananoque.

GRAND COMMITTEE—R. W. Sir Thomas Keys, P. G. M., St. Catherines, Foreman; Sir Mackenzie Bowell, M. P., Belleville; Sir H. S. Macdonald, M. P. P., Brockville; Sir Gilbert Storey, Smith's Falls; Sir John Reynolds, Springville; Sir E. H. Whitmarsh, Merrickville; Sir Thomas McMahon, Kingston; Sir John Cunningham, Merrickville; Sir David Sleith, Toronto; Sir S. Stratton, Millbrook; Sir J. L. Walton, Springville; Sir John Graham, Toronto; Sir J. McFarland, Toronto; Sir G. N. Asselstine, Gananoque; Sir R. Harrison, Merrickville.

The next meeting of this Grand Chapter will be held in Port Hope, on the first Tuesday in May, 1874.

An Impartial Opinion.

A writer in the *Canadian Monthly* (Goldwin Smith's magazine) thus speaks of Sir John Macdonald, in reference to the charges of corruption so glibly hurled at him by the organs of the Ontario Government:

"He is personally above suspicion of corrupt gain, which is more than can be said of some of those who most bitterly denounce his corruption. There is no reason to doubt, on the contrary, there is reason to believe, that he would willingly have his name associated with good measures, and preserved in the grateful recollection of his country."

It was regarded as the greatest praise that could be given to a celebrated ancient statesman, to say that he was no richer on resigning his office than he was when he accepted. During the eighteen years which Sir John has been a member of the government he has made less of it than the Hon. George Brown did during the two days he was in office. It will be a sad day for Canada when he is replaced by the cormorants now who occupy the Opposition benches.—*London Herald.*

* * *

—A conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad telegraphed from Derry station recently:—"Train delayed fifteen minutes on account of a lady. Don't know whether it is a boy or a girl."

COAL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Ottawa *Citizen* has been informed by the Marine and Fisheries Department that it has received a return of the quantity of coal raised by the Vancouver Coal Company, and exported from Nanamo Harbor, Vancouver Island, British Columbia; from which it appears that the quantity of coal exported in 1872 was 46,148 tons, while in 1871, it was 14,866 tons; and for 1870, it was 29,699 tons. It will be seen by this, that the production of coal in that part of the Dominion is rapidly increasing, and before long will probably figure as a very large item in the exports of the country. Another coal mine, called the Wellington Colliery, at Departure Bay, near Nanamo, was opened in March, 1872, and the quantity exported from there during 1872, was 13,324 tons.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1873.

Served him Right.

During the debate in the Commons the other night, Mr. Timothy Warren Anglin, the foul libeller of 107 of his fellow members, attempted to make a speech. As soon as he rose on his feet, all of the members on the Ministerial side of the House except the Hon. Messrs. Tilley and Tupper and Messrs. D. A. Smith, Cunningham and Masson, rose and left the House. It is said he proceeded with his speech, but he looked and acted like a culprit. As soon as he had finished, the members returned in a quiet, orderly manner, and the debate was proceeded with. The action of the libelled members was only what might have been expected from parties determined to preserve their self respect. Men slandered as foully and vilely as they were could do nothing less than to ignore the slanderer.

The Pacific Railway Scandal Debate.

The most animated discussion of the present session of the Commons occurred on Tuesday night on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Cameron, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to try Mr. Huntington's charges against the Government in connexion with the Charter granted to Sir Hugh Allan and his associates to construct the Pacific Railway. The motion was to postpone the investigation until the second day of July next, in order to enable Sir Hugh Allan, Sir George Cartier, and Mr. J. C. Abbott, all of whom were implicated by the charges, to be present to give evidence and defend themselves before the Committee. This motion was resisted by all the force of the Opposition, but was finally carried by a majority of 31, the same majority that previously sustained the Government on Mr. Huntington's motion.

The Opposition have endeavored to break the force of that first crushing defeat by asserting that Mr. Huntington's motion was not a motion of want of confidence, although Government accepted it as such, and their supporters very properly voted it down for that reason. The *Globe* proclaimed the motion as one of want of confidence in the Ministry, and had it carried, it would have been clamorous in its demands that the Government should immediately resign. But while the leader of the Opposition in his speech of Tuesday evening in reply, endeavors to explain that such was not the intention of the motion, he yet admits enought to show that it was. He says it could not have been a motion of want of confidence, as he ventured to say that there were not half a dozen men in the House who knew the nature of the charges which were to be made by the honorable member for Shefford. Will he undertake to say that he was not one of the half dozen who knew? If the knowledge of the charges was confined to so few persons, it was evidently done for the purpose of preventing the tactics of the Opposition from reaching the ears of the Government, so that they might be taken by surprise and an easy victory obtained. But Mr. Mackenzie goes further and says that "moving for a Com-"mittee of Enquiry was showing *his* want "of confidence in the Ministry, but he said it "was not necessarily a motion of want of "confidence taken on the motion to go in-"to Committee of Supply." Was ever a quibble more contemptible? It is only one of the many specimens of the honesty of Opposition professions

Sir John's speech in reply to Mr. Huntington was beyond all doubt the most brilliant and effective of the whole session. He completely demolished his opponent and has thereby made his supporters more loyal and unwavering than ever. In asking for the proposed delay he showed that the vilest criminal arraigned before a Court of Justice would not be pressed to a trial in the absence of important witnesses. The very terms and nature of the charges showed that the absent parties were essential witnesses, as they are alleged to have made and carried out the corrupt bargain that gave the Government a large sum of money to carry on the recent elections. It was admitted by even the prosecution that the investigation could not close until these witnesses returned to the country, which will not be until after the House rises. But they desired to call what witnesses they had and then adjourn, and what reason was assigned for the partial investigation? Mr. Huntington alleged that he did not want to give the Government an opportunity to tamper with his witnesses! This gave Sir John an opportunity to turn the tables upon his accuser, and right well did he use that opportunity. He said that Mr. Huntington had informed the House that he made those grave charges on credible information. What credence could be placed upon the statements of men that could be bribed? And yet Mr. Huntington was willing to risk his own honor upon the information of men he could not trust out of his sight for six weeks! The real reason, however, Sir John pointed out with his usual sagacity. He said his political opponents desired to examine witnesses in the absence of those who could most effectually cross examine them, and to have the garbled testimony, elicited perhaps from prejudiced witnesses, to go to the country to seethe and rankle in the public mind without the antidote of exculpatory and rebutting testimony, until the next meeting of Parliament—all for the purpose, not of arriving at the truth of the charges, but with the object of making political capital. He also urged that before the Committee proceeded to call witnesses, they should take down the charges in writing, swear the accuser as to the truth of them, as to his sources of information, and summon the accused to answer them. This is certainly the common sense-method, and the ordinary way in which the established tribunals try people charged with high crimes or misdemeanors.

Mr. Mackenzie admitted that the accused were entitled to a "fair trial." But what fairness is there in refusing a reasonable application for delay to get evidence for the defence? What fairness in the trial can there be when two of the judges, Mr. Blake and Mr. Dorion, appear in the light; not as impartial arbitrators, but as prosecutors who expect to get in the places of the men that their adverse judgement would turn out of office? It is a common and well recognized principle of jurisprudence, that no Judge shall try his own case or adjudicate upon a matter in which he is personally interested. The Opposition, however, are troubled by no delicate scruples of this kind. They were at the outset going to turn out the Government in the first place and investigate the charges afterwards at their leisure. They asked the House to believe the accusations before they were *proved*, to hang the culprits first and give them a trial afterward! They were baulked in this little game, and so they have been in the last effort to persecute rather than prosecute men whose worst fault is that they do not see that the country would be benefitted by allowing the Grits to come into power and squander the public funds as they have been doing in Ontario.

There is but one more point in Mr. Mackenzie's speech that we have time to notice. He said: "It was a notorious fact "that money was spent at the elections "and this money had come from an ex-"traordinary source," implying that the charge was true, that the promoters of the Pacific Railway had advanced this money in order to secure the Charter. During the last election it was trumpeted from one end of the country to the other that this money came from the Secret Service Fund, and Sir John was denounced accordingly. Both stories cannot be true. Which is the lie? Or is it another Grit mare's nest which can only furnish "addled eggs" for the Premier to break upon their own heads to the amusement and satisfaction of a discerning public?

A National Scandal.

So the *Globe* calls the Huntington Pacific Railway charges. After the solemn and specific denial of the First Minister, would not the more appropriate designation be a National *Libel?* According to some of the approved definitions of scandal, it is reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; defamatory speech in report; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation; defamatory talk uttered heedlessly, recklessly and falsely; "you must put another *scandal* on him." We will leave the public to judge whether it is not in this sense the Pacific Railway Scandal must be received. The *Globe* will not be satisfied until it puts "another scandal" upon its old and ablest opponent, Sir John A. Macdonald, and if that fails there is a host of scandals in store in the Editor's Sanctum, which, like the fabled box of Pandora, has only to be opened to let forth upon the world all the evils of defamatory licentiousness.

The *Globe* persists, with shameless audacity, that "there now can be no longer the "most attenuated doubt respecting the "guilt of Sir John A. Macdonald and his "colleagues. This, without a word of evidence to prove that guilt, and in the face of the most deliberate and solemn assurances of innocence. There is not a journal, we venture to say, in the country would think of writng in the same manner about the most debased prisoner arraigned on a criminal charge. They would wait to hear the testimony both for and against, and even then they would hardly publish a prejudicial opinion until the verdict of the jury were pronounced. The *Globe* cannot however, wait for this. Its venomous desire to blast the reputation and annihilate the man who has always been the *bete noir* of the Grand Dictator of the Grit party, is so great, the avaricious propensity to grasp the spoils of office is so uncontrollable, that the conductors of that journal cannot wait with anything like philosophic patience till the investigation closes, and the sentence of political death, so often predicted, has been pronounced. Like the undertaker in the pay of the corporation for the burial of cholera victims, who, after calling several times upon a patient whose vital powers would not succumb to the dread disease, at last assured the astonished victim that he was not going to be bothered in that manner any longer, but that if he was so obstinate as not to die he would put him in the coffin the next time he called, whether he was dead or alive, so the *Globe* is bound to put Sir John under the ground whether or no. It *is* very obstinate in him that he will persist in living. If he did not deny his guilt, his silence would be taken as irrefragable proof of his criminality; when he does deny it in the most explicit terms, that makes his guilt only the more apparent. It is only the witch test that the *Globe* has dug from the mediæval ashes, and is applying to a new purpose. Throw him into the water, and if able to swim no further proof is necessary, and he must be burned; if he sinks and is drowned, why it only saves the trouble of burning!

The organ goes on to say that there are two systems of trying criminals—the French and the English. A guilty man has the best chance under the latter and an innocent one under the former. The English system "fences round the prisoner "with all sorts of protections, and which "has over and over again allowed the "most atrocious social bandit to escape." Here is an arraignment of the British Constitution, and that must be overthrown if it stand in the way of the achievements of George Brown's political ambition. What next, we wonder? Our British system of jurisprudence is bad, and why? Because the law in its merciful wisdom presumes the innocence of every man until his guilt is proven. The French, on the contrary, presumes every one that is criminally accused to be guilty until he proves himself to be innocent. The accused is put into the hands of cunning detectives, astute lawyers, and brow-beating judges, to be pumped and examined and cross-examined to see whether in the confusion of the perplexed prisoner he cannot be convicted of some inconsistency or contradiction in his testimony, and if so he is generally a doomed man. This is the system then that the *Globe* desires to see introduced into the country, in place of the safeguards provided by our much-loved British Constitution. We would suggest that the French system is faulty at least in one respect—it lacks the rack and tortures of the Inquisition. Let these be restored by all means. Let the Ministers be placed on the rack under the direction of the Grand Inquisitor of the *Globe*, and he might perhaps elicit some confession that the pains of torture had wrung forth, getting the convicting lie for the truth, as has often before occurred. But where would be poor McKellar, and Horrocks Cocks, and Creasy Whellams if the accused are supposed to be guilty until their innocence is established? Where would they be under the proposed French System, to say nothing of the rack of the Inquisition? We pause for a reply.

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AT the first meeting of the Ontario Dairymen's Association, held in Toronto last week, it was determined to hold cheese fairs each fortnight, at Stratford, Belleville and Ingersoll—the first of which will take place in Stratford on Thursday, 5th of June next.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Ottawa *Free Press* of Saturday evening says: "A deputation from Prince Edward Island, consisting of members of the new Administration, have left Charlottetown for Ottawa, and will reach here this evening. The object of the deputation is to treat with the Government at Ottawa for terms of admission of the Island into Confederation. If a satisfactory conclusion is arrived at, the terms of union will be submitted to Parliament before the close of this session, and we may confidently predict that the whole matter will be arranged before the members leave for their homes. After the annexation of Prince Edward Island, it will only want the admission of Newfoundland to make up the strong chain of Canadian Union, and to complete the secure foundation of British institutions on this continent.

BE ECONOMICAL.—No matter what comes in if more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not making money, but in keeping it; little expenses, like mice in a barn, when they are many, make great waste. Hair by hair, heads get bald; straw by straw the thatch goes off the cottage; and drop by drop the water comes in the chamber. A barrel is soon empty if the tap leaks only a drop a minute. When you begin to save, begin with your mouth, as many thieves pass down the red lane. The ale jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs further than your blankets will reach, or you will soon be cold. In clothes, choose suitable and lasting stuff, and no tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing; never mind the looks. A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you will give all to back and board, there is nothing left for the savings' bank. Fare hard and work hard while you are young, and you will have a chance to rest when you are old.

The Eleventh Hour.

BY ANNA L. RUTH.

Whist, sir! Would ye plaze to speak aisy
And sit ye down there by the dure?
She sleeps, sir, so light and so restless,
She hears every step on the flure.
What ails her? God knows! She's been weakly
For months, and the heat dhrives her wild;
The summer has wasted and worn her
Till she's only the ghost of a child.

All I have? Yes, she is, and God help me!
I'd three little darlints beside,
As purty as iver ye see, sir,
But wan by wan dhrooped like, and died.
What was it that tuk them, ye'r asking?
Why poverty, sure, and no doubt!
They perished for food and fresh air, sir,
Like flowers dhried up in the drought.

It was dreadful to lose them? Ah, was it!
It seemed like my heart-strings would break.
But there's days when wid want and wid sorrow
I'm thankful they're gone—for their sake!
Their father? Well, sir, saints forgive me!
It's a foul tongue that lowers its own!
But what wid the sthrikes and the liquor,
I'd better be sthrugglin' alone!

Do I want to kape this wan? The darlint,
The last and the dearest of all!
Shure you're niver a father yourself, sir,
Or you wouldn't be askin' at all!
What is that? Milk and food for the baby!
A doctor and medicine free!
You're huntin' out all the sick children,
An' poor toilin' mothers, like me!

God bless you! an' thim that have sent you!
A new life you've given me, so.
Shure, sir, won't you look in the cradle
At the colleen you've saved, 'fore you go?
O mother o' mercies! have pity!
O darlint why couldn't you wait!
Dead! dead! an' the help in the dureway!
Too late! O my baby! Too late!

Green Fields Just in Sight.

At the portals of the morning
Stood a child with dainty feet:
About him golden sunshine,
Pearly dew and blossoms sweet,
And with tender, dimpled fingers
Plucked the flowers fresh and fair,
And the overhanging branches
Showed the dew-drops in his hair.

Looking forward o'er life's pathway,
Saw he broader fields of green,
Skies with snowy clouds so fleecy,
Here and there blue shreds between,
And with swiftly flying footsteps
Started he for green fields bright;
But in vain he hurried onward,
They were always in his sight.

Warmer, brighter grew the sunshine—
Broader, rougher grew the way;
But with green fields just before him,
Nothing could his footsteps stay.
So he wandered on till manhood
Took the place of childhood fair;
Then he threw aside his flower-,
Wiped the dew-drops from his hair.

Onward, onward, toiling, striving,
Helping others with his might,
Saw he not the blossoming meadows
They are always just in sight.
Life within the dark, cold river,
Here we only wish and wait,
Till the Master calls us over,
And unbars the pearly gate.

From Cote St. Paul.

COTE ST. PAUL, May 9th.

A fire broke out this morning at half-past one o'clock, in the manufactory of Messrs W. L. Kimmond & Co., used as a spring shop, which was totally consumed. The building was constituted of wood, as well as the adjoining ones, and at one time it appeared as if most of the large manufactories at this place would have been destroyed. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been by the over-heating of the furnace. We have not ascertained the loss or if insured.

British Columbia.

The first stone of the Federal Government Buildings in Victoria has been laid, and work is to be prosecuted with vigor.

Ploughing had not been commenced in British Columbia on the 9th of April, owing to the wetness of the season. Frost, however, has altogether disappeared.

A party of enterprising young men have pre empted 960 acres of Fraser River dyke lands, and will go into the cultivation of the sugar beet for the purposes of sugar-making.

The Daily *British Colonist* learns that Mr. Walter Shanly and ex Governor Archibald, Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, will shortly arrive in this Province to inaugurate active operations. It is said that Mr. Shanly, who is an experienced engineer, will be Chief Engineer of the Pacific Division.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—Hon. John L. Orr, Ambassador of the United States, died in this city last night, of inflammation of the lungs. He had been ill from a cold for some time, but his death was wholly unexpected.

SPAIN

MADRID, May 8.—General Villarges has defeated the Carlists at "Anes," killing three of their leaders. The victory is considered a great blow at the insurgent cause.

MADRID, May 10.—In the recent engagement at Darregary, near Estella, Navarra's government troops were totally routed. They lost two hundred killed, many prisoners, small arms and one cannon. Col. Navarra, commander, is among the prisoners

The government army in Biscay is in a state of mutiny, in consequence of not having received their pay.

MADRID, May 10.—Reinforcements have been sent to the Spanish troops at Navarro, who was defeated the Carlists commanded by Dorregary. The official report of the engagement says that six republicans were killed and one hundred and fourteen wounded.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

WEDNESDAY, May 7.

In the House of Commons several bills were advanced a stage.

The debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mills that the House should resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the present mode of constituting the Senate was resumed. A suggestion was made to adjourn the debate in consequence of the small attendance of members, but this was opposed by the promoters of the motion. After a brief discussion the motion was lost on a division, 46 voting for and 61 against it.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

THURSDAY, May 8.

In the House of Commons Mr. Mackenzie introduced a resolution which, after declaring it to be highly criminal in any Minister, or other servant of the Crown, to interfere in elections, that Gilbert Griffin, Post Office Inspector, having done so by writing a letter to a postmaster, deserves the censure of the House. He supported his motion at length.

After a short debate the Hon. Mr. Tupper read letters from Mr. Griffin and from Mr. L. L. Hancock, the postmaster to whom the letter was said to be addressed, which completely explained the whole matter.

A debate followed, during which the general management of the Post Office Department was discussed, and several instances where Government officials were said to have interfered at elections were referred to. The Hon. Mr. Tupper moved that all the words after "that" be expunged and the words "that this House do now proceed to the order of the day" inserted instead.

The debate was continued until about nine o'clock, when a vote was taken and the Hon. Mr. Tupper's amendment was carried by a majority of thirty-three—103 voting for it and 70 against it.

Sir John Macdonald's resolutions on the increase of salaries of the Lieut.-Governors of the different Provinces of the Dominion were taken up, and after discussion were passed through Committee.

Sir John Macdonald gave notice that he would to-day move the House into Committee on the subject of the increase of the salaries of the members of the Government.

Mr. Blake stated that he was quite willing to support an increase of the salaries of Ministers holding the most responsible offices, and approved of the principle to that extent.

After some measures had been advanced a stage, the House adjourned at 2 a. m.

FRIDAY, May 9.

The principal discussion in the House of Commons was upon the Hon. Mr. Mitchell's bill respecting pilotage. The tendency of the debate went to show that the bill could not be greatly improved. The bill passed through Committee.

A short debate took place on the second reading of the bill amending the Militia Act, as to the calling out of the militia in case of apprehended riot or disturbance, and also providing that the Governor-General might remit the sentence of a court-martial. The motion was finally carried.

Several measures were advanced a stage during the day, and the House adjourned at 12:45.

ANOTHER QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

OTTAWA, May 8th, 1873.

Mr. MACKENZIE, on a motion to go into Committee of Supply, again brought before the House of Commons the question of the course pursued by the Post Office Inspector, Mr. Griffin, of the Western District, at the last election, and condemned in severe terms the interference of officials in writing to employees of the Government in order to influence them to vote for Ministerial candidates. During his speech he again referred to the charge which Mr. White, of East Hastings, brought against him, of having ordered a Commission which had been sent to Belleville, appointing a gentleman to the Magistracy, sent back to Toronto for political purposes. Upon this subject he said:—"Before sitting down he would refer to another matter. When he mentioned this subject before, the member for East Hastings, told the House that he (Mr. Mackenzie) as acting Minister in Ontario in the absence of the member for South Bruce, had required the commission that was issued, to place a gentleman in his county, in the commission of the peace to be returned, because he was a political opponent, and that Mr. Holden, the Opposition candidate, had boasted that he procured that to be done. He had received the following telegram from Mr. Holden: "Mr. White's remarks reported in to-day's *Mail*, Ottawa despatch, as to my being the authority for his statements and as to my statements in using the transaction as an electioneering card, are untrue. I never saw you until after the commission had been returned. The man was objected to as unfit in every respect." He felt bound to mention this matter because two or three Ministerial papers had stated that he had allowed the charge to go uncontradicted. He had reasons which he was not bound to give to the House for the Executive's action in that matter." (Hear, hear and laughter.)

To these remarks the members for East and North Hastings replied as follows:

Mr. WHITE, (East Hastings), said that there was no man in the House who felt it necessary to use the telegraph, so much as the member for Lambton, in defending his character. He repeated, that he had met Mr. Holden in the Returning Officer's office, and that after leaving there, Mr. Holden had told him that he had got Mr. Reid's commission returned, to show Bowell that he (Holden) had the patronage of the Ontario Government; previous to this he (White) knew nothing about the commission having been issued. As to Mr. Holden's telegram denying the truth of that statement, he was quite willing it should be published, with his statement, and leave the people of Hastings to say, whether Mr. Holden or himself stated the truth. Mr. Holden had said the man was not qualified for the position. The position that he held as Clerk of the Court would qualify him for the other position, and he had yet to learn that Mr. Reid's abilities were not equal to those of Mr. Holden. He was astonished to see a leader of a party wasting the time of the House in such matters, as for himself he could rise above this petty opposition to post-office matters. He believed that everybody and every officer should have the right to vote as his conscience dictated. Previously to coming down here he had met Mr. Wallbridge, the late Speaker of this House, who had asked him what course he intended to pursue in Ottawa. He answered that he would support the Government if they continued to pursue their present course. Mr. Wallbridge had said, so far as he was personally concerned, if he was in the House, he would support the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Alexander Campbell. Mr. Wallbridge had also said that when that Government, which was one of ability, were engaged in building up the country, the Opposition would be arguing some two-penny half-penny question.

Mr. THOMPSON, (Haldimand)—Hear, hear.

Mr. WHITE.—Yes, and may you long remain there. (Laughter.) The hon. member for Lambton should not forget that when he held office for a short time, one of his associates got up in his night shirt and sent a man up to a certain township to corrupt the people. He should not forget that he had dismissed a gardener because he was not up early enough. He should not forget that a Commission was taken away from a man for his political feelings. The hon. gentleman thought this country should worship him. There was one thing sure that it would not. He would have to change his policy before it would follow him. There was no department of the Government so well and honestly managed as the Post-Office Department, and he would stand up for the management of it and for the Government, so long as they strove to make the country what we all wished it to be, great and prosperous. (Hear, hear.) The Speaker knew that there was a post-master in his own district who opposed himself, and when certain parties applied to the Postmaster-General to have him dismissed, the reply was that he was a good postmaster and would not be dismissed. As for the Post-office Inspectors they were always ready, willing and anxious to discharge their duty for the good of the Post Office Department. If this motion was carried, the hon. mover of it would do an injury to the Department and the officers of it. He might say that in North Hastings every one of the postmasters worked against the Government, and not one of them had been removed. He had the right to vote, and why should he wish to take that right from another? (Hear, hear.)

Messrs. JOLY and CARTWRIGHT followed and argued strongly in favor of preventing Government officials interfering in elections.

MR. BOWELL said he totally dissented from the principle laid down by the members for Lennox and Lotbiniere, that no Government officer should have the right to exercise the francise. The principle might be right enough if applied to regular salaried officers, but to apply it to the hundreds of country postmasters, whose remunerations ranged from $10 to $30 a year, was absurd. (Hear, hear.) If attempted to be carried out every one of them would resign, and he contended that country postmasters had undoubtedly a right to exercise the franchise in the manner they thought fit. If the hon. gentlemen opposite would carry out the principles which they had to-day enunciated, in the Provincial Government, which they controlled, he might perhaps be willing to strain a point in going in the direction indicated by them. But the hon. gentlemen knew well that there was not an official of the Government of Ontario who at the last election had not been actively engaged against gentlemen who supported or were supposed to be friendly to the present Government of the Dominion. In the very town in which he lived, the Clerk of the Peace was Chairman of the Reform Committee. Yet no one thought of interfering with him, though being a man of large property and supposed influence he could injure any candidate. The hon. member for Lambton would no doubt say that this was all right; that the Clerk of the Peace was an official of the Provincial Government, and had therefore a right to interfere in Dominion elections. He (Mr. Bowell) could not thus understand it. If the principle were right in one instance it was right in the other. They knew also that to those Sheriffs, Registrars, and other officials, who had become candidates in favor of the administration, a gentle intimation had been sent informing them that if they persisted their course they would be dismissed, while others who opposed the Government were allowed to go on without the slightest intimation of disapproval. He then proceeded to defend the statement of the member for East Hastings in reference to the return of the commission, which he knew was done for political purposes, at the instance of such men as he who had sent the telegram read to-night. He did not know what Mr. Holden had said to the member for East Hastings, or whether he had seen the member for Lambton or not; but the telegram was just one of those productions which would emanate from such a lawyer as he who sent it. He meant no disrespect to the profession, they knew just how to put a point in such a manner as would admit of any interpretation. (Laughter.)

MR. BLAKE.—Is that the way the member for Kingston puts his points?

Mr. BOWELL.—The member for Kingston was quite capable of taking care of himself, and whether he put his points in that way or not, he (Mr. B.) knew one lawyer who always did, and that was the hon. member for South Bruce. (Hear, hear.) He then proceeded to comment upon the sarcastic hears, of the member for South Bruce, and the synical smiles and jears which he constantly indulged in. Now this telegram said he never "saw" Mr. Mackenzie until after the commission was sent back. That might be, and still Mr. Holden might have had as much to do with it as any of his party, and that he had was beyond a question. As to the substance of the telegram he knew that the concluding statement which it made, that the gentleman referred to was unfitted for the position of a Justice of Peace, had not one shadow of foundation, and the man who made the statement knew in his heart that it was not true. The hon. member for Lambton might not have known of this, but it was told to that hon. gentleman that the commission must be sent back because he (Mr. Bowell) had had something to do with the appointment, and the parties who had induced the hon. gentleman to send the commission back were determined to show that no man could be appointed in that Township who was not recommended by them. As for himself, he knew nothing about it, until the commission had arrived in Belleville. The fact was, the appointment was asked for by petition, signed by all classes of the people for miles around the village in which the gentleman lives, signed by people of all political opinions, and of every religious creed. This the member for Lambton must have known, because the petition had been sent to his Government. These people knew the man's character as well and better, than he who had traduced it by a telegram which was not correct. (Hear, hear.)

SATURDAY, May 10.

After routine business Dr. Brouse brought in the report of the Committee appointed to devise remedies for the bad ventilation of the House. The report suggests that the present cold air drafts be dispensed with, and warm air currents introduced in stead; that the carbonic acid gas be drawn off by fans under the floor, and that repairs be made to the sewerage.

In Committee of Supply, a long discussion took place on the state of the public business before the House, during which the Pacific Railway Act, the Election Law, and other measures were talked over.

Dr. Tupper complained of the factious obstructions thrown in the way of the Government in their efforts to construct the Pacific road, and trusted that the Opposition would make no further attacks in that direction, so long as Sir Hugh Allan and his colleagues were in negotiation with English capitalists. The country might confidently hope that the negotiations would be successful.

Mr. Mackenzie denied that his followers were actuated by factious motives. When Mr. Huntington made his charges against the Government they were received in perfect silence by the members of the Opposition.

Dr. Tupper read from the *Globe* showing that Mr. Huntington was loudly cheered on that occasion.

After the passage of a number of Supply items

Mr. Joly called the attention of the House to the case of Rev. Mr. Ancient, the hero of the *Atlantic* disaster, urging forcibly that the House should show its appreciation of his noble conduct in a substantial way.

Mr. Stewart Campbell also advocated the cause of Mr. Ancient in an eloquent speech; and in reply,

The Minister of Marine stated that the matter was receiving due attention a the hands of the Government.

Several appropriations for public works were then passed, and the House adjourned at midnight.

MONDAY, May 12.

In the House after routine business, Mr. Mackenzie made another attack upon the Pacific Railway enterprise by moving, that any person having any peculiar interest in the road should not be eligible to sit in the House of Commons. A debate ensued, in which his arguments were dissected by the Hon. Dr. Tupper, the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald. The vote showed 63 for Mackenzie's motion and 86 against.

In answer to a question, Hon. Dr. Tupper said Postmasters were not prohibited from acting as agents for receiving and delivering newspapers received by express and sent by mails.

Mr. Keeler asked whether it is the intention of the Government to do anything towards the construction of the canal proposed to unite the waters of Lake Ontario with those of the Bay of Quinte, for which purpose a grant of lands was made in the year 1796, the proceeds of which were to have been expended upon the said canal.

Hon. Mr. Langevin might reply that during the session the Government had had so much very heavy work on their hands that they had not been able to take this matter into consideration, and therefore it was not the intention of the Government to do anything this session.

In reply to Mr. Keeler, Hon. Mr. Mitchell said that the lands on the peninsula at Presque Isle were transferred by the Government of Ontario to the Dominion Government, for lighthouse purposes, and for the purpose of protecting the timber by an Order in Council, dated the 18th of April, 1871. He might say, in regard to the second branch of the question, that the Government had endeavored to protect the timber.

Several returns were moved for.

Mr. Domville brought up the question of mercantile agencies, and attacked those bodies for the injury they frequently inflicted on personal reputations without affording any security or means of redress. The motion was carried.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex), moved a resolution in favor of Parliament assembling on the 15th of January in each year.

The resolution, amended by the Premier by substituting the 1st of February for the 15th of January, was carried.

Dr. Brouse moved for correspondence relating to the Stormont and Cornwall troops of cavalry, formed in 1870, under Capt. Mattice, who, with another officer, had been aggrieved by a younger man being placed in command over their heads.

A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Mackenzie, Bergin, and Bowell took part.

Hon. Mr. Langevin promised to give the subject his attention.

Mr. De St. George having moved for returns relating to the manufacture of tobacco, which were granted.

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

TUESDAY, May 13.

The Addington Election Committee presented a report declaring Mr. Shibley elected.

Hon. Mr. Tilley moved that the House to-morrow go into Committee of the Whole to consider a resolution declaring it expedient to accept the sum of $500,000 from the Northern Railway Company of Canada, in full discharge of the debt of £575,000 sterling, due by that Company to the Dominion, on such conditions as may be approved by the Governor General in Council. After considerable discussion the motion was carried.

The East Toronto Election Committee reported in favor of the sitting member, Jas. Beaty, Esq.

Sir John McDonald moved that for the remainder of the session when the House adjourned on Fridays, it should stand adjourned till the following Saturday at three, and that the order of proceedings on Saturdays be the same as on Fridays. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Langevin made his statement in reference to the Chicoutimi and Charlevoix election matters, which elicited some discussion.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Joly's resolution, that the House go into Committee to consider a resolution on the subject of the manufacture of beet root sugar was resumed.

After some discussion the resolutions were adopted, and a Bill founded thereon was read a first time.

The controverted elections Bill was discussed in Committee and some slight amendments made.

The Militia and Defence Bill and the Inspection Bill were reported from the Committee.

Sir John Macdonald moved the second reading of the bill respecting the Central Prison for the Province of Ontario. He explained that the bill was introduced at the instance of the Attorney-General of Ontario, to enable the Government of Ontario to remove prisoners from the county gaols to the Central Prison. The bill was read a second time.

Several other measures were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at 1 o'clock.

FROM AYLMER.

AYLMER, Quebec, May 14.

This morning at eight o'clock a fire broke out in a large stone building occupied by Mr. O'Riely as a Hotel. It quickly spread from there to the building adjoining, occupied by Mr. Hodgins as a variety store, and Dr. Aylen as a drug store. Mr. Miller's private residence is a total loss. The next large stone building, known as Hall's Hotel, was only partly destroyed. His loss will be about $2,000. The rest of the sufferers are pretty well insured. The total value of the buildings destroyed is about $20,000. The following Insurance Companies are interested: Royal and North British. The Ottawa Fire Brigade under command of Chief Young, did good service.

New Advertisements.

Insolvent Act of 1869—Edward Evans.
The Late Fire—Robert H. Breakell.
Notice—Mark Lancaster.
Notice—Wm. Wray.
For Sale—Charles Sine.
Notice—J. M. Fearnley.
Groceries—John Templeton.
Notice—R. M. Roy.
Arctic Refrigerators—Ross & Davies.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1873.

Sensible Advice.

The London *Daily Telegraph*,—one of he most popular papers in Great Britain, and which boasts of having the largest circulation,—has a kindly word for Canada, and its utterances augur well for the success of Sir Hugh Allan's mission. In an article upon the proposed Texas and Pacific and the Canadian Pacific Railways, after reviewing the reported richness of that part of the continent the former line would traverse, the writer says:

> "Nevertheless, in spite of the intoxicating representations made by our transatlantic brethren as to 'that delightful province of the sun' which will ere long be traversed by the iron rail, we recommend English capitalists to invest their money rather in the icy Canadian than in the sunny southern American line. * * * The United States are 'going ahead' with a heedless velocity which already inclines many shrewd observers to think that, at this moment, the Canadian Dominion affords better chances for permanent investment of capital than the bustling and headlong republic, now travelling much too fast for its own, or for investors', safety."

It is refreshing, in view of the hostility displayed by the *Globe* and the leaders of the Opposition to the Pacific Railway scheme, to find one of the leading journals of England, speaking so warmly in favor of this Dominion, and specially recommending capitalists to invest their surplus means in our Pacific Railway. If the *Globe* could have had its way, and if Mr. Mackenzie could have his way, not one dollar of English Capital would go into the hands of the promoters of the Pacific Railway. If Sir Hugh Allan had the misfortune to fail in securing British Capital to carry on the Pacific Railway—if he should come home without the necessary funds, how the *Globe* would sing and shout, and with what fiendish delight would Mackenzie gloat over the failure! It is not their fault that Sir Hugh Allan has not failed. They have done everything that human ingenuity could devise to thwart the schemes of the Government and Sir Hugh Allan, and evidently would prefer the whole country should become bankrupt than their plans for Sir Hugh Allan's defeat should fail. Happily, there are are good grounds for believing that the mission of the Pacific Railway Directors will succeed. They have difficult work before them—made more difficult by the conduct of the *Globe* and the leaders of the Opposition, combined with the efforts of the promoters of the Northern Pacific Railway—but it is gratifying to learn that there is every reason to believe they will succeed in obtaining all the capital they require to carry on and complete this grand highway between the Atlantic and Pacific.

Municipal Statistics.

The Assessors having completed their labors, have made their returns to the Council. We are thereby enabled to lay before our readers a statement of the valuation of property and number of inhabitants returned by these officers.

The following table shows the population by Wards for 1872 and 1873, and the increase in each; also the total of population and increase:—

Wards	1873	1872	Increase
Coleman	2,813	2,678	135
Samson	1,968	1,922	46
Ketcheson	772	740	32
Baldwin	2,307	2,021	286
Totals	7,860	7,361	499

The total assessed values, including real and personal property and taxable income, for 1872 and 1873, are respectively as follows:—

Ward	1873.	1872.	Increase.
Coleman	$ 593,964	$ 567,978	$ 25,986
Samson	630,745	598,210	32,535
Ketcheson	864,650	825,025	39,625
Baldwin	697,037	634,847	62,190
Totals	$2,786,396	$2,626,060	$160,336

The non-resident lands assessed for 1872 and 1873 compare as follows:—

Ward	1873.	1872.	Decrease
Samson	$ 6,540	$ 7,540	$ 1,390
Baldwin	12,720	14,380	1,660
Coleman	15,220	19,528	4,308
Ketcheson	6,700	9,800	3,100
Totals	$41,180	$51,638	$10,458

The total assessment therefore foots up to $2,827,077, as against $2,677,199 last year, making an increase on this year's assessment over 1872 of $149,878.

The persons liable for statute labor number 180 against 164 last year—an increase of 16; dogs and bitches number 351, against 216, or 135 in excess of last year, and 319 cattle, 8 sheep, 62 hogs, and 281 horses are returned as owned in the town.

These figures show a result which must be highly gratifying to every person who has the advancement of the town at heart. They show that the wealth and population of Belleville are increasing in a rapid ratio—the population having increased by 499 during the year, or about at the rate of 6½ per cent. and the assessment shows a total increase of nearly 6 per cent. The only particular in which there is a decrease is in the amount of non-resident lands, and this decrease is the best evidence which could be afforded of the growth of the town, as demonstrating that lands which have long lain unproductive are now being taken up for building purposes. Another gratifying feature of this exhibit—perhaps the most important of all—is that the increase in population and assessed value is not confined to one Ward, or to one section of the town, but is spread over all the Wards, thereby giving signs of a general and healthy prosperity. With the Grand Junction Railway in operation, and other public works now in progress completed—with moderate taxation and a careful administration of our municipal affairs—our natural advantages are so good, and our business facilities are such that Belleville ought to grow into a city within the next four years.

Hastings Rifle Association.

At the annual meeting of the above Association, held last night at Hambly's, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Lt.-Col. Brown, M. P., 49th Battalion.

1st Vice President—E. R. Benjamin, Esq.

2nd Vice President—Capt. Jno. A. J. Crozier, 15th Batt.

Treasurer—Major Hambly, 49th Batt.

Secretary—Capt. Bogart, 15th Batt.

Council—The Warden, Hon. B. Flint, Senator; the Mayor, Thos. Holden, Esq.; Lt.-Col. Campbell, 15th Batt.; Lt. Col. Bowell, M. P., 49th Batt.; Lt.-Col. Sutherland; Major T C Wallbridge; Major John Bell, G. T. R., Major Boulter, M. D., M. P. P., 49th Batt; Surgeon Lister, 15th Batt; Capt. Day, M. D., 49th Batt; Capt. Crowther, G. T. R.; Lieut. Harrison, 49th Batt; Lieut. Marshall, G. T. R.; Hon. R. Read, Senator; K. Graham, Esq., M. P. P.; H Corby, Esq., M. P. P.; Geo. Denmark, Esq, C. J. Starling, Esq; D. Price, Esq; R. P. Jellett, Esq; Thos. Kelso, Esq; W. C. Nunn, Esq; Prof Dawson, Albert College; Dr. Palmer, Principal Deaf and Dumb Asylum; Geo. Ritchie, Esq; E Burrell, Esq.

It is the intention of the Association to expend a large sum of money this year, for the most approved marking butts and otherwise improving the range, as well as adding two more targets to the present number. There will be a marker always in attendance to mark for members of the Association, and as the membership fee is only $1, we hope to see a large number of the young men of the town cultivate a better use of the Rifle—Canada's defence.

We are glad to know that the Association starts upon the present year under most favorable auspices, and as it has done well in the past it is determined to do better in the future.

It behooves the inhabitants of the town to help the organization along.

Disreputable Journalism.

When attacked by a highwayman, though unarmed and unprotected, a man has an opportunity offered of defending himself; but there is no protection against the midnight assassin, who sneakingly prowls about under the cover of darkness, steals upon his victim, and plunges his dagger into his heart when least expected. Against an attack made in an open and manly mode one can defend himself, but there is no defence against the inuendoes of the insinuating villain who constructs his sentences in such a manner as to avoid placing himself within reach of the law for libel, yet endeavors to leave an impression upon the minds of those who read them, which the author intends should be left, in order that the reputation of his opponent may be ruined; but which are false in fact, and false in theory. This mode of editorial assassination is too cowardly for a man possessed of any self-respect to lend himself to—it is only worthy of political bravoes and "free lances," who have no character to lose. Fortunately there are but few of this class of men in Canada, connected with the press.

As a sample of what may be expected from what is now known as the "Ontario Printing Company," we have such sentences as the following forming part of a leading editorial, commenting upon government contracts: "Let us by this rule try the "Government and *those members* of the "Committee *who were interested* in I.B Tay-"lor's printing contract." This in connection with what was insinuated in a former article about members of the same Committee, shows the length to which unprincipled "inkslingers" will go to ruin the reputation of public men. No one can have any objection to a fair criticism, severe though it may be, upon any public act of a public man, but what we object to is the insinuations which form the groundwork of these criticisms. If this style of warfare is continued we shall not hesitate to hold the gentlemen who compose that Company, who, we have a right to believe, approve the course pursued by their *employee*, responsible for what appears in their organ. That one or two of the proprietors should justify and even assist in these defamations is what might be expected, but that others of them should become parties to them is a matter of surprise. They are none the less responsible, however, and must not claim exemption from the consequences of a system of warfare which they have inaugurated, and which they encourage the man who is in their pay to carry on.

A Fine Picture.

Here is a fine picture of the bosom friend of Horrocks Cocks, Chief Emigration Agent of the Ontario Government for Great Britain, and one of the agents employed by Mr. McKellar to promote emigration to Canada. It is taken from the London *Graphic* of November 5th, 1870. Does any one suppose in face of the facts their published, and in face of the notorious record of this Creasy Whellams at Scotland Yard, that his antecedents were not known to Horrocks Cocks before he secured his services. A fine pair of fellows to handle the emigration funds of Ontario, was Messrs. Horrocks Cocks and Creasy Whellams. The *Graphic* says:

> "Boys in uniform have lately been seen about the streets of the city in charge of boxes for collecting money in 'aid of the sick and wounded in the war.' The employer, Mr. Creasy Whellams, is now in custody for fraud, unable to find bail. He and another were first charged with assault, but that fell through. The defendant has been twice bankrupt, each time paying nothing in the pound. Some time since he started an emigration agency, which he abandoned for his present venture. He appears to have paid £18 to the Society's bankers on the 29th August, but nothing since. A number of the lads applied a day or two after his committal for advice as to how they could recover their wages. One said that the boxes were sometimes very heavy, and that sovereigns and half-sovereigns were occasionally dropped into them."

Episcopal Methodist Conference.

The Ontario Annual Conference of the Episcopal Methodist Church met at Port Perry on the 7th inst. There was a large attendance present. Ten new candidates for the Ministry were presented, nine of whom were admitted. An effort is to be made to raise an endowment fund of $40,000 for Albert College. At the Niagara Conference $3,500 was raised for this purpose amongst the Ministers. The different schemes of the Church are represented to be in a healthy and prosperous condition. The financial exhibit of the Printing House and Book Room at Hamilton was read to the Conference and referred to a committee. From this document it appears that the C. C. *Advocate*, the organ of the church, has a circulation of 3,800, and the total income of the establishment for the past year was $9,887.95; total expenditure, $8,755.91, showing a balance in favour of the concern of $1,132.04.

Rev. George Jones, after thirty years service, retires from the effective ranks. Revs. T. P. Bradshaw and T. C. Brown have asked and obtained letters of removal The former is going to take charge of a congregation at Fort Covington, Covington, N. Y. The latter intends applying for admission into the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada.

The Ontario Annual Conference of the Episcopal Methodist Church closed on Tuesday, the 13th inst., after a most interesting and harmonious session. This Conference consists of over 70 Ministers, and within its bounds are over 6,000 members. The increase this year has been about 300. All the funds of the Conference, including the Superannuated Fund, are in a very healthy and prosperous condition. The Missionary debt of the Conference was entirely wiped out. The scheme to endow Albert College was heartily endorsed, and amongst the Ministers alone the sum of $3,700 was pledged on the spot. The next Conference is appointed to be held at Newmarket in May, 1874.

The following are the Stations for this District:—

COLBORNE DISTRICT.—F M FINN, P E.

BELLEVILLE.—W Pirritte; A Carman, M. A., President of Albert University; J A Campbell, B F Austin, E N Baker, G Horton, permitted to attend Albert College.

SIDNEY.—J M Simpson; A Wright, Superannuated.

BAY.—R W Marsh; W E Norman, Superannuated.

STIRLING.—J H Watts, W Hunter.

MADOC.—J Egan.

SEYMOUR.—G F Byam; one to be sent.

PERCY.—A Campbell.

BRIGHTON.—W A Sills, H Norris; H H Johnson, Superannuated.

COLBORNE.—C A Simpson; D Crouter, Supernumerary.

HALDIMAND.—C Taylor, J H George.

COBOURG.—R E Lund.

HOPE.—A C Maybee.

ORONO & CLARKE.—J C Pomeroy, A Edmunds.

MINDEN.—D McK Billings.

Samples of Assertion.

The Ontario Printing Company has devoted nearly two columns of its organ to commenting upon what it calls the "contract system." Like all scribblers whose object is to find fault and not treat a question upon its merits, this writer displays an ignorance which is utterly unpardonable. In reference to the contract for Parliamentary printing he gravely informs his readers that

1st. "For the four years previous to the last year, Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., who were large job printers at Ottawa, had the contract."

This of course implies that these gentlemen had the contract but for *four* years, and that they were large job printers, and that they had the contract until last year. It would be interesting to know where the facts were obtained.

2nd. "Mr. Taylor tendered to do the type setting for the Government for 12½cts. per thousand ems."

This is an evidence of utter ignorance,

3rd. "Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co. contracted at living rates." If so, why not tell his readers what these "living rates" were, and how much higher they were than Taylor's rates?

4th. "His (Mr. Taylor's) excuse, after the fact was that he expected to be allowed to charge two prices." Another example of wilful perversion.

5th. "After one year we find these same gentlemen (Messrs. Bowell and Stephenson) printers, with others who are not printers, insisting in Committee, that Mr. Taylor have an advance on his contract." Time and dates have no charm for this critic.

These absurdities might be extended to an indefinite extent, but it would be an insult to our readers to devote either space or time to an *expose* of, or explanation of the true facts connected with this case, as they have already been published. Our only excuse for noticing the matter at present is to point out how utterly ignorant, or what is much worse, untruthful, violent partizans are who desire to deceive and humbug the people.

THE POLARIS.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HALL FROM APOPLEXY.

SUFFERINGS AND EXPERIENCES OF THE CREW—DR. HAYES' OPINION OF THE EXPEDITION.

BAY ROBERTS, via ST. JOHN'S, N.F., May 9.—The steamer *Walrus* arrived from the seal fishery at the port of St. John's this morning, bringing news that the steamer *Tigress* had come into Roberts' Bay, 18 miles from here, having on board nineteen survivors of Hall's Arctic expedition. This party which had been landed from the *Polaris*, were driven from her by a gale, which burst her moorings on the 15th Oct., 1872, in latitude deg., 72.35 min. When they last saw the *Polaris* she was under steam and canvas, making for a harbor on the east side of Newfoundland Island. She had no more boats left of the six which she brought with her from New York. Two were lost in a Northern expedition; two were landed on the ice, with Capt. Tyson's party; one was burnt as firewood to melt ice for the crew, and the other is on board the *Tigress*. The *Polaris* was in command of Capt. Buddington, who had thirteen of the crew along with him, and a plentiful stock of provisions. It is the opinion of the survivors that they will be unable to get clear until July, and even then, if the ship is unworthy, they would have to make new boats to effect an escape. On the 8th of October, in latitude 81 deg. 38 min., longitude 61 deg. 44 min., Captain Hall died of apoplexy, and was buried on shore, where they erected a wooden cross to mark his grave. He had recently returned from a northern sledge expedition, in which he had attained the altitude of 82 deg. 16 min. He seemed in his usual health, and had called the crew into the cabin to encourage them with hopes of future rewards and to stimulate them to renewed exertion, when he was suddenly struck down, and expired, to the great grief of those around, to whom he had endeared himself by his kindness and devotion.

In September, 1871, the *Polaris* entered winter quarters, and left August 12th, 1872. The ice was very heavy and set in a southerly direction. She was forced out, and so continued drifting till Capt. Tyson and party were driven from her. The sledge party crossed Kane's Polar sea, which they pronounced to be a strait about fifteen miles wide. There was an appearance of open water to the north. The rescued party suffered very much, during their dreary drift, from hunger and cold. For the last two months they ate raw seal and polar bear when they could get it. When met by the *Tigress*, they showed evident signs of their great sufferings, but during the nine days they have been on board they have improved vastly, and are now in fair health. The party are in charge of the United States Consul, and will arrive in St. Johns on Monday next.

The following statement was furnished by Capt. Tyson:—"On the 24th of August, 1871, we left Tessimack, and went through Smith's Sound. We succeeded in getting as far north as latitude 82 16, when we returned and wintered at Polaris Bay in latitude 81.38, longitude 61.44. We were frozen up until the 5th of September. On the 10th of October Capt. Hall started on a sledge journey north, and returned on the 24th, when he was taken sick and died on the 8th of November. He was buried on the 11th. The attack that carried him off was said to be apoplexy. We passed Polaris Bay on the 18th of June, 1872. We attempted to reach north with two boats. We hailed our other boat on shore and returned overland on the 8th of July. We started for home on the 12th of August, and on the 15th were beset with ice in latitude 80.02. We drifted from there down to latitude 77.35, when we encountered a heavy south-west gale, the ship being under heavy pressure.

On the night of the 15th we commenced landing provisions, &c., on the ice, the vessel being reported leaking very badly at times. We continued landing provisions for two or three hours when the pressure ceased. I went on board the vessel and asked the sailing master if the vessel was leaking any more water than usual. He reported that she was not. I then went to the pumps and ascertained that she was not making any more than she was doing all summer. I went on the ice again, and shortly after it began to crack. In a few minutes afterward it broke in many places. The vessel broke from her fastenings and was soon lost to sight in the darkness and storm. On the broken ice were most of our provisions to sustain the party during the winter, and, seeing nothing of the vessel, we attempted to reach shore in the hope of finding natives to assist us in living through the winter. On getting about half way to shore with our heavily laden boats, our progress became hard by the drifting ice and I was compelled to haul on the ice again. At this time I succeeded in saving fourteen cans of pennican, eleven and a half bags of bread, ten dozen one and two pound cans of meat and soup, fourteen hams, and a small bag of chocolate weighing twenty pounds, ox skins, blankets and a number of rifles and abundant ammunition. In the morning, knowing that I had not provisions enough and other articles of food, clothing, compasses, &c., on the abatement of the gale, I endeavoured to shoot as many seals as possible, both for food, light and fuel, but could only get three, owing to bad weather having set in. I supposed the wind to be about south-west.

On its clearing up, I found myself within about eight miles of what I supposed to be the east coast, and about thirty or forty miles below the ship. The ice being weak, I could not transport boats and provisions to land until it grew stronger. While here I discovered my other boat, bread, &c., and saved all. The ice grew firm. I made another attempt to reach shore, carrying everything in the boats and dragging them on their keel. The ice being exceedingly rough, we stove both boats. We succeeded on the 1st of November in getting about half way to shore. Night came on us and very stormy weather. In the morning the ice was broken, and we were drifting southward very fast. We saw no more land for many days, the bad weather continuing all through the month of November. We built snow houses and made ourselves as comfortable as we could. We were ten white men, two Esquimaux, two women and five children in all. We succeeded in killing a few seals, which furnished us with light and fuel with which to warm our scanty allowance of food through the darkness of the Arctic winter. In the latter part of February we lived principally upon birds, and in March commenced to catch seals through that month. We supported ourselves on bears' and seals' flesh, wasting neither skin nor entrails. We collected enough food in this way to last us until the middle of May.

We left the floe on the 1st of April and abandoned nearly all of our meat, a large amount of ammunition, clothing, skins and other articles, taking a portion of the meat in the boat, which we were obliged to throw overboard on account of the boats being so deeply laden. I regained the outer edge of the pack of ice on the 3rd of April, and succeeded in getting a little further in on the back. On the 4th a heavy north-east gale set in, a heavy sea running under the ice, which broke it in small pieces, so that we had to live on small pieces as we could not put the boat out. Neither could we find seals for food, and we were reduced almost to starvation. On the 21st of April we sighted a Polar bear, Every person was ordered to lie down and imitate the seal, while the two Esquimaux secreted themselves behind a piece of ice, enticing the bear near enough to us to kill him. A few days after this we got our boats in the water and worked our way west and south-west, and continued to work at every opportunity to westward in hopes of reaching the Labrador coast, and getting temporary relief. We were picked up by the steamship *Tigress*, Capt. Bartlett, on the 30th April, in latitude 53.35 north, longitude 55 west, or near Wolf Island, and about forty miles from land. The *Polaris* is now without boats, having lost two in trying to get north.

In the spring of 1872, the *Tigress* fell in with the party in a dense fog, and providentially struck the very flow on which they were, otherwise they must have perished. They all seem tolerably well. Capt. Tyson complained of swelled legs and feet, but nothing serious is the matter with him. When they left the *Polaris*, all on board were in good health. In reference to the way in which the *Polaris* got away from the party which was rescued from off the iceberg, Capt. Tyson states that he felt little anxiety at first, thinking they would soon come to their relief. I set my colors, he said, as she steamed down along the shore, but the vessel was soon lost to sight in a bend of the land, and behind what I took to be Northumberland Island.

The piece of ice I was on commenced drifting southward as the wind hauled to the north east opening a little bay to the north-east of Northumberland Island. I saw the vessel in the harbor there. Her sails were furled. No smoke was issuing from the smoke-stack. I then attempted to bring my boats across the floe in an easterly direction, hoping to find water and reach the shore. I succeeded in dragging one boat across, took the water and attempted to reach the shore some distance below the vessel. We were then drifting very fast, and a gale was blowing fresh with great violence, from the north east; it was snowing very fast and drifting. I was driven back on the ice again and compelled to haul my boat out. Night closed on me and carried us to the south west in the morning. We were about thirty miles south west of where the ship went in harbor, a heavy sea running, which broke up my floe, the pieces separating from the bags of bread, and one boat. I saw a vessel under steam and canvas rounding a point to the north-west. Thinking she would come to our relief, I gave myself no extra anxiety, but we soon were doomed to disappointment, and from that time until the *Tigress* rescued us we never got a glimpse of the *Polaris*

The expedition was fitted out at great expense and under the personal supervision of the naval officials at the Washington navy-yard. At the time of the departure of the *Polaris* her fate was predicted by experienced naval seamen, who have carefully studied the charts, and pronounced the passage undertaken by Captain Hall as only a waste of money. The news of the disaster of the *Polaris* has affected the President deeply, as he had hoped that the enterprise of the Government in this direction would redound to the national honour.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Dr. Hayes, the well-know Arctic explorer, who was interviewed yesterday, expresses the opinion that the *Polaris* was unfit for the service, and that there was no discipline on board her, but that Captain Hall has proven that Smith Sound is navigable and is the true passage to the Polar Sea, which he seems to have reached, though driven back by drifting ice-fields or gales of wind. Dr. Hayes cannot understand why the ship, when so near Northumberland Island, should have been drawn up on the ice and discharged cargo upon it. He thinks there was dissension on board, and it looks as though the party cut off from the ship had been determined to leave her; but Captain Hall has done a glorious thing. He has gone further north with a ship than any human being ever did before, although others have gone as far in sledges. The *Polaris* is 219 miles further north than Dr. Kane's ship. Dr. Hayes says it almost looks as if Captain Hall was killed by one of his men in a mutiny, for he never knew any one die in that region from apoplexy, and Hall did not look like an apoplectic man. Dr. Hayes believes the rest of the crew yet alive, and that the *Polaris* will return here by September.

Professor Baird of the Smithsonian Institution, thinks the expedition far from a failure, and has no doubt that it has realized many of the objects in view in sending it out.

Wreck of the Str "Renaud."

RUNNING THE LACHINE RAPIDS.

PASSENGERS SCALDED.

PERILOUS SITUATION.

Montreal papers of last evening contain accounts of the sinking of the steamer *Renaud* in the Lachine Rapids, on Monday evening, from which it appears the disaster was of a more serious character than at first reported, although no lives were lost.

The steamer left Cornwall on Monday morning about five o'clock, on her usual down trip, and Beauharnois at 4:15 in the afternoon. About six o'clock in the evening as she was approaching the Lachine Rapids, she struck with her bow on a sunken rock, bounded free of the obstruction, but immediately afterwards, unsettled in her course, dashed upon another on which she remained firm; the water rushed in torrents into the open hole, and shortly afterwards filling she sank to the guards. About 150 passengers from Cornwall and the various intermediate towns were on board, with a considerable number of live stock, cattle and horses belonging to drovers and dealers, and the scene of consternation and confusion which ensued can be imagined.

The captain, Mr. Rankin, who also acted as chief pilot, in virtue of his lengthened experience and ability, as soon as possible launched a boat with a few men and pulled to the shore, an undertaking of some difficulty; this they reached safely, but their hopes of rendering assistance to the passengers were frustrated by the impossibility they found of returning to the wrecked vessel. Mr. McPhee of Beauharnois, and partner in the firm of Shaw & McPhee produce merchants, Foundling street, was the next to get a boat launched, and, with a crew, also pulled to the shore.

In the meantime a large number of canoemen from Laprairie had collected at the spot and went out to the steamer, and by an early hour this morning had taken safely to *terra firma* all the passengers.

Another account says: She struck on the Cheval Rouge, about 20 or 30 yards from the pitch of the rapids. She struck twice heavily, and the third time went fast on the shoal on the north side. Water rushed up at once, and within three minutes the fires were all quenched. The blow pipe broke; the steam escaped, and badly scalded an old gentleman from Beauharnois about the face. His daughter, five or six years of age, on both hands, both legs, and two or three ladies about the hands. Immediately the vessel struck Captain Rankin left in a boat with four passengers to the nearest land, Isle Heron. A second boat took out ten passengers, and a third fifteen passengers. When once on the island it was impossible for the boats to return, and canoes the only craft that could live in such a strong current, were despatched to the wreck. All night the canoes plied from the vessel to the island, rescuing passengers. The night was cold, and there was only one house on the island to afford shelter. At four o'clock this morning the boats left the island, and drifted down the river, where they all landed safely at the second mile post on the Lachine road. Thence the ladies were driven into the city, and the men walked. The baggage and part of the cargo will be saved by canoes. The rest will be a loss. The vessel itself is a total wreck. The cause of the accident is attributed to the defective steering of the steamer. She took a sheer in spite of the captain and pilot.

The value of the steamer, apart from the cargo, is estimated at $40,000.

The cargo, consisting largely of paper shipped from the paper mills of Bunton & Co., at Valleyfield, is valued at some $15,000.

Fishery Regulations.

By an Order in Council, dated April 15th, 1873, the following regulations respecting the fisheries were adopted:

Fishing for speckled or brook trout, with nets, spears, or other apparatus is forbidden at all times.

Angling for trout is permitted from 1st January to 1st October, in Quebec, (except in certain lakes set apart for the natural propagation of fish wherein angling is allowed only from 1st May to 1st October); and from 1st May to 1st October, in Ontario.

Fishing for bass, pickerel (dore) and maskinonge, is forbidden between the 1st and 24th of May, in Quebec, and from 15th April to 1st May in Ontario.

Fishing by means of nets or other apparatus, is prohibited, except under lease or license from the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The main channel or course of any steam must at all times be kept open, and no nets shall be so used as to obstruct the passage of fish in any river, bay or creek, to and from their breeding places.

The local fishery overseers are instructed to enforce these enactments.

—It is said that Mr. Frank Shanley has brought an action in Chancery for over $100,000 against the Midland Railway, with which road Mr. Shanley had a large contract.

THE LATE FIRE!

THE undersigned in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he commenced business in Madoc, begs to announce to his friends and the public generally, that through the kindness of Mr. W. H. Atkins he has resumed business in Atkins' stand, second door south from the corner, where he will be found with a complete assortment of

Family Groceries,
FLOUR,
CORNMEAL,
OATMEAL,
&c., &c.

Trusting to see all his old friends, and as many new ones as require the articles in his line, with strict attention to customers he hopes to merit a still further share of public patronage.

DAIRY PRODUCE

In exchange for Goods at Cash Prices.
ROBT. H. BREAKELL, Agent.

P. S.—Mr. Atkins will be found at the same place.

Give us a call.
Madoc, May 10th, 1873. 13:3w

NOTICE.

TO those who wish to improve their Stock, the Ayrshire Bull "124" Duncan, "530," will be kept for use at the farm of
J. M. FEARNLEY,
2nd Con. Thurlow.
Terms, $4.
May 14th, 1873. w13 d13

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tweed Wollen Manufacturing Company, will be held at the office of the Secretary, on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., for electing officers and general business.
WM. WRAY,
Secretary.
Tweed, May 13th, 1873. 13.4w

Notice,

A DARK Bay Mare Colt, three years old, has been impounded in my Pound on Lot No. 9, in the 9th Con. of Huntingdon. The owner is requested to come and pay damages, otherwise it will be sold by Auction in due time.
MARK LANCASTER,
Pound Keeper.
Huntingdon, 5th May, 1873. 13:3w

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of JAMES ARTHUR JOHNSON and MARSHALL ALBERT JOHNSON, trading under the name and firm of J. A, & M. A. Johnson, at the Village of Trenton, Province of Ontario,
Insolvents.

I THE undersigned, Edward Evans, of the City of Montreal, Accountant, have been appointed Assignee in this matter, and Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month.
EDWARD EVANS,
Assignee.
Montreal, 12th, May, 1873. 13.2w

For Sale,

TEN Acres of
Beech and Maple Wood,
On part of Lot 6, in
9th Concession Rawdon
Also,
Several Tons of Hay!
Also,
A Flock of Good Sheep,
Wintered on hay.

Approved Notes at six months, bearing interest at six per cent, will be accepted for any portion or all of above.
Apply to
CHARLES SINE,
Rawdon.
Rawdon, May 13th, 1873. 13:3w

NOTICE.
TO
Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics,
AND OTHERS.

YOU are hereby required to take notice that all Fences, Buildings, or other obstructions on any
Portion of the County Roads,
must be removed forthwith. In this fail not and save costs.
JOHN FRANCIS,
County Surveyor.
Tweed, March 25th, 1873. 7:tf

SIGN OF THE MOOSE HEAD.

Great Assortment of Hats.

Newest Shaped Paper Collars, at JOHNSON'S.	20,000 Paper Collars, at JOHNSON'S.
Prettiest Bows at JOHNSON'S.	Nobby Scarfs, at JOHNSON'S.
Perfect Fitting Shirts, at JOHNSON'S.	Braces that are Braces, at JOHNSON'S.
Rubber Coats from $2.50 to $7, at JOHNSON'S.	Umbrellas from 50c. to $8, at JOHNSON'S.

Newest Styles of Caps.

Hats that are Hats.

WM. JOHNSON'S.

A. & J. McFEE.
Beautiful Gold Chains.
STANDARD
WEDDING RING
Choice Stock of
GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER
AND GOLD THIMBLES.
Clocks of every description.

E. F. POTTS,
Wholesale Dealer in
All Kinds of Liquors.

E. F. POTTS has established a Liquor Depot in Bogart's New Block, opposite the New Market, where he will keep constantly on hand a Supply of all the Choicest Brands of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Liquors, which will be sold at
WHOLESALE RATES, CHEAP,
as the whole stock has been laid in for Cash Dealers would do well to give him a call as he intends confining himself exclusively to the Jobbing and Wholesale Trade.
Belleville, Nov. 21, 1872. w1y

A. & J. McFEE,
JEWELLERS.
GOLD AND SILVER
REGULATED AND WARRANTED
WATCHES!
Running One Month without Winding.
LADIES' BEAUTIFUL
Diamond Back, Keyless, Enamelled
WATCHES!
WATCHES!

CAUTION.

AS John Howe has left my house without any provocation, I forbid any person harbouring him or giving him anything on my account, for I will not be responsible for him.
ROBERT COPLAND.
Tyendinaga, May 5th, 1873. 13:3w

20 lbs. Prunes for $1.
12 lbs. Sugar for $1.
5 lbs. Tea for - $1.
Raisins at 7c. per lb.,
AT
John Templeton's.
Hessin's,
TORONTO,
Biscuits,
Crackers,
and
Candies,
Always in Stock by the Box and Pound
Also, the largest assortment of General Groceries,
Woodenware, & Baskets,
In Town, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.
JOHN TEMPLETON.
May 15th, 1873. w13

Beware of Impostors.

THE public are cautioned against peddlers going round the country, pretending to have our celebrated Perfected Spectacles for sale. We only supply our resident agents.
LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.
☞ A. & J. McFee, Sole Agents, Belleville.
Montreal, April 7, 1873.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Hastings: } In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of
WILLIAM HENRY ATKINS,
An Insolvent

ON FRIDAY, the thirtieth day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Belleville this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1873.
11:5t W. H. ATKINS.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Hastings: } In the County Court of the County of Hastings

In the matter of ANDREW KNOX, as a member of the late firm of Third & Knox, traders carrying on business at Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, Province of Quebec, and as an individual trader,
An Insolvent.

ON FRIDAY, the thirtieth day of May next, the undersigned, as above, will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Belleville this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1873.
11:5t. A. KNOX

POSTPONED.

THE time for receiving tenders for the building of a new Town Hall for Thurlow is extended to the 21st of MAY. The main building is to be 56ft. long by 28ft. wide, height of wall 15ft.; the roof to be covered with slate, laid on single felt, with three inches lap.

The other plans and specifications the same as before, to be seen at the County Clerk's office, Belleville. The old Town Hall building, 52 x 26ft. wide and 16ft. high, is for sale.
E. THRASHER,
Clerk.
Foxboro, April 21. d2t-w3d

PRUNES!

WE now offer you splendid value in
Prunes
At Six Cents, or
TWENTY POUNDS
For a Dollar, by taking that quantity
ALSO, ANOTHER LOT,
Fourteen Pounds
For a Dollar.
Remember our
TEAS
Still give
Unrivaled Satisfaction.
Another lot of splendid
LAYER RAISINS,
Best for Summer use, just received,
CONGER BROS.
Belleville, May 7, 1873. w13

Farm for Sale.

LOT 14, in the 7th concession of Rawdon, is offered for Sale. It has good buildings, the main part of the dwelling being 18x24, with wing on each side; barn 30x50 There is a well and a never failing spring; one hundred acres is wood land, with black ash and cedar for fencing. The farm is within half a mile of the Town Hall, Harold, P. O., and two miles from Wellman's Corners P. O. For terms and further particulars apply to
ABNER T. HOGLE.
Rawdon, March 22, 1873. 7:tf

HAMBLY

WOULD respectfully inform the Public that after great alterations and additions, he is now able to serve
Hot Tea and Coffee,
AS ALSO,
STEAK & CHOPS,
WITH
Poultry and Game
In Season. He hopes with careful attention and by serving the best the Market will afford, to deserve the generous support he is favored with.
P. H. HAMBLY
Belleville, April 24, 1872. w11

Only One Dollar.
10,000 SOLD.

IT is safe to say that of all the inventions of the present day, none have created more astonishment than the
LONDON REPEATING WATCH.
The idea of making a watch for the small sum of One Dollar, seems an utter impossibility, but it has been accomplished, and the most perfect time indicator produced, which the world has ever seen. Besides that, each watch comprises a Compass and Sun Dial, without extra cost. The London Repeating Watch is got up in the most elegant style, with a handsome case of Gold metal, which is an exact imitation of Gold, glass crystal, steel and metallic works, and a white enamelled dial, and is of the size of an ordinary watch. Each one is warranted to *denote correct time*, and *to keep in order for two years* Enclosed in the same case is a Sun Dial and a perfectly accurate Compass, worth of itself twice the amount charged for the whole Watch Every one wants one, everybody can now have a Watch for himself. Agents, Pedlers, &c., make $10 a day selling them. A sample sent on receipt of $1, or five for $4. Send all sums over $2 by registered letter to the Manufacturers, Agents for Canada.
THE EUREKA MANUFACTURING CO.
P. O. Drawer, 422, Montreal
April 7th, 1873. d287:3m w9:1y

Business Notices.

THE *Scientific American* says: The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is simple, not easily deranged, and in point of effectiveness is without a rival. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have the largest sewing machine factories in the world.

THE LIFE OF THE BODY is the blood, and the blood is the lever which regulates our spirits and constitution. If we persist in keeping our blood pure, we discharge a debt we owe nature, and are invariably rewarded for our trouble and expense. It is useless to expostulate on the many advantages of sound health, and if you are now in quest of the precious gift, you are strongly recommended to procure a supply of the Great Shoshenes Remedy and Pills and take as directed.

CAUTION!—In our changeable climate, coughs, colds, and diseases of the throat, lungs and chest will always prevail. Cruel consumption will claim its victims. These diseases, if attended to in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Manufacturing Chemist.

SIR: For several months past I have used your Compound Syrup in the treatment of Incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chest, and I have no hesitation in stating that it ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in those diseases. Being an excellent nervous tonic it exerts a direct influence on the nervous system, and through it invigorates the body.

It affords me pleasure to recommend a remedy which is really good in cases for which it is intended, when so many advertised are worse than useless. I am, Sir,

Yours truly, Z. S. EARLE, Jr., M. D.
St John, N. B., January, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferer. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. sept127-1y

PHOSPHATES are Nature's great fertilizers and restoratives. They are equally essential to the growth of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms. Under their use grass, herb and tree, bone, muscle and nerve, attain a full and complete development. Every intelligent farmer employs them to fertilize the soil, and every scientific physician prescribes them to energize and vitalize the human system. Of these valuable medical agents the most elegant and agreeable is DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA. By taking it for a few weeks CHRONIC WASTING DISEASES of a Scrofulous, Consumptive or Veneral character rapidly improve, the whole constitution becoming renovated and purified, and all the organs restored to a vigorous action. Sold by all druggists.

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

AN Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Acting Surgeon, J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. Essays for young men sent free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AVOID QUACKS.

A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., New York. 36 1y

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.
JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPR'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. G. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers. 48:4m

Dr. Carson's Medicines.

The Greatest Public Benefit of the Age!

And for which, notice the many Testimonials, [a few of them enclosed in wrapper around each bottle,] with a numerous list of respectable persons' names, who testify to the superior qualities of his various Compounds, viz:

Lung Syrup,
Constipation Bitters,
Liver Compound,
Cough Drops,
Worm Specific,
Magic Pain Reliever, &c.

☞ The above Medicines can be obtained at J. C Holden's and L. W Yeomans', Belleville; W. T Parker, Trenton; and J. H Roberts, Shannonville. 29 4m

ELECTRICITY!

THOMAS'

Excelsior Eclectric Oil.

Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold!

"Pain cannot stay where it is used."

It is the CHEAPEST MEDICINE EVER MADE. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured Crick in the Back, and the same quantity Lame Back of eight years standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes "send me 6 doz. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. Maguire, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow at first but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iowa, writes, "please forward 6 dozen Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I am nearly out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes—"Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil. I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes—"Send me some more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P.Q., write—"The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write—"Send us one gross Eclectric Oil. We find it to take well."

☞ Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, NEWCASTLE, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville; C. G. Wilson, Madoc; G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton; and all medicine dealers.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.,
12:1y Proprietors.

F. H. ROUS & CO.,

Have a very large Stock of

WHITE GRANITE

On hand, including the goods of Furnival, P. & R. Boote, J. & G. Meakin, Powell & Bishop, Clementson Bros., and other leading makers. As usual, the prices will be found very moderate. Of

CHINA TEA-SETS

They have an unusually good variety, and at prices as low as they ever were. In

GLASSWARE

They have, as usual, all the newest shapes and patterns, *cheap*. Also, a splendid stock of

"Christmas Goods"

Of all kinds.

Belleville Crockery Store, Dec., 1872.

GEO. GIBSON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

BRIDGE STREET, ... BELLEVILLE.

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

W. H. Bland's
ORGAN FACTORY,
Corner Bridge & Pinnacle Streets.

☞ Inspection invited.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1873.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE of British America will hold its annual meeting in this town on the first Tuesday in June next.

LT.-GOVERNOR.—Hon. Joseph Howe was sworn in Lt. Governor of Nova Scotia, at Halifax, on the 10th inst.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—The site of the new Normal School at Ottawa has been selected. It will cost $18,000.

FOR FORT GARRY.—Lt.-Governor Morris and Mr. Howard, Provincial Secretary of Manitoba, left Ottawa for that Province on the 10th inst.

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Presbytery of Kingston will meet at Picton on the second Tuesday of July, at 10 a. m. The Rev. Mr. Scott will preach in the evening.

THE MODOCS.—A telegram from San Francisco, May 12th, says:—A courier arrived at Yreka at 9 a. m., with news of a battle between Hasbronck's command and the Modocs. The Indians were repulsed. No further particulars yet received.

FROM MANITOBA.—News from Fort Garry is of the most reassuring character, No trouble is expected from the Indians. The third steamer for the season arrived at Fort Garry on the 12th inst., with thirty passengers and a large quantity of freight.

WE understand that Rev. C. H. Mockridge, M. A., of Hillier, has declined the offer of Christ Church, Belleville, to become its Pastor. This decision will be received with very general regret by the members of that congregation, and by those who are acquainted with the Rev. gentleman.

EN ROUTE.—A telegram from St. John, N. B., this afternoon says that Lord George Campbell, son of the Duke of Argyle, passed through that city to-day *en route* for Ottawa to visit Lord Dufferin. Lord Campbell is Lieut. of H. M. S. *Challenger* at present at Halifax.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—A cable telegram says that an attempt was made upon the life of the Emperor of Germany while His Majesty was reviewing the troops at St Petersburg during his recent visit to Russia. A priest fired at him. The ball passed through his helmet and severly wounded an Adjutant.

THE CLAIMANT AGAIN.—The celebrated claimant is once more before the public, this time on the criminal charge of perjury, which is laid in three counts, charging him with falsely swearing. First, that he was Roger Tichborne; second, that he had seduced his cousin, Kate Doughty; and third, that he was not Arthur Orton.

DEATH OF A SENATOR.—An Ottawa telegram announces the death of Senator Asa A. Burnham, on Saturday. The deceased gentleman contracted a severe cold a few days since, which finally resulted in inflammation of the lungs. His remains were followed to the railway station that afternoon by the Speaker and members of the Senate, together with many members of the Commons and Civil Service. Much regret is felt and expressed by the members of both Houses at the sudden demise of this esteemed gentleman.

THE ASHLEY-WILSON CORRESPONDENCE.—We have received another letter from Mr. H. Ashley, relative to the dispute between him and Mr. Alex. Wilson, but as this discussion has degenerated into a personal rather than of a public character, and, as these gentlemen have already had two letters each published, and believing no good can arise from continuing the controversy, we must decline further letters.

DISPUTED ELECTIONS.—We understand that the Committee on the South Leeds election have determined to report in favor of the sitting member, the description of the county in the petition being incorrect. It is said that the same defect exists in the petitions in the South Renfrew and North York elections, so that the sitting members in both cases must, following the precedents in the cases of South Leeds and East Durham, be declared duly elected. The Committee in the Addington election have agreed to report in favor of the sitting member, and in the case of Peterboro, Judge Dennison has been appointed a Commissioner to take evidence on the matter of Bertram's qualifications, and to report next session.

THE POLARIS.—A St. Johns, N. F., despatch, says when the Arctic survivors came ashore yesterday the Esquimaux children were carried through the streets by some of the leading merchants, and created quite a sensation. Subscriptions were circulated for them and the squaw, who wept at mention of Captain Hall's name. The steward, John Heron, says that Captain Hall on his return from the sledge expedition seemed to be affected by the heat of the cabin. He (Heron) made him a cup of coffee, only a part of which he drank. He complained at once, took to his bed and died in two or three days. The character of his illness is extremely uncertain from the description given.

Huntingdon Council.

HUNTINGDON TOWN HALL,
May 5th, 1873.

The Council met according to adjournment.

PRESENT—The Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and Councillors.

The minutes of last day's proceedings were read and approved.

Said Council become a Court of Revision. One notice was left with the Clerk of too high assessment. The complainant not appearing, said assessment was confirmed.

Council resumed on motion seconded and carried.

The petition of James McKane was handed in by Mr Haggerty, praying for pecuniary aid.

Moved by Mr Burrows, and seconded by Mr Ketcheson, That said petition be laid over—Carried.

The petition of Francis Reynolds and others was handed in by Mr Burrows, praying that a sum of money be granted to build the remainder of the causeway at Lot 7, between the 9th and 10th Concessions.

Moved by Mr Burrows and seconded by Mr Ketcheson, That the sum of $20 be granted.—Carried.

The petition of James Finlay and others was handed in by Mr Sills, praying that the sum of $50 be granted to make passable the road between Lots 18 and 19 in the 10th and 11th Concessions, until it intersect the Sodom Road.

Moved by Mr Haggerty, seconded by Mr Sills, That the Road Surveyor examine said road and report at next meeting of Council.—Carried.

The petition of John Parfit was handed in by Mr Sills, praying that the road between the 4th and 5th Concessions from Lot 18 to the Town Line east, be opened its full width.

Moved by Mr Burrows, seconded by Mr Sills, That the Road Surveyor order and cause said road to be opened its full width.—Carried.

The petition of Groff Jones, and thirty others was handed in by Mr Sills, praying that a certain sum of money be granted to open and make passable the Road Allowance between Lots 6 and 7 in 3rd Concession, the length of Concession.

Moved by Mr Haggerty, seconded by Mr Sills, That the Road Surveyor examine said Road Allowance for road and report at next meeting of Council.—Carried.

The Council adjourned for one hour.

Marmory Haggerty complained that arrears of taxes against Lot 5 in the 11th Con. was too much, (due in 1864), which he paid in 1873.

Moved by Mr. Burrows, seconded by Mr. Sills, That two dollars and fifty cents be paid back to Mr. Haggerty. Carried.

It was moved, seconded and carried that one dollar and fifty four cents taxes charged J. S. Mayse, on roll of 1872, be not collected.

The certificate of the Road Surveyor was laid before the Council, showing that Jacob Snider had completed the job on road on Lot 9 in 2nd Con., amount twelve dollars.

Moved by Mr. Haggerty, seconded by Mr. Ketcheson, That said sum be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Haggerty, seconded by Mr. Sills, That Patrick Murphy, senior, be paid back $4 67 taxes of 1869, he having paid the same twice. Carried.

Moved by Mr Haggerty, seconded by Mr Ketcheson, That Patrick Murphy, sr., John Richardson, John Murdoff, Marmaduke Haggerty and John S. Fuller, be Road Masters in their respective divisions for 1873.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Ketcheson, seconded by Mr Sills, That Charles Collins and William Collins be allowed to do their statute labor from their residence to the Concession Road, under the superintendence of the Road Master in their division—Carried.

Moved by Mr Haggerty, seconded by Mr Burrows, That Albert Ketcheson be allowed to do his statute labor for 1873 on the allowance of road between lots 6 and 7, in the 1st concession, under superintendence of the road master—Carried.

Moved by Mr Ketcheson, seconded by Mr. Haggerty, That Alexander Morton be allowed to do his statute labor across Lot 11, in the 1st concession, to the travelled road between 11 and 12—Carried.

The Petition of J. G. Foster, collector of Taxes, was handed in by Mr Burrows, seconded by Mr Ketcheson, praying for an increase on his salary as such Collector for 1872. Moved by Mr Burrows, seconded by Mr Ketcheson, That said petition be not granted—Carried.

Council adjourned.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, May 14, 1873.

SPRING WHEAT—$1 15 to $1 20.
BARLEY—55c to 00c.
RYE—55c. to 58c.
OATS—35c to 40c.
BUCKWHEAT—45c. to 47c.
PEAS—60c to 65c.
TIMOTHY SEED—$3 50 to $3 75.
CLOVER SEED—$5 70 to $6 00.
TARES—$2 per bus.
BEEF—10c to 12½c per lb, retail.
MUTTON—8c to 10c per pound.
PORK—$6 50 to $7.
LAMB—0c to 0c. per pound.
VEAL—5c to 7c per pound.
HAMS—10c to 12½c.
BUTTER—Tub, 17.
BUTTER—Roll, 18c to 20c.
EGGS—12c to 15c
SHEEPSKINS—25c. to $2,00.
HIDES—$7 to $0 00.
CALFSKINS—10c per pound
DEAKINS—50c
LARD—10c. to 11c. per lb.
TALLOW, rough—5c.
TALLOW, rendered—8c.
POTATOES—30c to 40c per bus.
APPLES—50c to 85c.
DRIED APPLES—$2 per bus.
HONEY—12 to 12½c per lb.
HAY—$10 00 to $15 00.
CHEESE—11c to 12c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $6 50 per
FLOUR—Retail, $6 00 per bbl
POTASH—$5 60 per 100 lbs.
CHICKENS, per pair—35c to 40c
DUCKS—35c to 50c per pair.
GEESE—40c. to 50c.
ONIONS—$1 00 to $1 50 per bush.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 14.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money; 93⅝ for account; new loan 89⅝, Erie 46⅝.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Cotton firmer; Uplands 8⅝; Orleans 9⅛; Breadstuffs quiet; Cheese 70c.

MONTREAL MARKETS

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.
MONTREAL, May 14, 1873.
1 P. M.

Flour—receipts 13,952; market less active but prices well maintained; some round late extra choice changed hands at about $6 90; fancy $6 50; a few single hundreds super noted at yesterday's rates; 1,000 bbls Welland Canal $6 00; No. 2 brought $5 60 to $5 65.

Wheat—no reported transactions; 1,000 bus oats on p. t.

Provisions—quiet.

Ashes—unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 14.

Gold 117⅝.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 14.

Cotton 19⅜c.

Flour firm, fair demand; receipts 8,000 brls; sales 10,000 brls.

Rye Flour steady.

Wheat firmer for good and prime parcels; sales 64,000 bus at $1 72 to $1 74 for No 2 Milwaukee 7,000 bus in store; $1 68 for No 2 North West 50,000; for No 2 Milwaukee first half June $1 62 25,000 bus; first 20 days do; $1 63.

Rye dull and nominal.

Corn dull and lower; receipts 68,000 bus; sales 44,000 bus at 65¾c to 67c for new mixed western.

Barley dull; receipts 3,000 bus.

Oats quiet; receipts 37,000 bus; sales 28,000 bus at 50c to 51c for new mixed western; 53c to 56c for white do; 48c to 50c for new black do.

Pork dull and heavy at $18 for new mess.

Lard quiet at 9⅝c to 9 7-16 for steam; 11⅛c for kettle.

Butter 26c to 31c.

Cheese 12c to 16c, latter for fancy packed.

Petroleum—Crude 9c to 9⅜; refined 19⅝c.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Receipts of hogs for the past two days, 71,53; shipments 14,668.

BIRTH.

In Huntingdon, on April 28th, the wife of Mr. Samuel Ketcheson, of a son.

MARRIED.

At the Manse, Belleville, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. James C. Smith, M. A., Mr. John Fargey, to Miss Nancy M. Reddick, both of the township of Sidney.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. T. W. Glover at the Wesleyan Church, THOMAS CASKEY, Esq. Merchant, to Miss SELINA, daughter of the late John Bell, Esq., Seymour, all of Blairton, County of Peterboro'.

DIED.

On the 24th of April last, in Riceville, Ontario, Mr. John Scott, a native of York, Yorkshire, England, aged 93 years, and father of Mrs. James Mellor, of Belleville.

MEN'S SUMMER UNDERCLOTHING, &c

Men's Silk Undershirts.
" Merino Shirts and Drawers.
" Cotton do. do.
" Dress Shirts.
" Oxford Shirts.
" Linen Collars and Cuffs.
" Scarfs and Ties.
" Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs.
" Hosiery and Gloves.
" Braces, Belts, &c.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

May 6th, 1873.

EVERYTHING
FROM A
Cork Screw to a Canal Boat
AT
THE CENTRE BLOCK
HARDWARE STORE.

☞ A few doors north from the Big Cucumber Seed Depot.

RALPH PURDY.

FOR SALE,

THAT property well-known as the McKillican Stopping Place, situate on the Hastings Road, 30 miles north of the Village of Madoc, being composed of West Hastings Road Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, Township of Wollaston, County of Hastings, with suitable buildings erected thereon. The above eligible stand will be sold on very reasonable terms, as the Proprietor is anxious to retire into private life.

For further particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises, Benjamin McKillican, or if by letter, address Thanet P. O., County of Hastings, Ont.

Thanet Post Office, 23rd Dec. 1872. 47:6m

MR. HENRY WHISH,

ORGANIST of St. Thomas' Church, receives Lady Boarding Pupils to be educated in Pianoforte playing, Melodeon and Singing.

Hotel Street, opposite the Kelso Block,
November 21, 1872. w42:tf

HOUSE TO LET.

TO Let, a good dwelling house, and a lot of three quarters of an acre, in garden, containing fruit trees, &c. The house is situated in the 9th concession of Thurlow, near the Bethel Church, and a good situation for any kind of business. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

PETER SIMMONS.
Thurlow, Aug. 7th, 1872. w

Plaster Mill in Belleville.

NOW on hand and constantly grinding, a superior article of PLASTER, very finely ground, at usual prices. Mills at the Rievator.

GEO. A. SIMPSON & Co
Belleville, Jan. 4th, 1870. 47

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Town of Belleville for the year 1873, will be held at the TOWN HALL, on

Friday, 23rd Day May Inst.,
at THREE o'clock P. M.

By order,
ROBT. M. ROY, Clerk.
Belleville, May 12, 1873.

Queen's Birthday!
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Town Council of Belleville have passed a Resolution that the Mayor be requested to issue his Proclamation to observe Monday, the 26th day of May, in honour of Her Majesty's Birthday, instead of Saturday the 24th.

Now, THEREFORE, I HEREBY PROCLAIM

Monday, the 26th May Inst.,
AS A
Public Holiday,

For the celebration of the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, instead of Saturday, the 24th inst., and request due observance thereof.

THOMAS HOLDEN, Mayor.
Dated at Belleville, 6th May 1873.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Spring Styles.

Butterick's Patterns.

☞ Call and get or send for a Spring Catalogue at
VAN TASSEL'S.

Tea, Tea!
ROSS & DAVIES

HAVE just received in store a fresh supply of
BLACK, YOUNG HYSON,
JAPAN & GUNPOWDRR
Teas,

Which they WARRANT to give satisfaction or no sale.

All of which are offered at very much reduced prices.

May 5th, 1873.

ANOTHER VICTORY WON.

WE are pleased to announce that at the recent exhibition of the American Institute Fair, held in New York, October 1872, the Decker & Barnes Piano was awarded the Gold Medal, the highest recompense, over all competing exhibitors.

W. E. BADLAM,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PIANO FORTES, ORGANS, MUSIC, &C.,

General Agent for Ontario for the celebrated DECKER & BARNES Piano, and the famous SHONINGER, EUREKA, GRAND and CONCERTO Organs.

I keep a stock of the above Instruments on hand at all times and can sell lower than any House in the trade. Try me and see.

☞ Second hand Instruments taken in exchange.

A written guarantee with every Instrument for the longest term.

W. E. BADLAM.

Ware Rooms on Bridge Street, opposite the Post Office.

Belleville, March 20, 1872. 6

BELLEVILLE MARKET.

Notice is hereby given that the

TOLLS & FEES
OF THE
BELLEVILLE MARKET,

other than rents arising from Butchers' Stalls and Leased Shops for the sale of Meat, will be put up by

PUBLIC COMPETITION
AT THE
TOWN HALL,
in the Town of Belleville, on
Monday, May 19th, A.D, 1873,

at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to By-law of said Town.

UPSET PRICE $1,300.

Conditions and terms of sale may be ascertained by application to the Chairman of the Market and Police Committee, Geo. E. Henderson, Esq., and also will be made known at the time of sale. By order.

R. M. ROY, Town Clerk.
Belleville, May 8th, 1873. w2t-d6t

Spring and Summer 1873.

Stock Complete.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.

Belleville, April 14th, 1873. d292-w10

The China AND Glassware House

Is the cheapest place to buy

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

Our stock is now much larger than usual, and all bought at old prices, we cannot be undersold by any in the trade.

GEO. COBURN & BRO.,
James Brown's old stand, Front St.
Belleville, Nov. 25, 1872. d&w

ENGLISH BOOTS,
Just received at
Clarke's.

Men's Calf Congress and Balmorals.
" Pat. English Seal Fox'd Congress.
Ladies' fine Goat Morocco Balmorals.
" French Kid Bals. and Button.
Children's Ankle Ties.

F. M. CLARKE,

Only direct Importer of English Boots in Belleville.
May 1st, 1873. d1

Arctic Refrigerators

Are now the order of the day.

Ross & Davies

Have this day received a

FRESH SUPPLY

Of the above necessary articles, in which every housekeeper has an interest, to be found at the

Cheap Family Grocery STORE,

Corner Front and Bridge Streets.

Belleville, May 10, 1873.

Sewing Machines Repaired.

WM. CARR is prepared to repair Sewing Machines of all descriptions.

Rooms in Bogart's Building, near Post Office. Orders left at Van Tassel's Sewing Machine Store will be attended to.

Oysters, Oysters!

Ross & Davies

Are receiving a case of

Fresh Oysters

EVERY WEEK.

One Case Received To-Day.

Belleville, May 8, 1873.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

OFFICE OF

J. W. THOMPSON,

BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE,

DRAFTS AND U. S. CURRENCY
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

And a general EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

Collections made in all accessible points in the United States.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On deposits of CANADA AND AMERICAN CURRENCY, on sums of Five Dollars and upwards, from day of deposit until day of withdrawal, without requiring notice; four, five and six per cent. allowed, according to period of deposit.

Attention given to the purchase and sale of Bonds and other securities.

☞ Agent for the following Corporations:
Canadian Express Company,
Montreal Telegraph Company,
Travellers Insurance Company,
Allan Line of Steamships,
And Grand Trunk Railway City Ticket Agency.

Belleville, Feb. 19, 1873. d&w

THE WEBSTER

Sewing Machine.

UNSURPASSED

For STRENGTH, PERFECTION, and SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION.

Is the easiest to learn, the simplest to work.

In Ease, Silence of Motion, and Real Worth,

IT HAS NO EQUAL!!!

Solid Steel Shuttle!

With a New Style SELF-ADJUSTING TENSION, more Perfect and Simple than in any other Machine.

The LARGEST BOBBIN used in any Family Machine.

Durable!

As STEEL can make it; dispensing with Cogs and Cams, hence

SILENT & EASY RUNNING.

Performs 10 Varieties of Work!

A Ruffler Given Free,

Worth $2, entirely new—mechanical Principles.

An unequalled Revolving *ADJUSTABLE PRESSURE FOOT!*

The Lockman, Gardner, &c., &c., kept in stock.

T. E. EWEN,
Upper Front Street.
Belleville, March 13, 1871. 5:3m

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.

WE have much pleasure in informing our numerous Customers and the public generally, that our Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS

Is now complete. This Spring our Stock is well assorted in all its Departments, and as we have the largest in Town, and our Goods are marked very low, we offer advantages to purchasers that cannot be surpassed. We invite special attention to

LADIES' BRAIDED COSTUMES,
MANTLES,
PARASOLS,
DRESS GOODS,
MUSLINS AND LAWNS,
YAK LACES,
SASH RIBBONS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
LADIES' TIES,

As well as to our general Stock of

STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

CARPETS.

Every person wishing a good and Cheap Carpet should call and examine ours before purchasing. Our Stock of Carpets is larger than usual, comprising

BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL, HEMP, TAPESTRY, AND KIDDER.

Since we purchased our Carpets they have again advanced in price in the English Markets so that we cannot replace them at present prices. Please call and look through our Stock. We are satisfied you will find none to equal it.

JAS. W. DUNNET.
Belleville, April, 1873. 11:1y

Dry Goods and Millinery!

Stock Complete in Every Department.

MILLINERY, MANTLES, DRY GOODS, &c.,

IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

The following is only a few of the many cheap lines now ready for inspection:—

Miss JONES, Milliner.

Grey Cottons from 8c.
White Shirting from 10c.
Prints, fast colours, from 10c.
Stripe and Check Shirting 12½c. and 15c.
Cotton Tweeds from 20c.
Jeans and Denims 15c. to 20c.
Check Wincey Shirtings, 20c.
Blk. Lustres from 20c., (Reversible.)
Blk. Cobourgs and Paramattas from 25c.
Blk. Crape, Crape Collars, &c., &c.
Blk. and Coloured Silks from 75c.
Blk. Broad Cloths and Cassimeres for $1.
$1,000 worth of Canadian Tweeds, all new styles.
A complete Stock of Hats and Caps, special value.
The Brightest Sugar in the Market for 10c.
5lbs. Japan Tea for $1, Gunpowder Tea 40cts. per lb.

Wm. SYMONS, Cutter.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

W. W. JONES,
Opposite Anglo American Hotel, Front Street, Belleville.
Belleville, April 4th, 1873. w10

FIRST PRIZE NOVELTY WASHER

(Patented May 7th. 1872).

YOUR attention is respectfully invited to the many advantages possessed by this improved Washer, which, for Simplicity, Durability, Ease and Perfection, is destined to be the Standard WASHER of this country: whatever good qualities other Machines may have, the NOVELTY Washing Machine equals them in every particular.

This Machine surpasses all competition, and gives more than satisfaction when properly used. All I ask to convince the most sceptical of its merits is to give it a fair trial.

MANUFACTURED,

Wholesale & Retail, by

J. A. STREET,
Belleville, Ont.

☞ County Rights for sale on very reasonable terms.

Apply to
G. D. ARMSTRONG,
Patentee,
Belleville, Ont.
Nov. 18, 1872. w41-1y

SPRING, 1872.

To CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Carriage Goods, bought before the recent great advance in prices, have just arrived in Stock, and will be found COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Also

Shelf & Heavy Hardware of Every Description,

At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

JAS. GLASS & Co.
March 15th, 1872.

BRIDGEWATER
New Cash Store.

THE New Store at Bridgewater is now opened upon Strictly Cash Terms. A splendid New Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,

GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,

Is offered for sale at unusually low prices for Cash.

Cotton Yarn 7s 6d per Bunch; Goderich Salt 10s 6d per bbl.; London Tea Cups and Saucers, 1s per Set; Patent Pails 1s each; Telegraph Matches 10d per Box; Nails 4 cts per lb, or 28lbs for 5s.

TEAS, SUGARS,

And all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices. Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.

The Old Store,

is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA FLINT.
Bridgewater, Dec. 28, 1870. tf

DR. J. BELL SIMPSON'S
Specific and Tonic Pills,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for Nervous Debility, Spurmatorrhea, Nocturnal Emission, Weakness of the Generative Organs, Palpitation of the Heart, Tremblings, Sleeplessness, the effect of over-indulgence in alcoholic stimulants and tobacco, &c. Dr. J. BELL SIMPSON'S Pills are the only effectual ones for the above diseases, and are never known to fail. They have already cured hundreds in this country. Robert Arthur, machinist, Hamilton, testifies to his recovery by their use. Safe, certain and rapid in action, a short trial will prove their efficacy. No sufferer need despair of being relieved from the frightful effects of SELF-ABUSE. The Specific Pills are sold by Druggists at $1.00 a box, and the Tonic Pills at 50c. a box, or they will be sent by mail, postage pre-paid, and securely wrapped from observation, on receipt of $1.00 for the Specific, and 50c. for the Tonic Pills, by

J. BELL SIMPSON & Co.,
Drawer 91 P O Hamilton.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. Pamphlets sent post-free on application. 3-6m

For Sale,

A VALUABLE Farm of 150 acres of land, being composed of the west part and broken front of lot 15, in the 1st concession of the Township of Sidney, on the Front Road. There are over 100 acres of land cleared, well fenced and under good cultivation. There are erected on the premises a large Barn, Shed, Stables and Drive House. There is also an orchard upon the place. The whole will be sold reasonable. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Sheriff.
Belleville Dec. 8th, 1872. d&w tf

COAL!

COAL COAL

ALL UNDER COVER and WITHOUT SNOW!

BEST BLACKSMITHS' COAL,
$6 50 per ton.

BEST LEHIGH COAL,
$8 per ton.

LACKAWANNA COAL,
All sizes, constantly on hand.

Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron.

A. L. BOGART,
Pinnacle Street, opposite Market.
January 30. 1873. 51

LOOK AT THIS.

HUGH WALKER
SELLS

JAPAN TEAS from 25c. to 70c.
GUNPOWDER Teas, 45c. to 80c.
YOUNG HYSON Teas, from 50c. to 90c.
COFFEES from 25c. to 35c.

And other Groceries in proportion.

New Raisins,
New Currants,
New Peels,
Choice Confectionary.

At a Small Advance on Cost!

FINNAN HADDIES & OYSTERS

RECEIVED REGULARLY AT
THE FINNAN HADDIE DEPOT,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE. tf

J. W. FRALICK,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier,

Has now on hand a fine Stock of

Gents Linen Goods, &c.

Belleville, April 24th, 1873. w11

Store and Dwelling for Sale

In the most Central Part of the Thriving Village of Trenton.

ONE HALF of the Three-Storey Brick Building known as "Wert's Block," in which there is a merchant's shop 23 x 57 feet, with a storehouse in rear 24 x 30 feet. In second flat there are 4 large rooms, and kitchen 24 x 22. Third flat—4 bed rooms and 2 large store rooms. There are also piers sunk in the river, on which could be erected a storehouse 24 x 60 feet.

For further particulars enquire (if by letter, postpaid) to the subscriber, on the premises.

JAS. R. WERT.
Trenton, Dec. 21, 1872. 49:tf

Liba y Gift Concert.

Ninety Days' Postponement.

A Full Drawing Certain.

$500,000 in Bank to Pay Gifts.

10,000 CASH GIFTS PAID IN FULL.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10.

Enough of the 100,000 tickets issued for the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the 10,000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the management, with the concurrence of the trustees, have determined to allow ninety days more for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution advertised for April 8th, is therefore postponed to TUESDAY, JULY 8th, 1873, on which day, and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket-holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	$100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	20,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	10,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,	5,000
24 CASH GIFTS OF $1,000 each,	24,000
50 CASH GIFTS OF 500 "	25,000
80 CASH GIFTS OF 400 "	32,000
100 CASH GIFTS OF 300 "	30,000
150 CASH GIFTS OF 200 "	30,000
590 CASH GIFTS OF 100 "	59,000
9,000 CASH GIFTS OF 10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash,	$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7th, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.

R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20,000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over agents) at the following prices:—Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; and quarters, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at six o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library Hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: 1st. Music by the orchestral band. 2d. Placing of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. 3d. Placing of gifts in small wheel. 4th. Music by orchestral band. 5th. Explanatory remarks by President. 6th. Drawing of first half of gifts. 7th. Music by orchestral band. 8th. Drawing of last half of gifts. 9th. Placing of large wheel with tags in hands of committee appointed by audience. 10th. Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guaranty against complaint from any just source.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at room No. 4, Public Library Building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in six months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

Branch Office, 609 Broadway, New York, under charge of Thos. H. Hays & Co. 11:3w d-20

12,000,000 ACRES
CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest Land in market for sale by the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska, now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at 6 per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

The Best Market in the West! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO A HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Persons of Foreign Birth are entitled to the benefit of the Homestead Law on declaring their intention to become citizens of the United States, and may avail themselves of this provision immediately after their arrival.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near the Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.

Sectional Maps, showing the Land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new Maps Mailed Free everywhere.

Address, O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
Omaha, Nebraska.
d&w3m

MARRIAGE.

BLANK RETURNS of Marriage for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—There are no new demonstrations against the Modocs, and none by the Modocs against the troops. Lieut.-Eagan will probably leave San Francisco in a few days with batteries. A. & K. Mortars will be sent in future.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 5.—On Saturday night John Zerliner, employed in a Nail Mill at Belleville, Ill., shot James Lang with a shot gun while the latter was in bed, blowing his head almost from his body. Lang was engaged to be married to Zerliner's sister and the latter opposed the match and murdered Lang to prevent the marriage. Zerliner fled and has not been captured.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The railroad on the west side of the Hudson river is being rapidly pushed forward and will be completed to Rockland lake in a few days. A plan is being considered for extending it further towards Albany.

Lieut. Yager, 12th Infantry, left for the Modoc region yesterday, with 140 recruits.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5—It is reported here that the metropolitans last night attacked the forces of Captain de Blanch at St. Martin's and were repulsed, with the loss of three men killed and 2 wounded. De Blanch is said to have 200 men, with one piece of artillery. It is stated that the metropolitans were driven back into St. Martinsville. Later advices report the position of the metropolitans to be precarious. The impression is that they may at almost any moment be overpowered by the tax resisters under de Blanch, from St. Martinsville and adjoining parishes. The people of this section seem determined to pay no taxes to the Kellogg Government unless compelled to do so by the United States forces.

RICHMOND, VA., May 5—Dr Wm H McGuffey, professor of Moral Philosophy at the University of Virginia, and author of the well known McGuffey's School Books died in Charlottesville, Va., after a long illness.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—A despatch from Yreka last night says:—At the camp south of Tule Lake, May 3, everything is quiet. Not a shot has been fired by either side since the afternoon of the 26th ult. A large fire was seen this evening in the direction of the place where Major Thomas' command was slaughtered, distant about five miles.

NEW YORK, May 6—The application for the stay of proceedings in the case of Michael Nixon, the murderer of Pfeiffer, has been denied by Justice Barrett. Nixon will be executed on the 16th inst., unless the Governor interposes.

The Stokes appeal has gone over until to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7—The excitement prevailing throughout the city was increased this evening by a report that Kellog had been shot. The report is untrue, but it appears that a pistol was fired near him and some reports say at him.

A special dispatch from New Iberia, to the 'Picayune,' says: A sharp engagement took place to-day at St. Martinsville. The police, about 2:15 p. m., made a sortie from the town and attacked the forces of Colonel de Blanch, who fell back before them. The police fired both solid shot and shell from their cannon, but without effect. They advanced about a mile and a half beyond the town and made a stand but retreated after a brisk skirmish before the advancing forces of Colonel de Blanch.

Captain C. Lampher, of the barge Eva May, of Troy, was this evening crushed to death between a tug boat and a bark lying at pier four east river.

The body of Chief Justice Chase will be in St. George's P. E. Church, Rutherford Place, from Friday till noon on Saturday. Dr. Tyng will conduct the funeral ceremonies, and Rev. Dr. Hall will preach a sermon. The funeral takes place on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, after which the body will be forwarded to Washington for temporary interment in the Congressional cemetery.

BRASHER CITY, La., May 8—About forty mounted metropolitans crossed the Teche to-day, *en route* for St Martinsville. The balance, about fifty, returned to New Orleans this evening. The United States troops are still here, awaiting transportation.

Senator West telegraphed the following to Governor Kellogg to day from Washington: If you are threatened with violent demonstrations too powerful to be overcome by your state forces and you think it necessary to require the forces of the U. S., make a requisition on the President, in accordance with the constitution of the U. S, stating the fact and that your legislature cannot be convened, and I know that every means will be placed at your disposal to fully maintain your authority."

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 9—A special to the *Times*, from Cherry Valley, Kansas, the scene of the murder of Wm. York and others, gives the following as the names of the bodies found under Benner's house and thus far discovered and identified: [illegible] McKenzie, H Lonchar and child 18 months old, W F T Carthy, of the 123rd Illinois Infantry; D Brown, John Geary and Wm A York. All were killed by a blow on the back of the head with a hammer and had their throats cut, except the little girl. The ground will be ploughed to-day for other bodies.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—A special from New Iberia states that Col. D. E. Blanch has abandoned his camp at Tonmets and mysteriously disappeared.

LAVA BEDS, May 8th, 4:10 p. m.—Indications now are that the Modocs are entirely out of the Lava Beds, but where gone, or whether in large or small bands, it is impossible to surmise.

Warm Spring Indians are reported to have found the bodies of Lieut. Cranston, and three soldiers, also those of two dead Modocs.

BAY ROBERTS, (via St. John's, Nf.,) May 9.—The steamer *Walrope* arrived from the seal fishery at the port of St. John's this morning, bringing news that the steamer *Tigeress* had come in Robert's Bay, eighteen miles from here having on board nineteen survivors of Hall's Arctic Expedition. This party, which had been landed from the *Polaris*, were driven from her, by a gale, which burst her moorings on the 15th October, 1872, in latitude 72.35. When they last saw the *Polaris*, she was under steam and canvas, making for a harbor on the east side of Northumberland Island: she had no more boats left. Of the six which she brought with her from New York, two were lost in the Northern Expedition, two were landed on the ice with Capt. Tyson's Party, one was burned as firewood to make water for the crew, and the other is on board the *Tigress*. The *Polaris* was in command of Capt. Buddington, who had thirteen of the crew along with him, and a plentiful stock of provisions. It is the opinion of the survivors that they will be unable to get clear until until July, and even then, if the ship is unseaworthy, they should have to make new boats to effect an escape.

On the 8th of October, 1871, in latitude 81. 38, longitude 61.44, Capt. Hall died of apoplexy and was buried on the shore, where they erected a wood cross to mark his grave. He had recently returned from a northern sledge expedition, in which he had attained the altitude of 82.16. He seemed in his usual health and had called the crew into the cabin to encourage them with hopes of future rewards and stimulate them to renewed exertion, when he was suddenly struck down and expired, to the great grief of those around, to whom he had endeared himself by his kindness and devotion.

* * *

CURED HIM.—A gentleman who had left his wife alone at the theatre on Saturday night, while he went out to get a whiff of fresh air "apologized' on his return, "Dear me, said she, "I thought you went out to give me a chance to flirt with that man with the black moustache." She has had no cause to complain of want of attention from her husband since.

Josh Billings says: When we cum to think that thare ain't on the face of the earth even one bat to much, and that thare hasn't been since the daze of Adam a single surplus muskeeter's egg laid by acksident, we can form some kind of an idee how little we know, and what a poor job we would make of running the masheenery of kreashun. Man is a phool eny how, and the best of the joke is, he don't seem to know it. Bats have a destiny to fill, and I will bet four dollars they fill it better than we do ours.

THE TOOTHACHE.—"My dear friend," said R., "I can cure your toothache in ten minutes." "How? how?" inquired I; "do it in pity." "Instantly," said he. "Have you any alum?" "Yes." "Bring it and some common salt." They were produced. My friend pulverized them, mixed them in equal quantities, then wet a small piece of cotton, causing the mixed powder to adhere, and placed it in my hollow tooth. "There!" said he; "if this does not cure you I will forfeit my head. You can tell that to everyone and publish it everywhere. The remedy is infallible." It was as he predicted. On the introduction of the mixed alum and salt I experienced a sensation of coldness which gradually subsided. The pain was gone. I was cured.

—The San Francisco *Call* gives a long list of the more wealthy men of that city and their houses and lots. There is one who has a house or houses worth nearly ten times as much as any others. His name is Higgins and his "ranch" is put down at $250,000. San Francisco residences among the wealthy as a rule run from $15,000 to $25,000, a few reach $30,000, and perhaps half a dozen exceed that figure.

It is bad for a person to be afflicted with more charity than honesty. It may be better to give than receive, provided always that we give at our own expense, but to steal from others to give to the poor is not a good practice. One Miss Reilly, a chamber maid in a boarding-house in New York followed this kind of charity for a long time and finds herself in the custody of the police. Of course she is a "monomania," as her motives are different from the common ones.

—A man in a village near Guelph sent the following reply to a creditor:—"Yurs of the 19 cum to to hand this morning and I hop that you will leat me hav sum thim as the money given as throble to me as to them that I out to and I will send sum moar be for long. I hav but 4 dolar at present but hav sum promest this weak and you mit be shur as I geat it I shant kep long wit dout senden it to you. I reamens yowes—R. DUP. P. S.—Dont mind to send it rasset hill I send you som moar money."

News Condensed.

—The present the age of steel.

—The Earl of Zetland died yesterday aged 78

—How to hand a red-hot iron—wait until it cools.

—A Harvard student defines flirtation to be attention without intention.

A light subject—the gas bill before Parliament.

—A life of full and constant employment is the only safe and happy one.

—Water will be let into the Lachine Canal to-day.

—Dr. Schultz, M. P. P., is announced as having arrived at Fort Garry.

—The courts in Ohio granted 1,026 divorces last year.

—Searsport, Maine, has a girl only thirteen years old who weighs 520 pounds.

—The Oddfellows of Toronto intend erecting a new Hall, to cost not less than $90,000.

—An Emigration A d Society has been formed in Kingston.

—The firm of Thos. Griffith & Co., wholesale grocers, Toronto, has failed.

—A fire in a livery stable, Taunton, Mass., burned thirty horses.

—Oakes Ames, of Credit Mobilier notoriety, died on the 8th inst.

—The Hamilton Post-office is to be enlarged and improved at a cost of $9,000

—Stokes will be brought before the Supreme Court next Monday to be re-sentenced.

—Seventeen more bodies were recovered from the wreck of the Atlantic on Saturday.

—A Memphis lady owns seven steamboats, and the line is under her direct management.

—Steps are being taken to establish a woollen factory in Napanee, to cost $50,000.

—The philosopher Fraser says that "though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is still poorer."

—The secret of one's success or failure in nearly every enterprise, is usually contained in the answer to the question, How earnest is he

—Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

Work will shortly commence on the Dawson route. Three hundred men proceed thither on Friday next.

General Sherman thinks there need be no fear of anything like a general Indian outbreak, even on the Pacific coast.

—A fire destroyed the entire business portion of the town of Trenton, Louisiana. The loss is $300,000, about half insured.

—A coal-oil explosion occurred on board the schooner *Salvador*, at Lockport, Shelburne county, N. S., burning some of the crew.

—The schooner *Arnica*, of St. John, N. B., was lost at sea on the 3rd inst. The captain, mate, and a seaman named Riley, were drowned.

—Cyrus W. Field is reported to be worth $2,500,000, most of which he has made since the Atlantic cable was laid.

—Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is fatter, frousier, and more vulgar-looking than ever. An ordinary washerwoman is a Hebe to her.

—It is not an uncommon sight in Russia to see women working with men at paving the streets.

—A San Francisco photographer has taken a race horse while going at full speed, and got a perfect likeness.

—Another fearful snow-storm, with loss of life and property, occurred in Kansas a few days ago.

—A train ran off the track near Shrewsbury, England, yesterday. Four persons were killed and several injured.

—Bidwell, the forger on the Bank of England, left Havannah yesterday for London in charge of English detectives.

—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £499,000 during last week, and increased in the Bank of France 3 000,000 francs.

—Reports from Florida represent a series of snow-storms in the State during the past few days, which have done great damage to fruit trees.

—The *Tennyson*, of Newburyport, is reported as having foundered at sea with a very valuable cargo; loss, $435,000. Nothing said about the crew.

—Several places west have followed the example of Belleville and postponed the celebration of the Queen's Birthday to Monday the 26th.

—A Toronto telegram announces that Rev. Mr. Punshon will decline to accept the fund raised for him and will advise its appropriation to indigent preachers.

—A meeting was held in New York yesterday to consider the expediency of laying a new Atlantic cable, and a company was formed with a capital of £1,350,000.

—Mr Swinburne begins a recent poem, addressed to a dead king, with rather an abrupt line, as follows: "Go down to hell. This end is good to see.

—One inch of rain distributes 100 tons of water over an acre of land—a suggestive fact in a mechanical as well as an agricultural point of view.

—Mr. Matthew C. Quirk was fatally injured on the afternoon of the 5th, by being caught in in the machinery of his own factory at Chatham.

—In consequence of the bad harvest the Turkish Government has prohibited the exportation of all kinds of cereals from the districts of Roustchonte and of Viden, for three months, from April 12th, 1873.

—Lady Frances Conyngham, of England, has travelled overland from Mogador to Tanjier, and it is said she is the first woman who ever undertook such a journey in Morocco.

—The New York Legislature has a bill before it which provides that every room above the ground floor of a hotel shall be provided with rope ladders.

—A girl four years old, named Movitte, of Kingston, was burned to death, from the setting on fire of the curtains of the room in which it was playing.

—The St. John *Globe* says that infanticide is terribly on the increase in that place, and yet the authorities seem to make no exertion to discover the murderers.

—A lady asked one of our gentlemen bookstore clerks recently if he had Festus. No, replied the clerk, but I'm afraid there's a boil coming on the back of my neck.

—A telegram from Quebec, 1st May, says: The *Glenbervie* arrived yesterday. The captain reports seeing more heavy ice than in the last twenty-seven years. The Cape Rouge ice is still firm.

—Recently 3,986 tons of rail were made in a fortnight at a British iron company's works—the largest quantity ever made in England under one roof within the same space of time.

—Intelligence was received in Quebec yesterday that $4,000,000 bonds of the North Shore Railway had been negotiated in England, and that work on the road will be commenced at once.

—Chief Justice Chase was worth from $150,000 to $200,000 at his death. It is believed he has bequeathed largely to Dartmouth College and a University for coloured people at Worthington, Ohio.

—Senator Sumner is so very weak that he passes most of his time in bed, propped up by pillows. He reads, in spite of the advice of his physicians, who counsel perfect mental quiet.

—William Cullen Bryant, in his seventy-ninth year, walks on an average twelve miles a day, and leaps over chairs before breakfast to give him an appetite. He is the Nestor of the press.

—It is stated that Disraeli pronounces his name in the Italian fashion, which the common people of England sound so as to make the last syllables rhyme with Bailey. It was originally Israels.

—The man who is obliged to earn the necessity of life and supports his family, knows not the unhappiness he prays for when he desires wealth and idleness. To be constantly busy is to be always happy.

—A telegram from Washington, May 9th says: It is rumored there that intelligence had been received of the loss of Captain Hall's Arctic exploring steamer *Polaris*. There are no particulars.

—Burglars paid a visit to Strathroy on Friday night, blew open a safe in a dry goods store, appropriated $240 and departed to parts unknown.

—The Savanah River has produced two immense oysters, one sixteen and one fourteen inches long, and they have been sent to Baltimore.

—An Indiana patient, to whom was prescribed leeches, took them inwardly, and piteously begged his physician to "fix them differently next time."

—The first mule ever taken into the Hoosac tunnel was brought up recently after a three years residence in the bowels of the earth. He began to kick vigorously as soon as he reached the surface, a thing he was never known to do before.

—The East Durham Election Committee has decided in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Ross, on the ground that the petition did not define the constituency as the electoral district of the East Riding of Durham, but simply the East Riding of Durham.

—A poor woman named Leduc, who lived about five miles from Ottawa, met with a most terrible death on Saturday last from the bursting of a coal oil can, which she used in filling a lighted lamp. This is one of a series of similar accidents which have occurred in that vicinity within the past few days.

—Mark Twain, a few months after his first baby was born, was holding it on his knee. His wife said, "Now confess, Samuel, that you love the child." "I can't do that," replied the humorist, "but I am willing to admit that I respect the little thing for its father's sake."

—We have received advance sheets of a portion of "Ocean to Ocean," the new work to which we have referred some time ago as in preparation by Rev. Geo. M. Grant of Halifax, Secretary to Mr. Sandford Fleming's expedition in 1872. The work, we notice, is to be illustrated with sixty sketches, many of them from photographs.

—The man is at last heard from who enjoys himself without molestation. His dog chases the neighbors' hens, his own hens dig up their gardens, his cows break down their fences, and his cats fight on their roofs. But his father died a maniac, and his grandmother was a respectable lunatic for thirteen years, and as he owns a couple of guns, and is quick tempered, the neighbors are wise in their generation and keep clear of him.

—A North Carolina doctor, recently deceased, bequeathed to another physician, who was his most intimate friend, his skeleton, to be set up where it would most frequently remind the living of the dead, and do some good in the furthering of the cause of science. The bequest was declined and the body was buried entire.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The Montreal *Minerve* says that the news from Sir Hugh Allan and others connected with the Pacific Railway in London is encouraging. The whole loan is not yet taken up, but every thing points to the belief that it soon will be.

CHARACTERISTIC.—In an article on the Scott murder, the *Ontario* of a late date says:—"Mr. Bowell objected to all these "speeches. He seems to have a way of his "own to deal with this case that has never "been explained." This is a fair specimen of the lying propensities of the Grit organ under its new management. To reply to such trash and falsehood would be an insult to our readers.

A LUCKY NUMBER.—The *Mail's* Ottawa correspondent says: "It is remarked that 107 has been a lucky number this session. The original Huntington motion was carried by 107 to 76. The vote a month later for postponement till July was carried also by 107 to 76, though of course the names varied considerably. Finally, when the Opposition thought to steal a march in the absence of members at Mr. Eddy's party, the total vote polled on the motion to make the Senate elective, was 107, or 61 to 46.

IMMIGRATION.—The total number of emigrant settlers in Canada, who arrived from the 1st of January to the 1st of May, was 8,340; for the corresponding period of the last year the number was 4,619. The increase this year, up to the present, is therefore 3,721, the numbers in 1873 being nearly double those of the last year. Mr. Foy, the Agent of the Dominion in the North of Ireland, writes that, up to the 24th of April last, he had sent as many emigrants to Canada as in the whole of last year. The Steamers coming to Canada for several weeks are full, and no more passengers can be booked.

FROM MANITOBA.—A telegram from Fort Garry, May 9, says:—There has been heavy rain here for the last day or two. The prairie is now quite green, and grass is growing. Ontario papers just received contain telegrams from Fort Garry, to the effect that trouble had arisen between the Sioux Indians and the settlers near Portage Laprairie—that lives have been lost, and a force of volunteers sent up there. This story is utterly false. Great indignation is felt here concerning it. It is regarded as an invention of the Northern Pacific Railway agents to direct emigration from Manitoba to the States.

THE GOVERNMENT MAJORITY. An analysis of Tuesday night's vote on the adjournment of the Huntington Committee shows that the strength of the Government in the House is fast increasing. The numbers recorded were 107 to 76, or an actual majority of 31 for the Government. Of the 18 absent members, 14 would have been on the Government side, and only 4 against them, showing a total majority of 41. Messrs. Howe, McDonnel, Pearson, Scriver, Cutler, Dodge, Wright, Cartier, Schultz, Abbott, Cluxton, the Speaker. and Jones supporters of the Government. Cook, Connell, Bayar and Hagar would probably vote against them.

WE are informed that some miscreant on Saturday night last, obtained entrance to Mr. James Canniff's grist mill, on the Canifton Road, and there, with a knife, ripped three bolts from end to end, utterly destroying them for future use. Some flour was also stolen, making a loss of about $500. The perpetrator of this deed of villainy must have been well acquainted with the premises, as the bolts were located in one of the upper stories of the mill. We trust the culprit may be discovered and convicted.

WE are requested to announce that the annual Conversazione in connection with Victoria University will take place as usual in Victoria Hall, Cobourg, May 27th. The managers of the Conversazione are noted for getting up splendid Entertainments; but we understand that their Entertainment this year will, if possible, exceed that of any former year. They have succeeded in obtaining the services of the talented *Vesselius Sisters*, of Brooklyn. We are sure that those who attend the Conversazione will be perfectly satisfied. Fare on all railways at one and one third. Certificates sent on application to C. W. Peterson, Cobourg.

MR. BLAKE.—The *Mail's* Ottawa correspondent referring to the debate on the Government interference in elections, says: "In the course of the debate on the interference of Government officials in elections, Mr. Mackenzie Bowell administered a severe castigation to Mr. Blake, remarking on that gentleman's importunate manner, which is as repulsive to friend as foe. In fact if not engaged in some argumentative vivisection or elaborate philippic, the cynical member for South Bruce is only a morose nonentity in directing the destinies of his Party, and is as conspicuous in his failure to command their sympathies as he is successful in his undertaking to terrify them into submission. If Mr. Mackenzie is a preferable leader, it is only because his talents for everything including unpopularity are inferior to those of Mr. Blake, a circumstance which will explain Mr. Blake's disinclinaton to accept the leadership. His peculiar temperament finds greater enjoyment in the reflection that people think he ought to be leader, and the consciousness of that is never so apparent as when Mr. Mackenzie is addressing the House."

* * *

—The Premiers during Queen Victoria's reign have been: Melbourne; Peel, 1841; Russell, 1846; Derby, 1852; Aberdeen, 1852; Palmerston, 1859; Russell, 1865; Derby, 1866; Disraeli, 1868; Gladstone, 1868.

—A woman named Mary Turner, aged about forty-five, fell into the river at Newburg, on the 9th inst., while gathering wood, and was drowned. The body passed over D. Hooker's slide and down the rapids, nearly half a mile.

—A great calamity has occurred in a town called Piscombamba, caused by a land slide from a neighboring mountain. Forty-four houses were destroyed and thirty-six people perished. The great mass which destroyed the town also blocked up the river, and the destructive effects of an inundation were expected to be added to the other misfortunes.

—Over thirteen hundred emigrants, ex steamships Circassian and North American, left Point Levi on the 7th, to settle in Ontario. About 650 are destined for Toronto.

—The Supreme Court of the United States has refused to grant Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, a new trial. From present appearances, therefore, the fate of the murderer seems to be sealed.

IF any of our lady readers are annoyed by the worms that sometimes infest flower-pots, they can get rid of them by putting an ounce of ammonia into a gallon of warm water, and watering the plants with it once a week.

How fast time flies when you are working against it—how slowly when you are working to fill it up. What a difference between trying to get your work done before your dinner hour, and trying to fill up the hour before your dinner without work.

A wife asked her husband for a new dress. He replied: 'Times are hard, my dear—so hard I can hardly keep my nose above water.' Whereupon she retorted, 'you can keep your nose above water easy enough, if you have a mind to: but the trouble is that you keep it too much above brandy.'

—One of the strange freaks of fashion in New York is the custom of the upper ten-dom of wearing their camel's hair shawls wrong side out. An imitation shawl has been got up and adopted by all the domestics in the city. But the wrong side tells the story.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has laid down the rule, especially aimed at trades-unions, that no Catholic can unite with any association requiring an oath as a condition of membership; and the sacrament of communion is being denied by the priests of this diocese to the Knights of St. Crispin and all such.

—Death from lightning is thought to be quite painless. Owing to the velocity with which the electric current moves, it is believed that a person struck by lightning has no premonition of the blow which he receives. The nervous system requires a certain interval of time to become conscious of time. The time of an electric discharge is but a small fraction of this interval; hence, as a sentient apparatus, the nervous system is destroyed before consciousness can set in.

—Lieut. Col. Fletcher has addressed a circular to the commanding officers of Provincial Volunteer Corps, stating that a team of twenty marksmen will fire ninety rounds; from the fifteen highest scores transmitted from each Province to Ottawa, the team will be selected. Lieut. Colonels Bacon and Fletcher, with Major Worsley, are appointed to take charge of the competition to be held at Point St. Charles on the 13th, 14th, and 15th inst.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Alcorn & Wallbridge,

BARRISTERS & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c. OFFICES—Nos. 1 and 2, Centre Block, Front Street, Belleville, Ont.

GEO. O. ALCORN, SAM'L S. WALLBRIDGE, JR.

Dec. 3rd, 1872. d&w

E. Baldwin Fraleck, B. A.,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

Geo. D. Dickson,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., &c., BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE.

N. B.—Patents obtained in Canada and the United States.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS HOLDEN'S Law Office is now on second floor of McAnnany's new building, corner of Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville. Entrance from Bridge Street.

Belleville, Jan. 11, 1873. 214tf:49tf

MacLellan & MacLellan,

BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c. Office—Front Street, Belleville.

A. L. MACLELLAN, DUNCAN MACLELLAN.

Alex. Robertson,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—Room No. 4, Bogart's new Block, Bridge Street. D&W

Patrick M. Nulty,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville.

S. S. Burdett,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

Henderson & Henderson,

BARRISTER, Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office in Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.

G. E. HENDERSON. F. G. A. HENDERSON

D315W1y.

N. B. Falkiner,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office over L. W. Yeomans & Co's Drug Store, Belleville, Sept. 6, 1870. w20

Lazier & Lazier,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Flint & Robertson,

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.

JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON

December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,

COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts. November, 1864. 42

PHYSICIANS.

James F. Curlett, M. D.,

MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. For some time associate with Dr. Rhoads as Demonstrator of Anatomy, Geneva, Licentiate of the Surgical Military Board for the examination of Surgeons of the United States regular Army, Licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, Surgeon to the 3rd Battalion, Prince Edward, member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont., Registered Operative Surgeon.

Office and Residence—East part of Holden's Brick Building, Hotel Street, near the Montreal Bank. d&w6m

Dr. Tracy,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office and Residence—Two doors east of the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

B. S. Willson, M. D. C. M.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec; formerly House Apothecary to Montreal General Hospital; Coroner for the County of Hastings.

Residence and Office, Pinnacle Street, in the house recently occupied by the late Mr. Evans, opposite the Dafoe House.

Belleville, Sept. 3, 1873. d&w

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Graduate of the University of McGill College, Montreal. Also Coroner for the County. ☞RESIDENCE—STIRLING, next door to that formerly occupied bp Dr. Willson. October 1, 1872.

Samuel Campbell, M. D. C. M.,

GRADUATE of the University of McGill and Licentiate of the Medical Council of Ontario, Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur. ☞ Special attention paid to diseases of Women and Children.

Office and residence on Water St., opposite the School House, Shannonville, Ont. 17:3m

George W. Walker, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT ST., Belleville. OFFICE,—Directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon. 48

Dr. Higinbotham,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf180-1w

G. H. Boulter, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT, ENGINEER, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

OFFICE—Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Drawings, Specifications, &c., of Inventions prepared, and Patents applied for.

☞Vacancy for a pupil.

Belleville, Dec. 5, 1873. d&w

JOHN FRANCIS,

COUNTY Surveyor and Inspector of Weights and Measures for East and West Hastings.

Residence—Tweed.

J. R. Tait,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., &c., &c., L'Amable, P. O., Hastings Road, Ont 11

James Reid,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Thomas Wills,

COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Apothecaries Hall,

BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) who will always be in attendance for that purpose.

Pitceathly & Kelso,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. Wtf

Money to Lend.

Money Money.

ANY QUANTITY of Money to lend on easy terms.

GEO. D. DICKSON,
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Bogart's Buildings, Bridge Street.

MONEY TO LEND

AT 8 PER CENT.

LAZIER & LAZLIER,
Dominion Buildings,
Opposite Post Office.

Belleville, 17th April, 1869. 10-1y

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UPON Easy terms.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister, &c., Bridge St.

Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,

ON EASY TERMS.

Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.

Office Above Elliott's Store, Front St. Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

Money to Loan

PRIVATE Funds to Loan on first-class Mortgage Security, in sums from $100 upwards. Interest 8 per cent per annum, payable at the end of each half year. Principal payable at the end of the term or in instalments to suit the borrower. Apply to

E. B. FRALECK,
Barrister, &c.

☞OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48;w

1873.

Picton, Belleville, & Montreal.

THE A 1 STEAMER

PICTON,

CAPT. SMITH,

WITH Upper Cabin Saloon and State Room accommodation, will commence on MONDAY, APRIL 28th, and *positively* make regular weekly trips to and from Montreal, as follows:

Leave Trenton every Monday at			6 a. m.
"	Belleville	do	10 a. m.
"	Picton	do	3 p. m.
"	Kingston	do	9 p. m.

And, calling at Gananoque, Brockville, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, and other River Ports, will reach Montreal Tuesday evenings.

UPWARDS.

Leave Montreal every Thursday at 12 o'clk noon.

Leave Kingston every Saturday at 7 a. m.

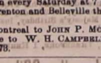
Arriving at Trenton and Belleville the same evenings.

Apply at Montreal to JOHN P. MCCUAIG. At Belleville to W. H. CAMPBELL & Co.

April 26, 1873. d&w

1873. New Arrangements. 1873.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER



"ROCHESTER,"

CAPTAIN SWALES,

WILL leave as follows:

Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays,

Belleville at 5 a. m.; Picton at 8 a. m., arriving in Kingston about 12.15 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays,

Belleville at 2.45 a. m.; Picton at 6 a. m. arriving in Kingston at 10 a. m.

Returning, will leave Kingston daily at 3 p. m., arriving at Picton about 7 p. m., and Belleville at 10.30 p. m.

Connects at Kingston with Cape Vincent Ferry Steamers, G. T. R. Trains East and West, Mail Line Steamers for Toronto, Hamilton, Oswego and Montreal, and Ottawa Steamers every Tuesday and Friday.

Freight, Excursion parties, etc., arranged for on favourable terms.

FARE.

From Belleville to Kingston,				Cabin,	$1 25
"	"	"	"	Deck,	80
"	"	"	"	Return,	1 75

This splendid steamer having during the past winter received large renewals and additions, will be found unsurpassed in her furnishings and general accommodations.

W. H. CAMPBELL & CO., Agents.

May 7, 1873. d&w

STEAM TO

London, Quebec and Montreal.

TEMPERLEY LINE,

Composed of the following first-class Iron Steamships:—

SCOTLAND, THAMES, SEVERN, MEDWAY, DELTA, NYANZA, HECTOR.

The Steamers of this line are intended to sail during the Season of Navigation of 1873, from LONDON for QUEBEC and MONTREAL, as follows, calling at Plymouth outwards:—

THAMES	Saturday, 5th April, (Via Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B.)
SEVERN	Wednesday, 16th, April, (Direct.)
DELTA	Saturday, 26th "
MEDWAY	Wednesday, 7th May,
NYANZA	Saturday, 17th "
SCOTLAND	Wednesday, 28th "

And every alternate Wednesday and Saturday thereafter.

And from QUEBEC for LONDON as follows:

THAMES	Thursday, 8th May.
SEVERN	Tuesday, 13th "
DELTA	Thursday, 22nd "
MEDWAY	Tuesday, 2nd June.
NYANZA	Thursday, 12th. "
SCOTLAND	Tuesday, 24th "

And every alternate Tuesday and Thursday thereafter.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

QUEBEC TO LONDON.

Cabin	$60 00
Steerage	24 00

Through tickets from all points West at reduced rates. Certificates issued to persons desirous of bringing out their friends.

Through Bills of Lading issued on the Continent and in London for all parts of Canada, and in the United States to Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, and other points in the West.

For Freight or passage, apply to TEMPERLEYS CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billeter Street, London; ROSS & CO., Quebec; DAVID SHAW, Montreal, Or W. A. SHEPARD, *Intelligencer* Office, Belleville.

April, 17th, 1873. d&w

In the Surrogate Court

OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

CANADA,
Province of Ontario,
County of Hastings,
To wit:

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To the next of Kin, and all other persons in general having or pretending to have any interest in the estate and effects of Michael Murphy, late of the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, and Province of Ontario, labourer, deceased,

GREETING.

WHEREAS it appears by the petition of Cornelia Margaret Hayen, of the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, widow, filed in this Court, that Michael Murphy, late of the said Town of Belleville, deceased, died on or about the Fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Three, at said Town of Belleville, where he had his fixed place of abode—intestate—that said deceased died a Bachelor.

And whereas it further appears that the said Cornelia Margaret Hayen is a Creditor of said deceased,

Now this is to command you, that on the Thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Three, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, you appear before the Honorable George Sherwood, Judge of said Court, at his Chambers, in the Court House, in the said Town of Belleville, and accept or refuse the letters of Administration of all and singular, the personal estate and effects of the said deceased, or shew cause why the same should not be granted by the authority of our said Surrogate Court to the said Cornelia Margaret Hayen, or to such other person or persons as to the said Court shall seem meet, and take notice that in default of your so appearing and accepting and extracting the said letters of Administration, the Judge of our Surrogate Court will proceed to grant letters of administration to all and singular the personal estate and effects of the said deceased, your absence notwithstanding.

Witness, the Honorable George Sherwood, Judge of our said Surrogate Court, at the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, and Province of Ontario, this Twenty-Sixth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Three.

Signed,
A. G. NORTHRUP.

Flint & Robertson, Belleville, Ont., Canada, Solicitors for C. M. Hayen.

Belleville, April 30th, 1873. 12:3w

12 lbs. Good Sugar

FOR

ONE DOLLAR

AT

JOHN TEMPLETON'S.

Cheap Prunes, Apples, (Dried and Canned Fruits of all kinds.)

CHOICE NEW TEAS.

From 20c. to 50c. lb—splendid value.

Our Stock of

Woodenware, Baskets,

and

GENERAL GROCERIES,

Is the largest and most complete in Town, Wholesale and Retail.

Please call and examine Goods and Prices.

HAMILTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS!

L. D. SAWYER & Co.

Manufacturers of Reapers, Mowers, Threshing Machines, &c.

TO THE FARMERS OF THIS SECTION

WE take great pleasure in tendering you our sincere thanks for the very liberal support you have accorded us in the past, and to express a hope, by manufacturing good and substantial Implements, and by fair and honest dealing, to merit, not a continuance only, but a large increase of trade from farmers throughout the country. We offer our machines on their merits only, and are quite satisfied to abide by the results of the most critical comparison of their capabilities when brought into competition with those of other makers.

We believe all articles of our make to be as good as any, and superior to most others manufactured in the country, and ask no man to buy from us till he has satisfied himself by inquiry among those who have used our implements and by personal examination, that for simplicity, strength, durability, lightness of draught, proper adjustment of parts, excellence of materials, and first-class workmanship, these implements will compare favorably with any others offered for sale in the whole Dominion of Canada. Our Warranty accompanies every machine, and that alone guarantees the purchaser against any loss by inferior or defective articles. We would respectfully invite purchasers to call on our Agent, Mr. G. A. LANDON, before ordering elsewhere.

G. A. LANDON, Agent, Stirling, Ont — L D SAWYER & Co., Hamilton, Ont

Stirling, Aug. 22, 1872. Wtf

VICTORIA

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

HYPOPHOSPHITES

The only Syrup prepared from Dr. Churchill's Formula, and certified to be Chemically pure For the prevention and cure of

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

Also for the cure of

Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

CERTIFICATE AS TO PURITY AND EFFICACY.

Laboratory, University College, Toronto, Dec. 4, 1872.

To the Victoria Chemical Co.,

Gentlemen,—I have examined the articles employed in the Victoria Chemical Works, in the preparation of the Victoria Syrup of Hypophosphites. The several Hypophosphites used are *chemically pure*, and the Syrup is also *quite free from any impurity*. Your Syrup of Hypophosphites will undoubtedly prove a *very valuable* Medicine.

HENRY H. CROFT,
Professor of Chemistry, U. C.

Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF

BUCHU & UVA URSI

A Specific Remedy for all Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys; Dropsical Swellings; Complaints incidental to Females; and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs in either Sex.

Try it once for any of the above Disorders, and you will be fully convinced of its pre-eminent virtues.

Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA

ELECTRIC

LINIMENT.

"THE KING OF ALL LINIMENTS."

For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Wand ering Pains, Stiffness in the Limbs or Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Numbness, Swelnligs, Headache, Earache, Toothache, &c.

Buy It!! Try It!! Prove It!!

Price 50 Cents per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists

VICTORIA

CARBOLIC SALVE.

"WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD."

A Specific for Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Boils, Piles, Pimples, &c., and Chronic Diseases of the Skin of every description.

Price 25 cts per Box. Sold by all Druggists.

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CARBOLATED

GLYCERINE JELLY

"EMINENTLY THE LADIES' FAVORITE,"

For Beautifying the Complexion, and for removing Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., also for Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Frost Bites, and Sore Lips.

Price 25 Cts per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA

TOILET SOAPS,

"CELEBRATED FOR THEIR UNIFORM PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY."

Victoria Carbolic Soap.
Victoria Sulphur Soap.
Victoria Glycerine, Honey, Rose and Windsor.

Sold by all Druggists.

For Sale by all Respectable Grocers, Druggists and Hotels.

JOHN BULL BITTERS
THE WHOLE LABEL OUR TRADE MARK
TIMES
A wholesome vegetable compound, for all diseases of the Stomach and Nervous System, Dyspepsia, Nausea, General Debility Vertigo, Languor, Loss of Appetite, or in any case where a Tonic Bitters is required. As a Beverage and Appetizer is unequalled, being free from the deleterious effects of Alcoholic Drinks, for which it is an antidote. No Sideboard should be without it. Its prompt action, Palatable to the taste and Bracing & Invigorating in its effects upon both Body and Mind. DIRECTIONS. A wineglassful as occasion may require. None genuine except bearing signature of
EXPORT AGENTS
LONDON

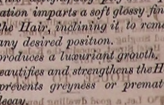
For Sale by all Respectable Grocers, Druggists and Hotels.

Montreal, Nov. 21, 1873. d&yw:1

BEARINE

FOR THE

HAIR



PREPARED FROM THE PURE GREASE OF

THE CANADA BEAR

This delightfully perfumed preparation imparts a soft glossy finish to the Hair, inclining it to remain in any desired position.

It produces a luxuriant growth.

It beautifies and strengthens the Hair

It prevents greyness or premature decay.

It is perfectly harmless, not sticky or unclean.

It stimulates the roots of the Hair.

It enlivens brushy and weak Hair.

It prolongs vitality.

BEARINE is elegantly put up. Each bottle being enclosed in a neat paper box, surrounded by a beautiful engraved wrapper, making a package ornamental as well as useful upon any Ladies' Dressing Table.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price 50 Cents per Package.

PERRY DAVIS & Son

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P. Q.

Dec. 4th, 1872. d&w1y

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Alias Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of George W. Rose, plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of George D. Wycoff, defendant, I have seized and taken, and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at my Office, in the Court House, Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock, Noon, all the estate, right, title, and interest of the above named defendant, of, in and out of all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Madoc, County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, being composed of part of lot number Ten in the 8th concession of Township of Madoc aforesaid, containing by admeasurement Five Acres of land, and described as follows: commencing at a point on the west side of the road allowance between the eighth and ninth concessions of Township of Madoc, and at the distance of fifteen chains northerly from the south-east angle of said lot number Ten; thence south seventy-four degrees west, parallel with the southern limit of the said lot, seven chains and fifty-seven links; thence north sixteen degrees, west, parallel with said road allowance, six chains and sixty-one links; thence north seventy-four degrees, east, parallel with the southern limit of said lot, seven chains and fifty-seven links, to the west side of the said road allowance; thence south sixteen degrees, east, along the west side of said road allowance, six chains and sixty-one links, to the place of beginning. And also the right of way or road on the north-east part of said lot number Ten, together with license, right and authority as more particularly described and set out in the deed therefor, dated the 14th day of November, 1867, and registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings on the 4th day of June, 1868.

GEO. TAYLOR, Sheriff,

JOHN TAYLOR, Deputy.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 25th Feb., 1873. 13w

Trenton Brewery.

XX — XXX

PALE ALES,

Porter and Extra Stout,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PRIVATE families are respectfully reminded that their orders should be given at once for my Fall Brewed XXX Pale Ale, as it is now the season for storing a first-class article.

HENRY GILL.

THE BREWERY, Trenton, Nov. 4th, 1872. d&w

FELONS

ON THE

Hands or Fingers Cured!

AT THE

$1 STORE,

Without a Surgical or Medical operation.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

Jewelry	at the $1.00 Store	
Chains	do	do
Rings	do	do
Bracelets	do	do
Lockets	do	do
Casters	do	do
Knives	do	do
Forks	do	do
Spoons	do	do
Violins	do	do
Concertinas	do	do
Chignons	do	do
Fancy Goods	do	do
Stationery	do	do
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

Belleville, March 26th, 1872. d&w

SEELEY'S Hard Rubber TRUSSES

Abdominal Supporter and Pile Pipes, Relief and Cure for Hernia or Rupture, Female Weaknesses and Piles. Indestructible (steel spring coated with hard rubber), never rust, break, chafe, soil nor move from place; used in bathing, fitted to form; universally approved of by the Medical Profession as the neatest, lightest, most comfortable and best appliances known. Sold by all dealers. Sent by mail or express. Establishments—1347 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and 737 Broadway, N. Y.

Call at the

DOMINION STORE!

Opposite E. Hayne's Flour and Feed Store, for

Cheap Leather and Findings.

I HAVE now in stock—French Calf, all weights, French Kips, Upper and Harness Leather, English Kips and Butts, Moroccos and Linings, Machine Thread and Needles, Hides, Lasts, Pegs, &c., &c.

All orders by mail or otherwise will receive my prompt attention.

R. OSBORNE,
Dominion Leather Store, Front St., Belleville

Belleville, Jan. 9, 1873. w38:6m

To Dairy Farmers.

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS by using

Ayrshire Cattle!

The very best cows for milk.

FOR SALE—3 Thoro'-bred Bulls, also Heifer and Bull Calves of the purest blood, selected from the choicest herds of Scotland, all entered in the American and Canadian Ayrshire Herd Record.

JNO. H. HOLDEN,
Front of Sidney.

Sidney, Jan., 1873. wly

Iron in the Blood

PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, *and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.*

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP *blown in the glass.*

Pamphlets Free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey St., New York.

Sold by Druggists generally.

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Over Tickell's Furniture Store.

ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention

GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE

Also Cutting done on short notice.

All work WARRANTED or no pay.

JOHN W. BROWN.

Sept. 7th 1865

REMOVAL.

John McKeown

HAS removed his

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,

Two doors North, to the shop lately occupied by Mr. C. V. Bogart, where he will be happy to meet all his old customers and a thousand new ones.

March 16th, '71. d279 5:w

Purification of the Blood,

Invigoration of the System,

AND

General Restoration to Sound Health,

Are principles fully carried out in the treatment adopted by the eminent Indian DOCTOR LEWIS JOSEPHUS in his most *wonderful Alterative and Tonic Medicines* known as the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills.

No injurious consequences can result from their use. No mistake can be made in their administration. Persons who have been restored to *ease, strength and perfect health* by the wholesome power exerted by these Indian Medicines over the system, after fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopœia of physic, attest this fact. *The numerous testimonials are stern, undeniable and incontestible facts* sufficient to convince the *most sceptical* that these great medical compounds perform *very marvellous* cures, and accomplish all that is desired. No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, they will find the spot, and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to *perfect health and full vigor.*

The Remedy and the Pills are pleasant and safe to take, and are warranted and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of *all diseases* of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. Further information, with full directions for using the Medicines, and containing testimonials and certificates of Cures, can be obtained by securing the Shoshonees Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Circulars, from any Druggist in the Dominion—Free.

Price of the Remedy, in large Pint Bottles, $1 00

Price of the Pills, per Box, 25cts

CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

SMITHFIELD.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, ESQ.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis which lasted about eighteen months. I was so afflicted for the want of breath that it was very difficult for me to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling. I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit; in fact, I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, when to my satisfaction I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.

JOHN SILVER.

Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 6th day of April A. D. 1870.

J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Wonderful Cure of Lung Disease.

BROOKLIN, April 5th, 1870.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, ESQ.,—SIR,—This is to certify that my wife was very low with Lung Disease. The Doctor had given her up. He said her lungs were tuberculed, and medicine could not help her. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. At the expiration of two days, her symptoms were decidedly better. She continued to improve so rapidly that by the time she had taken one bottle she was able to sit up. By the continuance of the remedy she was perfectly restored to health.

You may publish the facts for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.

T. C. BROWN,
Episcopal Methodist Minister.

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF WOMEN,

IS treating successfully all Chronic Diseases of a difficult nature, such as Epilepsy or falling Fits, Scrofula, Consumption, Catarrh, Dropsy, Heart Diseases, Liver Diseases, and Diseases of Women and Children. Cancers cured without cutting and little pain, Sore Legs, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

Errors of youth, premature decay and all the effects of the indiscretions of youth. The afflicted that cannot obtain relief from other sources are particularly invited to call and see him.

Office, Neilson's Hall, Front Street Belleville

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company

CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed

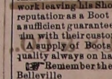
£1,000,000.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000

AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
GEO. D. DICKSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville

Belleville, April 2nd. 1868. 6

The Intelligencer

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A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to ensure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING:

The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER" Office has been renewed with every variety and style of Type which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices.

☞All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be *Pre-Paid* or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 39. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS. ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1873. NUMBER 14.

Poor and Rich.

In a shattered old garret scarce roofed from the sky,
Near a window that shakes as the wind hurries by,
Without curtain to hinder the golden sun's shine,
Which reminds me of riches that never were mine—
I recline on a chair that is broken and old,
And enwrap my chill'd limbs—now so aged and cold,
'Neath the shabby old coat; with the bottans old torn,
While I think of my youth that Time's foot-prints have worn,
And the dreams and the hopes that are dead with the dead.

But the cracked plastered walls are emblazoned and bright
With the dear, blessed beams of the day's welcome light.
My old coat's a king's robe, my old chair a throne,
And my thoughts are my courtiers that no king could own;
For the truths that they tell as they whisper to me,
Are the echoes of pleasure that once used to be,
The glad throbbing of hearts that have now ceased to feel,
And the treasures of passions that time cannot steal;
So, although I know well that my life is near spent,
Though I'll die without sorrow, I live with content.

Though my children's soft voices no music now lend;
Without wife's sweet embraces, or glance of a friend;
Yet my soul sees them still as it peoples the air
With the spirits that crowd round my old broken chair.
If no wealth I have hoarded to trouble mine ease,
I admit that I doted on gems rich as these;
And when death snatched the casket that held each fair prize,
It flew to my heart where it happily lies;
So, 'tis there that the utt'rings of love now are said
By those dear ones, whom all but myself fancy dead.

So, though fetid the air of my poor room may be,
It has still all the odors of Eden for me,
For my Eve wanders here, and my cherubs here sing,
As though tempting my spirit like theirs to take wing.
Though my pillow be hard, where so well could I rest
As on that on which Amy's fair head has been pressed?
So let riches and honors feed Mammon's vain heart;
From my shattered old lodging I'll not wish to part,
And no coat shall I need save the one I've long worn,
Till the last thread be snapped, and the last rent be torn.

-- *Chambers Journal.*

Managing a Man.

Nellie Davis was the prettiest, best and sweetest little girl in Hillsdale, and when Tom Carter fell head over heels in love with her, no one blamed him in the least.

And when the parson gave consent, and they went to housekeeping in a cozy bird-nest of a little house on the south side of the town, everybody prophesied all sorts of happiness for the little bride.

And, truth to tell, Nellie Carter was very happy.

It is a very pretty thing to go to housekeeping for the first time, with everything spick and span new and shiny, and if you have some one whom you love very much for a companion, it is still pleasanter.

Now Nellie did love that great blubber bag Tom Carter with all her might, and there was only one thing to disturb her peace. She was the very pink of tidiness and Tom the most careless fellow alive.

He kept his person neat and nice—but he kept his personal belongings anything else. In vain did Nellie braid a handsome merino case, and tucked it inside the closet door for Tom to put his slippers in. Tom would persist in tossing them under the sofa, "to have 'em handy." In vain did she gently suggest that the rack was the place for his overcoat; wet or dry he would lay it on her pretty smoothly made bed, and drop his hat anywhere.

In vain did Nellie make a place for everything, for Tom invariably tossed everything in some other place. Now Mrs. Nellie was only human, and Tom's ways annoyed her exceedingly. She resolved not to spoil the peace of their cozy home by scolding, but how to cure him she could not tell.

She bore with him with the patience of an angel, till one morning, when he had gone up town, she went into the parlor, broom in hand, and there lay Tom's big shawl right across the centre table, ruthlessly crushing beneath it the trifles that lay on the marble top.

"Now, I can't have this, and I won't," said she as she raised the shawl from the delicate treasures and discovered the ruins of a favorite Bohemian vase.

"I don't know what to do, but this I won't have," she continued, with a little bit of wifely snap, which every good wife must have if she expects to get along at all with that occasionally unreasonable animal, a man.

"Some way must be discovered to cure Tom of such performances as this!" went on Mrs. Nellie, as she removed the ruins of the vase, and all the morning she went around at her work with scarlet lips closely compressed, and a little flash in her brown eyes which augured well for Mr. Tom's domestic subjugation.

Woman's wit, having a will, seldom fails to find a way. And when a determined little woman says "must and shall," masculine insubordination might as well surrender at once.

Before Mrs. Nellie closed her bright eyes that night, she had arranged plans for that campaign against her liege lord, who slept the sleep of innocence at her side.

But she meant to give him one more chance. So, after breakfast, when Tom drew on his boots and gave his slippers the usual toss under the sofa, she gently said:

"Tom, dear, hadn't you better put the slippers in the case?"

"No, let 'em alone; they'll be handy to-night."

"But, Tom, they look so untidy?"

"Why, no they don't. A thing looks as well in one place as another. What's the use of a man's having a home if he can't keep things where he wants to?"

"What's the use of keeping a woman on her feet all day to pick up things after you?" asked Nellie, without the least show of temper.

"Don't pick 'em up. Just let 'em alone, and then I can find 'em when I want 'em," declared Tom, as he gave her a kiss and took himself off.

And at the moment the door closed on him, Nellie's red lips compressed again, and her brown eyes wore the same look they had worn yesterday.

"War is it, then?" she said to herself. "Now master Tom, we shall see who wins the field."

She set quietly about her morning's work, and when Tom came home to dinner everything was in its usual good order. It remains so, and Nellie busied herself with her sewing until nearly time for Tom to return for supper.

Then she arose, put away her work, and prepared to open the campaign.

First, she put Tom's slippers where he always left them, under the sofa. Then she tossed the shawl upon the piano and his best hat upon the centre table. She brought some of her dresses and flung them across the chairs and on the sofa. Her furs and sacque reposed on Tom's special arm chair, and her best bonnet kept Tom's slippers company under the sofa, while her own slippers lay on the mantle.

And then, thinking that feminine ingenuity could make no greater sacrifice than her Sunday bonnet, she sat down to crocheting. Presently the door opened, and in walked Master Tom. He gave a low whistle of surprise as he glanced at the unusual disorder, at Nellie sitting calmly in the midst with her crochet work, and then come into the room.

'House cleaning, Nell?' he asked.

'Oh, no. Why?' said Nellie, looking up in sweet unconsciousness.

'I thought maybe you had been, that's all,' remarked Tom dryly, as he looked for a place to sit down.

Nellie quietly pursued her work.

Presently Tom said:

'Paper come this evening?'

'Not yet,' answered Nellie.

Tom gave a half sigh.

'Nellie, I met Granger up town, and he said he'd call around this evening.'

"Very well; probably he won't come before tea. It will be ready soon,' said Nellie, working away in demure innocence.

'Hadn't you better pick up things a little before he comes?' said Tom looking around the room.

'Oh, no; just let 'em lie,' said Nellie sweetly.

'But they look so bad?' said Tom.

'Oh, no they don't,' said Nellie, as sweetly as before. 'A thing looks as well in one place as another.'

Tom's face reddened.

'I never saw your room look like this before,' he said hesitatingly. I shouldn't like to have any one step in.

'Why not?' said Nellie, we might as well keep things handy. What's the use of having a house if you can't keep things where you want to.

Tom's face grew redder and redder. He tried to look sober, and then broke into laugh. 'Oh, that's your game, is it?' he said, 'trying to beat me with my own weapons, are you, little woman?'

'Well don't you like the plan, said Nellie demurely.'

'No, by George, I don't!' cried cried Tom.

'Well, then, I'll make a bargain with you. As long as you will keep your things in their place, I'll do the same with mine, and whenever you don't———'

'Oh, I will,' interrupted Tom. 'Come Nellie, I'll own up like a man—you've beat me this time. Only just straighten up this awful room, and I'll never throw anything down again. There, now, let's kiss and make up as the children say.'

Nellie rose and laughingly held up her sweet mouth for a kiss of peace. And then, under the magic influence of her deft fingers confusion was suddenly banished, and when Granger came round to spend the evening he decided that nobody had a prettier wife or a tidier home than his friend Tom Carter.

Wise little Nellie, having once gained possession of the matrimonial field, took care to keep it until Tom was quite cured of his careless habits.

Sometimes he seemed threatened with a relapse, but Nellie, instead of scolding only had quietly to bring something of her own and lay it down beside whatever Tom had tossed down, and it was sure to be put away immediately, for Tom seldom failed to take the hint.

And if some other little woman, as wise and tidy as Nellie, takes a hint also, this story will have served its purpose.

"Episcopalians."

"Are there any Episcopalians in this vicinity, madam?" asked a tall, thin stranger of Mrs. Artemus, as she stood in the open door, in answer to his knock"

"Any which?"

"Episcopalians."

Now, if Mrs. Artemus had a failing, it was because she never would admit that she could possibly be ignorant of anything. She always knew about any subject mentioned.

So she answered:

"Episcopalians! Wall we don't exactly know My John—he's my son—he seed somethin' out in the cornfield yesterday. He didn't really know what it really was, but I told him I guessed it was a chipmunk. But now you speak on't, I'll bet it was an Episkerpalium. And my next neighbor, Farmer Hawkins, he said he shot at somethin' that same day that John seen this strange critter, and farmer Hawkins he thought it was some wild critter that had got out of some managerie somewhere. any how I think that's an Episcopaleng, too. Be they bigger'n a chipmunk?"

"You misunderstand me, madam."

"Wall, you needn't feel oneasy. Ef ther's any Pissompalums in this here neighboor hood, you can just make up your mind that they'll git shot! We are too feelin' a community to let things run at large which mout destroy and devour somebody. Come in won't ye?"

For Ladies Only.

SYMPTOMS OF MAIDENLY CELIBACY.

We do not know who is the author of the following; nor, of course, do we know whether the symptoms given are correct. We give them place that the curious in such matters among our readers may have an opportunity to verify them by observation, if they think the matter of sufficient importance to them:

When a woman begins to drink her tea without sugar—that is a symptom.

When a woman begins to read love stories in bed—that is a symptom.

When a woman gives a sigh on hearing of a wedding—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to say that she has refused many an offer—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to talk about rheumatism in her elbows and knees—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to refuse to tell her age—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to find fault with her looking glass, and says that it doesn't show her features right—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins talking about cold drafts, and stops up the crevices in the doors and windows—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to say what a "Dreadful set of creatures men are, and that she wouldn't be bothered with one for the world."—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to change her shoes every time that she comes into the house after a walk—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to have a little dog trotting after her.—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to have a cat at her elbow at meal time, and gives it sweetened milk—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to say that a servant has no business with a sweet-heart—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to go to bed with her stockings and a flannel night cap on—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to put her fingers before her mouth when talking to any one, for fear they should see that she's losing her teeth—that's a symptom.

The Bubbling Boiling Springs.

"The next morning was beautiful. The cold air condensed the vapor, and it hung over the boiling springs. The sun had risen, although it had not arrived at the valley, but the tops of the opposite hills were glowing with its beams. I started on the ascent of the great canon, and toiling along over rocks and through dense brushwood arrived at the first ebulition, two large pits, seething, bubbling, and swelling, with the ground crumbling under one's feet, higher and higher up the gorge, till I came to the top, about a mile from its commencement, where the stream of mingled fresh and sulphurous water runs away, and then the path dips over a ridge. The view from the top was very striking. You look at the opposite hills densely wooded; you see rising on each side the same heavily-timbered precipices, from which there seems to be no possibility of escape, whilst all along the canon is the noise of steam escaping, and great bare spots where no vegetation exists; these are beds of sulphur nearly pure. Descending carefully, and peering into innumerable boiling springs, you arrive at the large geyser, which is frightfully impressive. You climb up scoriæ and piles of hot sulphur, and look into an immense cauldron of black boiling pitch water, always intensely agitated; and now and then, as if struggling to get away from the under-current of torment, it makes one vast upheave, and you fear that it is going to overwhelm you. I cannot describe this perpetual strife—this fearful struggle and nature. It is what is going on under the earth's crust laid bare in a small way to poor, weak man, who can only look, fear and wonder, and comprehend nothing. I lowered a bottle; it split into a thousand pieces. With a second I was more careful, allowed it to temper, and filled it. During our descent I collected five different sorts of water; one like vinegar, strongly impregnated with alum, used by the Indians as a lotion for the eyes; one that deposits green crystals of copper; one boiling hot; one clear and tasteless; one of sulphur and iron. In a large pool you can bathe either in hot water or cold, a spring of pure water flows on one side, on the other boils up one of the thousand geysers. Immense beds of pure sulphur cover one side of the canon, at the bottom of which a gentle streamlet winds its way out of this Valley of the Shadow of Death."—*Six months in California.*

"Atlantic."

BY BENJ. F. TAYLOR.

From the Lakeside Monthly, Chicago.

I.

Ay, build her long and narrow and deep;
She shall cut the sea with a scimetar's sweep,
Whatever betide and whoever may weep!

II.

Bring out the red wine! Lift the glass to the lip!
With a roar of great guns, and a "Hip! hip! Hurrah!" for the craft, we will christen the ship!

III.

Dash a draft on the bow! Ah, the spar of white wood
Drips into the sea till it colors the flood
With the very own double and symbol of blood!

IV.

Now out with the name of the monarch gigantic
That shall queen it so grandly when surges are frantic!
Child of fire and of iron, God save the *Atlantic!*

V.

All freighted with power below and above,
The heart of a fiend and the wing of a dove—
Tumble in the brave cargo of life and of love!

VI.

Good for a thousand souls! Hustle them in!
Your mother and mine shall the census begin;
Then tell of the children too little to sin!

VII.

With furnace of fire and forest of mast,
She can conquer the calm and rally the blast;
But fuel is costly! Coal-heavers avast!

VIII.

Ah, those ebony heaps that cumber the hold
Can never be reckoned in silver and gold—
Ten lives to the ton, and an anguish untold!

IX.

Alas for the lack of a handful of coals;
Alas for the ship that is haunted with souls;
Alas for the bell that eternally tolls!

X.

All aboard, my fine fellow! "Up anchor!" the word—
Ah, never again shall that order be heard,
For two worlds will be mourning ye gone to a third!

XI.

To the trumpet of March wild gallops the sea;
The white-crested troopers are under the lee—
Old World and New World and Soul-World are three!

XII.

Great garments of rain wrap the desolate night;
Sweet Heaven disastered is lost to the sight;
Atlantic, crash on in the pride of thy might,
With thy look-out's dim cry "One o'clock and all right!"

XIII.

Ho, down with the hatches! The seas come aboard!
All together they come, like a passionate word,
Like pirates that put every soul to the sword!

XIV.

Their black flag all abroad makes murky the air,
But the ship parts the night as a maiden her hair—
Through and through the thick gloom, from land here to land there,
Like a shuttle that weaves for a mourner to wear!

XV.

Good night, proud *Atlantic!* One tick of the clock,
And a staggering craunch and a shivering shock—
'Tis the flint and the steel! 'Tis the ship and the rock!

XVI.

Deathless sparks are struck out from the bosoms of girls,
From the stout hearts of manhood in scintillant whirls,
Like the stars of the flag when the banner unfurls!

XVII.

What hundreds went out unto God in their sleep!
What hundreds in agony baffled the deep!—
Nobody to pray and nobody to weep!

XVIII.

Alas for the flag of the single "White Star,"
With light pale and cold as the woman's hands are,
Who froze in the shrouds, flashed her jewels afar,
Lost her hold on the world, and then clutched at a spar!

XIX.

God of mercy and grace! How the bubbles come up
With souls from the revel, who staid not to sup;
Death drank the last toast, and then shattered the cup!

XX.

Who crushed those poor hearts that wild terror environ?—
Atlantic of water? Atlantic of iron?
The den where they bearded the granite old lion?
The God of sparrows? A breath from Mount Zion?

XXI.

Bring the world into court? Bid the verdict be given!
"To this true word we render, resistlessly driven,
And so say we all—NOT GUILTY, 'fore Heaven!"

XXII.

Poor handful of carbon! Call Humanity's roll
For the fellow who thought, "Ah, how costly is coal!"
He loses who bids *any* price for his soul!

XXIII.

And Christ died for this man—this pitiful creature!
Made like the noblest in fashion and feature—
Saint John the Belov'd and the Wilderness Preacher!

XXIV.

Too sordid for soul and too subtle for sod,
Let us lock out of heart the poor animate clod,
And leave the new Cain and his brother with God!

* * * * * * * * *

XXV.

In the clash of the leaves of the frantic woods,
And the turbulent whirl of the angry floods,
And the rumble and roar of the cloudy broods.

XXVI.

In the height of the storm you have sometimes heard
The melodious voice of an unseen bird,
And so clear and so brave that your heart was stirred.

XXVII.

It seemed to be Faith set anew to song,
That the weakest of things need never fear wrong,
If they only believe in the true and the strong.

XXVIII.

In that bitter storm when the plunge of the wreck
Tossed the white forms at will that were strewing the deck,
As the foam flakes are tossed on the war-horse's neck.

XXIX.

And men growing grim in their hunger for life,
And husband in frenzy abandoning wife
To struggle alone in the desperate strife.

XXX.

Then a voice brave and young rose sweet through the din,
"Lend a hand! I'm alone with a lifetime to win!"
'Twas the song of an angel rebuking the sin.

XXXI.

Then the brute that's in men slunk back to its lair—
Strong fingers were wound in the boy's curly hair—
"Pass the lad right along! My chance he shall share!"

XXXII.

Well, done, little John! For you smote their left flank,
And summoned them back to the hero's front rank;
'Mid death and disaster, John Henley we thank!

The Colliery Calamity.

A Constant Stream of Fire.

The Flames slowly Abating.

Frequent Terrific Explosions.

No Escape for the Miners.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 14—Westville, May 14, 1:30 p. m., via Halifax. 6 p. m.—From 10 o'clock last night until daylight this morning the fire at Drummond's colliery raged with intense fierceness, gathering volume and violence each moment. The sky in the vicinity of the calamity was illuminated with the flames issuing from the air shaft to a height of nearly 100 feet.

All through the night there were explosions at intervals, they were preceded by a rumbling noise resembling thunder. The weary watchers who remained around the pit's mouth and air shafts, and labored intensely to subdue the flames, were flighted to seek shelter in the adjoining woods as the stones, debris, &c., thrown from the pit's mouth at each explosion, were being scattered around in all directions and threatened instant destruction or injury to every one within reach.

About two o'clock this afternoon the explosions were followed by one which for terrific violence and destructive force dwarfed all the rest. All the wooded work in and about the main slope was instantly destroyed. Stones, wood and burning embers were driven high into the air. Smoke, flame and horrible noises accompanying the explosion, giving the beholder a vivid idea of volcanic eruption. Those who witnessed it described it as resembling more than anything else, the mouth of a crater. The earth for miles around was shaken with the violence of the explosion. People living at Westville and Stellarton were very much frightened, as they knew not how far the disaster would extend, or how soon another such explosion would occur.

Since two o'clock this morning the fire has continued to burn. Flames are issuing from all the air shafts, although not so intense as they were last evening. Laborers are now energetically at work filling up the shafts with clay; by this means they have so far succeeded in subduing the flames that hopes are entertained that the worst danger is over unless another explosion takes. One of the air shafts is now drawing the air and this act renders the situation very precarious.

It was feared that the fire would spread into the Acadia mine, which adjoins the Drummond Colliery, but every precaution having been taken to guard against such a danger, no apprehensions are felt at the Acadia works.

The scenes in and around the villages are saddening. Westville and the village at Drummond Collieryare in mourning. The shops are closed; no work is being done. Men and women wander about in groups. Their saddened countenances betoken the great grief that has fallen upon them. No person can correctly picture the harrowing scenes of yesterday when the terrible truth was conveyed to the mourning wives, sisters and friends of those who were so suddenly hurled into eternity. People rushed frantically towards the scene of the disaster. The utmost excitement prevailed and for hours it was impossible to ascertain who were or who were not in the mine. Women, many of whom had husbands, brothers and sons working in the colliery made the air dismal with their crying after the explosion yesterday.

Four men volunteered to descend into the air shaft for the purpose of attempting a rescue, they were blown up with the second explosion, which immediately followed. One of them, a miner named Edward Burns, was driven into the air a distance of 100 feet and fell into the woods near by. His body was picked up this morning.

About 45 of the men lost were married men, all of whom leave families to mourn their sad fate. It was the first day in the mine for some of the unfortunate men. Several of the unmarried men, who had lately commenced work, belonged to Cumberland county. Everybody here speaks in the highest terms of the bravery displayed by the manager, Mr. Dunn, in descending to the line after the first explosion and thus sacrificing his life to save the lives of others. Much sympathy is expressed for his bereaved wife. The land, indeed, may be said to be filled with lamentation and mourning. Nearly every family has lost some relation, or friend by this terrible calamity. There are many reasons given to account for the disaster, but the direct cause is, no doubt, attributable to the stoppage of work at the mines on account of the recent strike, and the rapid accumulation of gas in the works as a consequence. Whether proper care and precaution were exercised during the stoppage, in looking after the mine, all the facts of which will be determined by an official inquiry.

The Drummond Colliery is reported to be the worst mine in the coal district for the accumulation of gas, and with no available means of putting out a fire speedily. Mr. Dunn, however, always exercised proper diligence and care in seeing that the mine was effectually ventilated.

The following is a list of the lost:—James Dunn, Manager; Philip Dunn, Jno. Dunn, Thomas Glenangs, Joseph Richardson, underground managers; John Bowan, Gaffer, E. Burns, George Burns, John Emery, Kenneth Cameron, Arch. Cameron, John F. Elliott, Robert Duncan, Oliver Howell, J. McKitchen. Alex. Purvis, James McPherson, John McKelvie, John McKeling, James Ramsay, L. McRae, L. Shaw, John Fraser, D. Halliday, D. McNeil, Hugh Gillis, J. Campbell, Samuel Hall, Donald Macdonald, John Macdonald, Duncan McDonald, John McDonald, W. O'Brien, H. Freeman, J. McNeil, C. Nicholson, W. McGillivray, W. McDonald, A. Guy, Angus Smith, J. Ellis, Mat. Loyle, Matthew Manning, Frederick Jones, J. Webb (colored), Alex. Ealms (colored), J. Delacy, Alex. McDonald, T. George Stewart, Finlay Stewart, W. Rogers, Andrew Fraser, Alex. Murray, W. Campbell, Colin McDonald, in all 59.

The following being the saved were dangerously injured:—Robert McLeod, John Bennett, Roderick McCharles.

The fire occurred about twelve o'clock yesterday, and although the men below worked hard to quench the flames their efforts were unavailing. One of the foremen then started for the surface and acquainted Mr. Dunn, who immediately descended. He had scarcely reached the bottom of the shaft when the explosion took place, and it is supposed that he and the others who descended with him were immediately suffocated.

At 4:30 p. m. there was no change in the condition of the fire, The flames are still issuing from the shaft, and the opinion prevails here that there will be several more heavy explosions. An inquest before Dr. Johnston, coroner, has just been held at the Westville Hall.

The men who have escaped with great difficulty from the slope, report that in their way up they passed the bodies of their comrades, who had probably become stupefied by smoke. Since the explosion none have come up alive. Of the four men who volunteered to go down the shaft shortly before the second explosion, three were killed—Edward Burns and Abraham Guy instantly, and John Burns after lingering for some hours. Several violent explosions took place last night, one of which was perceptibly felt four miles distant.

WESTVILLE, N. S., May 14.—No change to report in the fire. The flames continue to issue slowly from the air shaft and slopes, but the workmen have so far succeeded in filling them up with clay, thus averting any further danger. Apprehensions of another explosion have subsided. The coroner's inquest has adjourned till to-morrow forenoon. Testimony was elicited at the enquiry this afternoon, which would appear to point to some mismanagement in permitting miners to use powder for blasting in the upper level, where the fire first broke out, thus endangering the lives of those who were at work in the level below. The inspector of mines, however, who attended the inquest, thinks that the direct cause was in not exercising proper care in firing shots in the bench, as the first two were merely blown out, only causing fissures in the body of the coal, where the gas accumulated, and that when the third shot was fired the coal ignited, and all attempts then to quench the flames were unavailable.

The inquest was concluded on the 15th, when the following verdict was returned: "That the said John Dunn came to his death on the 13th instant by an explosion of gas in the Drummond Colliery, caused by a derangement of the ventilation of the mine, arising from fire in Robert McLeod's bord. That considerable care was exhibited in the management of the mine, but express their regret that powder was permitted to be used in the bords worked by Robert McLeod."

The names of the men who volunteered to go down the air shaft to explore the mine after the first explosion are Abraham Guy, Edward Burres, Thos. Glenwright, and Timothy Howatt. They lost their lives.

A fund for the relief of the distressed widows and children has been opened.

There was still, at the date of the latest despatch, considerable fire issuing from the slopes, though it is believed that the exertions of the workmen have been successful in getting the flames under control. The expectation was that by to day all the pits would be damped, and that sufficient carbonic acid gas would remain in the mine to effectually put out the fire.

THE FIRE STILL BURNING.

WESTVILLE, N. S., May 16.—There has been very little change in the aspect of affairs here since yesterday. The work of filling the slopes has progressed, steadily, and is now about accomplished; and the only remaining opening is the pumping shaft, into which a good stream of water is still pouring. The shaft was sounded this morning, and the indications were that the water was rising rapidly. The intention is to cover the shaft with timber and planking, on which earth and other material will be placed, thus excluding the air, and stil preserve the shaft, so that as soon as the fire is extinguished it may be utilized for the purpose of pumping out the water from the mine.

There was this morning scarcely any smoke coming from the shafts, but the presence of black damp is now very perceptible, and the fact is considered by old miners to be very favorable as it indicates that the fire is rapidly decreasing and that all danger of more explosion is over. It is thought that after all the shafts are filled there will be a sufficient quantity of carbonic acid gas in the mine to effectually put out the fire. A better feeling of security pervades the district as this assuring fact is made known. A deep stillness still prevails in and around the neighborhood. Most of the stores in Westville are still closed and very little business is being done. The miners at the other works have not yet resumed work, and it is very doubtful if anything in the way of mining will be done before Monday. The President and Vice-President of the Company were on the ground to day, but nothing has yet transpired as to their intention with regard to future operations. I have not heard of any more names to be added to the fatal death-roll.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1873.

$10,000.

In the Supplementary Estimates brought down to the House yesterday there is an item of "5,000 additional" for the Belleville Harbor, making the appropriation for removing obstructions from the harbor the sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! The deputation of the Town Council who went to Ottawa in the early part of the Session to secure a grant for our harbor, have reason to congratulate themselves upon the complete success of their mission. With the assistance of the members a sum has been obtained for improving our harbor, which, considering its situation, and the relative claims of other harbors, is, we venture to say, as great as has been given to any other harbor in the Dominion. A comparison was made in a local paper the other day between Belleville and Cobourg, and in order to belittle the grant to Belleville, it was stated that Cobourg got $25,000. But the paper had not the honesty to say that the grant of $25,000 was on the condition that the Town of Cobourg gave an additional sum of $25,000 for the same purpose. An honest admission like that would not have suited the purpose of the conductors of that journal, whose only aim seems to be to destroy the reputation of every public man who will not bow down and worship at their idol. This grant of $10,000 will be gall and wormwood to the men who control that journal. They would have much preferred the deputation should have failed in their efforts. They have exhibited on two or three occasions an almost fiendish delight at the prospect of failure. Unless the enterprise is their own or promoted by their friends, it gets but cold comfort from them. It is unfortunate that in local matters and in local enterprises, the interests of the community should be sacrificed to the ambitious designs of political aspirants, but the men who inspire that journal cannot rise above their own selfish purposes. Happily the interests of the Town do not depend upon the whim or caprice of that journal In spite of its opposition, enterprises will go on and prosper, railways will be built, public works improved, and Belleville will take its place amongst the most prosperous cities of Ontario. It may continue to ridicule deputations, and abuse the men who compose them—it may continue to throw cold water on the Grand Junction Railway enterprise, and abuse its leading promoters, but the men whom they abuse will not be influenced thereby. They will continue to work for the interests of the community in which they live, and will continue to put forth their best efforts to promote the prosperity of the town and do all they can to enlarge and increase its avenues of wealth.

"Supporting their Supporters."

Such is the heading of a leading article in the Toronto *Globe* of the 14th inst., following which, an attempt is made to prove that the Government has, in its appropriations in the supplementary estimates in aid of harbors, etc., confined its favors to those parts of the Dominion represented by gentlemen who support the Ministry, and studiously neglected those harbors and lighthouses situated in counties represented by Opposition members. Like all other attacks from the same source, they lack the essential element of truth.

Let us look at the facts, and see how far the *Globe* is justified in making this charge. In the supplementary estimates, as first laid before the House, and passed, we find that an item of $10,000 was inserted to assist in the clearing of obstructions from the Belleville and Napanee harbors, $5,000 for each; thus placing Belleville, which is represented by a gentleman who gives the Government a generous support, upon precisely the same footing as Napanee, which is represented by a gentleman who upon every occasion during the past and present sessions, has voted want of confidence in the Ministry. No one who knows the two localities, and the amount of business done in each harbor, will have the hardihood to say that Belleville is not entitled to a much larger appropriation than Napanee. We trust, therefore, that ere the session closes, this appropriation for Belleville will be doubled. If it be not, justice will not have been done.

The appropriation for dredging the Cobourg harbor is instanced as another evidence of favoritism, because Port Hope does not receive a share. Some time since Port Hope received $40,000 out of the general funds for harbor improvements, and has lately been relieved of over a million dollars of its indebtedness, to Ontario and yet the craving is for more, and because it is not given a cry of persecution is raised.

The next subject of complaint and charge of political favoritism, is on account of grants to harbors on Lake Huron. $6,000 are given to "Port Albert and Bayfield small ports on Lake Huron, respectively," says the *Globe*, "because represented by a Conservative, while Bayfield gets nothing, because the Riding in which it is situated returned a Reformer." Why did not the *Globe* tell its readers that in the same estimates there was an appropriation of $20,000 for the improvement of the Goderich harbor, which is represented by the same "Reformer?" Had the whole truth been told, its readers would have discovered the unfairness of the charge, hence the suppression.

Another complaint is that Owen Sound gets nothing, while Meaford received $15,000. It must be borne in mind that Owen Sound harbor has repeatedly been subsidized with public money, while Meaford has had no assistance, though in the same county.

In its endeavor to find cause for complaint, the *Globe* admits the falsity of its conclusions when it says:—

> "Some of them do not come up to the mark, and they have to go home plucked. It is rather pleasing to find Mr. Le Vesconte amongst these. The Government have not had, throughout the session, a more subservient supporter than he. But he will have to try again, or desert to the enemy. He has not come up to the mark, and his whining story, in his own words, is that, 'though he was one of their supporters, the 'Government had neglected his county altogether.'"

This is a fair specimen of Grit logic First we are told that Mr. Le Vesconte has "not come up to the mark," and in the next sentence, it is declared that "the 'Government have not had, throughout the 'session, a more *subservient supporter* than he;" and then he is told that he will have to "desert to the enemy," where no doubt promises are as thick as blackberries in July. The assertion that his remarks were made in a "whining" spirit, are, if we can judge from reading the report, simply false. The tone and meaning of all he said, was to point out the fallacy of the charge brought against the Ministry, of supporting their friends only. A conclusion the most casual reader must have come to, in perusing his remarks. What of all that? it is but an every day attempt at deceiving the people.

We are next told that the Government was charged with acting thus partially, and that no reply was given by those accused. The following is the language of the *Globe*:—

> "Mr. Burpee (Sunbury) told the Government, if such were their policy, they 'deserved the 'severest condemnation;' that he 'had nothing to complain of himself, but he would like 'to hear a distinct repudiation of that policy 'by the Government.' Mr. Wood followed this very strong hint to rise and repudiate by a most distinct challenge to the Finance Minister, if he could, to 'state on his honor as a 'gentleman whether it was not the policy of 'the Government, in making appropriations 'for public works, to be guided by the political 'character of the member for the locality making application.' Mr. Tilley remained silent. He could not deny it, and to confess was quite unnecessary, for the proof was too conclusive."

What are the facts? Instead of Mr. Tilley remaining silent, he explained at some length, as the report shows, that Mr. Burpee knew that such was not the fact, because he had had the use of a dredge a good part of last summer at work in his county; pointing out that there was in the estimates then before the House, an item of $75,000, with which to buy a dredge, and which dredge was to be placed upon the St. John's River, in the Counties of Sunbury and Queen's, both of which Counties are represented by opposition members. It was after this repudiation of the truth of the charge, and after Hon. Mr. Mitchell had also denied the charge, that Mr. Wood put his question in the offensive way he did; and instead of remaining silent Mr. Tilley retorted by telling him that he "did not think proper to *speak now*," when "Big Thunder," subsided.

Notwithstanding these facts, which a careful perusal of the debates will show to be correct, the rabid ravings of the Grit organ of Ontario are continued

Queen's Counsel.

It will be remembered that when the Ontario Parliament was in session this year, the Attorney-General, ex-Vice-Chancellor MOWAT, introduced a Bill conferring power upon the Lt.-Governor to appoint Queen's Counsel in Ontario. Not satisfied with doing what the constitution gives him the power to do, he declared in his Bill that the Lieut.-Governor not only should have in the future, but *had* in the *past*, the power and authority to make such appointments. The papers which have been laid before the Dominion Parliament show what we pointed out at the time, that this bill of Mr. MOWAT's was in direct opposition to the opinions expressed by the law officers of the Crown in England; and the dates show that this opinion was in the possession of the ex Vice Chancellor at the time he prepared and introduced his Bill, which a subservient majority carried through Parliament, and which, we doubt not, will be disallowed.

The points submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, or the Minister of Justice were:—

> "1. Has the Governor General (since 1st July, 1867, when the Union came into effect) power, as Her Majesty's representative, to appoint Queen's Counsel?
>
> "2. Has a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed since that date, the power of appointment?
>
> "3. Can the Legislature of a Province confer by statute on its Lieutenant-Governor the power of appointing Queen's Counsel?
>
> "4. If these questions are answered in the affirmative, how is the question of precedence or pre-audience to be settled?"

To which Lord Kimberly, in a despatch of the 1st Feby, 1872, replied as follows:—

> "I have taken the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown with regard to the power of appointing Queen's Counsel in the Provinces forming the Dominion.
>
> "I am advised that the Governor-General has now power, as Her Majesty's representative, to appoint Queen's Counsel, but that a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed since the Union came into effect, has no such power of appointment.
>
> "I am further advised that the Legislature of a Province can confer by statute on its Lieutenant-Governor the power of appointing Queen's Counsel; and, with respect to precedence or pre-audience in the Courts of the Province, the Legislature of the Province has the power to decide as between Queen's Counsel appointed by the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor, as above explained."

Notwithstanding this despatch, the contents of which had been made known to the Ontario Government, the Attorney General introduced his Bill, declaring he *had* the right to appoint Queen's Counsel without legislation. Could Grit presumption go further? It is quite equal to the same leader's position upon another Bill which he supported in all its stages, and then advised the Lieut.-Governor to reserve for the approval of the Governor General. How long will people be humbugged by such transparent hypocrisy?

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS—STORMONT CAVALRY.

OTTAWA, May 12th, 1873.

Mr. BROUSE moved for a Committee relating to the formation and organization of the Stormont and Cornwall troop of cavalry. He explained the circumstances connected with the formation of this company in 1870 under Captain Mattice. The company was raised with the understanding that it would be recognized as an independent cavalry company. Subsequently Mr. H. Sandfield Macdonald was authorized to raise a company, and Captain Mattice and Captain Welsh were placed in an inferior position to Captain Macdonald, although he was the youngest of these, and really had no company. There was great dissatisfaction at this on the part of Captain Mattice's men. The Captain himself was a man of high standing, and took great interest in our military matters.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN had no objection to bring down the papers.

Mr. MACKENZIE asked if the hon. gentleman had nothing to say of the merits of the case, if it was true that a young man without a company and without experience had been placed in a position of seniority over experienced officers.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said he was not aware of the facts of this case, but he would consider the matter and see that no injustice was done.

Mr. BERGIN said the facts of this case were of a most outrageous character. The case had been repeatedly brought before the Militia Department, and there was a good deal of humbugging in this matter on the part of the militia authorities, which resulted in Captain Macdonald being placed in a position of seniority, although he had not now, and never had, a company.

Mr. BOWELL said this case had not been fully stated. The member for Cornwall had not done justice to the Adjutant-General. The contents of the letter to which the member for Cornwall had referred stated that the matter had not been considered, owing to the illness of the Minister of Militia, and the member for Grenville had not put the case as strongly as he might have done. Having brought this matter under the notice of the Minister of Militia over a year ago, and having studied the whole question, he (Mr. B.) did not hesitate to say that a very great injustice had been done to Capt. Mattice, for what purpose he could not say, and he would regret to believe that that officer had thus been treated on account of his political sentiments, for if there was any department of the public service in which politics should not be introduced, it was in the volunteer service. Captain Mattice had been gazetted on the 11th of September, commission to date from the 4th May. In December Mr. McDonald was authorized to raise another cavalry corps, and Capt Mattice's Company was transferred from the 59th Battalion to that of a cavalry Company, still leaving Mattice the senior Captain; but a short time after an order was issued declaring the former order a mistake, by which seniority was conferred upon Capt. McDonald, who clearly had no right to the position. It was of this Capt. Mattice complained and justly. In the interest of the service it should be set right. (Hear, hear.)

Hon Mr. LANGEVIN said if there had been any misunderstanding, or an oversight or any error, it would be rectified. Political opinions were never allowed to interfere in this particular Department above all others, and the hon. member for North Hastings did the Department but justice when he said politics had not and should not be considered in militia appointments, and he assured the hon. member that justice should be done.

The motion passed.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.

In the House yesterday, after routine business, the Select Committee appointed to try the North Perth controverted election case reported that the sitting member, Mr. Daly, was duly elected.

Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald introduced a resolution increasing the salaries of members of the Cabinet to $7,000 each; and granting the sum of $1,000 annually to the gentleman who was recognized as the leader of the Senate. The resolution was passed in committee without opposition, and a bill founded on the same introduced.

The Premier also carried through a bill granting free lands to the children of the first settlers in Selkirk, Manitoba.

When the Hon. Mr. Tilley moved that the House go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Costigan moved an amendment that the House do not go into Committee, but that the Government be instructed to advise the Governor-General to veto the New Brunswick School Act, which he declared was an injustice to the Roman Catholic minority of that Province.

A lengthy discussion took place, in which Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. J. H. Cameron took part, opposing the amendment.

The amendment was carried in the following division.

YEAS.—Messrs. Almon, Archibald, Baby, Bain, Beaubien, Bechard, Bellerose, Benoit, Bergin, Blanchet, Bodwell, Bourasse, Brooks, Brouse, Buell, Caron, Casey, Casgrain, Cauchon, Cockburn (Muskoka), Costigan, Cunningham, Currie, Cutler, Delorme, De St. George, Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska), Dorion (Napierville), Dugas, Duguay, Edgar, Fiset, Fleming, Fournier, Galbraith, Gaudet, Geoffrion, Gendron, Gibson, Gillies, Grant, Harvey, Harwood, Higginbotham, Holton, Horton, Huntington, Jette, Lacerte, Laflamme, Landerkin, Langlois, Lanthier, Lewis, Macdonald (Glengarry), McDonald (Antigonish), McDonald (Cape Breton), Mackenzie, Mailloux, Mcdougall, Masson, Mercier, Metcalfe, Mills, Oliver, O'Reilly, Paquet, Paterson, Pelletier, Pinsonneault, Poser, Prevost, Richard (Megantic), Robillard, Ross (Champlain), Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Ross (Wellington), Ryan, Rymal, Shibley, Smith (Peel), Snyder, Taschereau, Thompson (Haldimand), Tobin, Tourageau, Tremblay, Trow, Webb, White (Halton), Wilkes, Wood, Wright (Ottawa), Young [Montreal West]—Yeas 98.

NAYS—Messrs. Archambeault, Baker, Beaty, Bowell, Brown, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Cardwell), Campbell, Carling, Carter, Chipman, Chisholm, Cluxton, Coffin, Colby, Crawford, Daly, De Cosmos, Dewdney, Domville, Doull, Ferris, Forbes, Fortin, Gibbs (Ontario N. R.), Gibbs (Ontario, S. R.), Glass, Grover, Hincks (Sir Francis), Keeler, Kirkpatrick, Langevin, Little, Macdonald (Sir John), MacKay, McAdam, Merritt, Mitchell, Moffat, Morrison, Nathan, Nelson, Pickard, Pope, Ray, Robinson, Robitaille, Rochester, Ross (Victoria), Scriver, Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Staples, Stephenson, Stirton, Thompson (Cariboo), Tilley, Tupper, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (Norfolk), White (East Hastings), Witton. Total nays—63.

THURSDAY, May 15.

Before the Orders of the Day were reached,

Mr. Huntington stated that certain documents bearing upon the subject matter of his charge against the Government in respect of the Pacific Railway charter, were now in the possession of a trustee, and he was anxious that they should be secured forthwith. He had reason to believe that it would be difficult, or perhaps impossible to obtain them in July. He then attempted to take advantage of this circumstance by reading memoranda, which, he said, were excerpts from the documents referred to.

The Speaker promptly checked this course, denouncing it as irregular and unfair.

Sir John Macdonald said the hon. gentleman was evidently bent on publishing *ex parte* evidence, that it might go to the country and there be discussed without the defence or explanation of the parties accused. He was perfectly willing to empower the Enquiry Committee to send for the documents, and to grant further power to the Committee, if necessary; but he protested against attempts to issue one-sided statements without the full and whole evidence on both sides.

After some discussion,

Mr. Huntington said he did not expect that the Premier would have so readily accorded his support to this demand; and thought that there was something significant in the readiness with which Sir John acted. He again commenced to read from his memoranda, when

Sir John Macdonald rose to a point of order, and the Speaker, after commenting upon the unfairness of Mr. Huntington's course, ruled that the memoranda could not be read, as the matter was now in charge of a Committee, armed with every facility and power to decide the case and administer justice.

Mr. Huntington then stated that the documents to which he referred set out that Sir Hugh Allan had paid the Government $360,000; and that he had exercised his influence with the priests and press of Quebec in favor of the Government during the recent elections. He moved that the Enquiry Committee meet to-day, (Friday,) at eleven o'clock and summon the trustee in whose possession the documents were.

The motion was immediately carried.

Hon Mr. Tilley submitted for future discussion resolutions empowering the Government to grant $1,200,000 for the relief of the Quebec Harbor Trust, the Harbor Commissioners to issue equivalent bonds bearing five per cent. interest, and one per cent. for sinking fund, the harbor dues to be increased if the revenue of the harbor is insufficient to pay to the Government the annual interest account and sinking fund.

Sir John Macdonald introduced a bill providing for a temparary Election Act, as it was not proposed to proceed with the Election bill this session.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and after passing several items, adjourned at 1.40 a. m.

FRIDAY, May 17.

After routine business Hon. Mr. Tilley presented a message from His Excellency, signed by his own hand, transmitting resolutions in relation to the union with Prince Edward Island He trusted the terms would be found satisfactory to the House, and to complete the Confederation of the British North American Provinces. (Applause.)

Mr. CAMERON, of Cardwell, moved the adoption of his motion in reference to the enabling of the Select Committee on the statement of the hon. Mr. Huntington, in relation the Pacific Railway, to sit during the time that the House is not in session. He stated that the rules of order, which were adopted, were the same as those which were adopted in similar cases in England, and that unless the House authorized it, the Committee could not sit when the House was not in session. He, therefore, moved that the Select Committee, on the statement of the hon. Mr. Huntington in relation to the Pacific Railway, have leave to sit, although this House be not sitting at the time the Select Committee meets.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Dorion to the effect, that the House should be in session while the investigation was proceeding.

After considerable discussion the amendment was lost by a vote of 66 to 101.

In answer to Mr. Costigan, Sir John A. Macdonald said that the resolution of the House respecting the New Brunswick School Law had been submitted to the Governor General.

The House then considered concurrence in the estimates, and a number of items was passed, amongst which was $500,000 for survey of the Pacific Railway.

From Manitoba.

Something must have gone wrong with the Manitoba mails, for we have to-day mail matter of three weeks, and papers from April 19th to May 3rd. From the papers we obtain some items of information not received by telegraph.

The winter in the Saskatchewan is reported to have been the most severe ever experienced in that country. The snow was four feet deep. Hundreds of horses had perished on the plains, and many Indians had died from exposure and destitution.

It is said that "coal for the nation" has been discovered between Peace and Bow Rivers.

The expectation on the part of the authorities in charge of the surveys in Manitoba, is that township blocks will be laid out as far west as the Little Saskatchewan by next fall.

The *Manitoban* says: The grasshoppers will soon be awake and lively. In a garden at Sturgeon Creek the owner turned over 300 of the eggs in a square foot of ground selected at random. They were quite near the surface.

An active warfare is being kept up against the feathered tribes in the vicinity of Shoal Lake, Lake Manitoba, Jack Creek, and other favorite resorts of the birds of passage. Large numbers of persons have gone out to these quarters, and will, no doubt, have rare sport. Flocks of ducks, geese, pelicans and other birds are flying north, and are to be found in thousands in all the ponds and lakes.

Destructive Fire in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, May 16

This morning, shortly before two o'clock, flames were discovered issuing from the back premises of St. Albans terrace. The flames spread with great rapidity and in less than half an hour had fastened on all the premises in rear of Stewart and Daly streets, between Ottawa and Cumberland Streets. Following the course of the wind, the flames marched steadily southward, at the same time attacking houses on Daly street, and at 3 o'clock all hope of saving the houses on Stewart street was given up. Mr. McGreevy's row of brick tenements, on Stewart street, burned rapidly, and the inmates had a narrow escape with their lives. After the fire had crossed Stewart street, the Fire Brigade worked to better advantage, as the houses were smaller and more scattered. The following are the names of the sufferers on Daly street: Mrs Grant; Mr. Benoit, of the Bank National; C. L. Gouin; Col. Wiley; Mr. Humphries, carriage factory; James Bourgette; Edward Haycock; G. H. Preston; Wm. Fingland; J. R. Audy; Wm. Smith; M. T. J. Dept; Chas. Brennan; Mr. Lemoin; Mr. Gordeau. On Cumberland street: Mrs. Mullen. Stewart street: Messrs. J. W. Peachy, W. A. Bell, W. Farquhar, Kerwin, Humphries, Morse, Casey, Cummings, J. Burns, B. Billings. Ottawa street: Mr. Patterson. At 5 o'clock the fire was pretty well under control. The loss of property is estimated at $150,000.

LATER.

The loss to Insurance Companies by the fire this morning is as follows:—Etna, $12,000; Northern, $12,000; Lancashire, $6,000; Hartford, $4,000; Provincial, $2,500; British American, $3,000, total, $48,800. A considerable amount of the property destroyed was not covered by insurance, but the first estimate of the loss is probably exaggerated. $100,000 may be nearer the mark.

The Midland Railway.

The Bobcaygeon *Independent* says: "The announcement that the Midland Railway has not only changed its management, but has actually undergone a change of proprietorship, will undoubtedly give great satisfaction to the public. The Directory who have gone out of office had made themselves exceedingly unpopular, and, though their shortcomings have been magnified, and their failings exaggerated, there can be no doubt that the public feeling had ample grounds for justification. So strongly was it felt by the English proprietary that their interests were injuriously affected by a continuance of the Management, that they resolved to take every possible means to obtain a change. Ultimately it was found necessary to buy out Mr. Boulton's interest in the Company, and also that of his friends, and this having been accomplished Mr. Boulton retired. The result was that Mr. Hugel, the representative of the English, German and American capitalists who now form the proprietary, has been appointed to the management, and is now the President of the Company. Mr. Hugel is not altogether unknown in this neighborhood, and although he has appeared personally amongst us only on one or two occasions, yet he has produced a very favorable public impression, and bears the reputation of being an able, enterprizing and honorable gentleman. His election to the office of President of the Company, relieves the Midland Railway at once from the evil reputation that has somehow or other become connected with it, and we hope and indeed believe, that a new era will commence in its history, and that it will become as popular a line of railway as hitherto it has been the reverse."

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—A memorandum from the Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway submitted to the House on Thursday evening shows that the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Red River will be 300 miles nearer Toronto than by any other existing railway route, 100 miles less than can be obtained by the shortest line that can be procured on the south shore of Lake Superior, 500 miles nearer Ottawa and Montreal than by any other existing route.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

SATURDAY, May 17.

In the House of Commons on Saturday, an agreement was arrived at, that the Speaker should understand that certain sums were to be advanced to the Huntington Committee on the certificate of the chairman for necessary contingencies.

Hon. Mr. Tilley, in moving that the House go into Committee on Monday on the resolutions in reference to the admission of Prince Edward Island into the Union, explained at some length the terms as contained in the resolutions.

Mr. Mackenzie followed, expressing his satisfaction at the prospect of the Island joining the Dominion, and asked that all the papers, financial statements, statistics, &c., be printed.

The Hon. Mr. Tilley promised to have the papers printed without delay.

The motion was then carried.

Sir John Macdonald moved the House into Committee on the resolutions in reference to the export duties on lumber in New Brunswick. He pointed out that it was very inconvenient for any Province to be allowed to levy any duties it pleased, and it had been thought best to reimburse New Brunswick for the abandonment of the export duty on timber. It was a good bargain for Nova Scotia, would encourage the lumber trade, and was rendered necessary by the Washington Treaty.

Hon. Mr. Tilley, at the request of the Premier, gave the details of the scheme to the House.

After some discussion the Committee reported, and a bill was introduced founded on the resolutions, which was read a first and second times.

Hon. Mr. Tilley moved the House into Committee to consider the resolutions with respect to the debt and liabilities of the Provinces of the Dominion and the payment of certain subsidies to the same. A debate occurred on the motion, which was postponed and the Committee rose, reported and asked leave to sit again.

The resolutions providing for an increase of the salaries of the members of the Privy Council was adopted in Committee.

The House adjourned at 11:45.

MODNAY, May 19.

In the House Commons, Sir Johneds ı ıʍıs M ʇoacdonaldhat he had been instructed by the Governor General to inform the House that His Excellency had deemed it his duty to apply to Her Majesty's Government for instructions in reference to the action which the House of Commons had requested him to take on the New Brunswick School Laws.

After several bills had been advanced a stage, Mr. Cartwright presented the report of the Committee on the most direct route to Europe. The advantages of the Port of Louisburg were pointed out, after which the motion was withdrawn, the Government promising to consider the question fully during recess.

A long debate took place on Mr. Taylor's printing contract, and finally a division was taken on a motion to increase the rates of printing 27 per cent., which was carried, the vote being 71 for and 70 against.

The House then resumed the discussion on the resolutions concerning the re-adjustment of the debts of the Provinces.

The resolutions were reported from Committee and read a first and second time. A bill founded on the resolutions was introduced and read a first time.

The House adjourned at 2:40 a. m.

TUESDAY, May 20.

The Senate yesterday, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir George Cartier, adjourned until half-past seven o'clock. In the evening several bills were advanced a stage.

In the House of Commons a fitting tribute was paid to the memory of the deceased statesman.

The bill for the readjustment of the debt of the several Provinces, after some discussion, was read a second time.

The salaries resolutions were passed through Committee after a lengthy discussion in reference to the Quebec Judiciary, and a bill was introduced founded on the same.

The Prince Edward Island resolutions were also adopted in Committee, and were reported amid the cheers of both sides of the House.

Sir John Macdonald moved that the House meet on Wednesday at eleven o'clock. In answer to a question he stated that the business of the House would probably be completed on that day, and that he would then move the adjournment of the House until some time in August.

Before the House rose Sir John Macdonald expressed his intention of proposing at the next sitting of the House that the funeral of the late Sir George Cartier should be a public one, and the expense of the same be borne by the country.

UNITED STATES.

LAVA BED, May 12.—From the mail carrier who arrived at 13 o'clock last night it is learned that the Modocs were heading toward Van Bremer's mountains, closely pursued by the troops and Warm Spring Indians. The Modocs are either attempting to return to the lava bed from the side, or they will take to Van Bremer's mountains and there scatter. They are evidently starved out, and their ammunition nearly all gone, making them subjects for easy capture if good guides are with the soldiers to hunt them.

NEW YORK, May 14—The Supreme Court today granted a Writ of Error in the case of Edward S. Stokes, upon a stipulation by the defence to take on the case at once before the Court of Appeals, now in session. Five Supreme Court Judges and a Judge of the Court of Appeal have refused a stay of the proceedings in the case of Nixon, who is to be hanged on Friday. Governor Dix also declines to interfere.

NEW YORK May 16—Nixon was hanged this morning. He walked firmly to the scaffold.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15—The SS. Japan, from China and Japan, brings news of a conflagration in Hong-Kong. Fifty four acres of houses were destroyed by fire. Five thousand persons are homeless.

A conflagration occurred in Osaka, Japan, on the 27th of March. Many lives were lost. The flames raged all one day and night. Two shocks of earthquake occurred at the same place on the 12th of March.

LONDON, May 16—A despatch from Vienna says a hundred additional failures were reported on the bourse yesterday. No important bank has yet suspended. The protracted panic has created consternation in all branches of business.

The son of a wealthy banker committed suicide yesterday.

BELIN, 16—The Government is resolved to expel the Redemptionists, Lazarists, Congregations of the Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart, and occupants of close convents from the country within the coming six months.

NEW YORK, May 17—The billiard match for championship of the United States, diamond cue and one thousand dollars, fifteen hundred points, between Maurice Daly and Cyrille Dion, played to-night at Tammany Hall, was won by Daly by 241 points in 56 innings.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—At the Marine Railway last night, Wm. McDevitt missed his footing and fell across a circular saw, which was operating at full speed. It took off his left arm and sawed into his body, cutting his heart half in two. No help was near, but the man extricated himself, and running fifty yards, fell dead.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—A fire at Joliet, Ill., yesterday destroyed eighteen buildings. Total loss $40,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 17—Generals de Blanc, De Clouet and others from St. Martinsville, arrived here last evening in charge of a Deputy Marshal and a squad of federal soldiers. They were received with cheers by a large concourse of people. They were taken to the Custom House and released on $2,000 bail to appear before the U. S. Commander on Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—A despatch dated Lava Beds, 15th, state that Mason and Hasbronck's commands had formed a junction near Capt. Jack's last stronghold and would in all probability hem the Modocs in.

A second despatch dated the 16th, contradicted the former, and stated that a junction had not been made, and furthermore, that the Modocs had escaped from the stronghold by three routes, both commanders pursuing. Nothing had been heard from the Warm Spring warriors.

At latest accounts the Modocs were encamped on Snow Mountain, twenty miles south of Torass Lake.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 17—The resignations of Goulard, Minister of the Interior and Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, were accepted by President Thiers.

It is reported the Ministry of Public Worship will be re-established.

The new members of the Cabinet will be either moderate republicans or members of the party of the left centre.

PARIS, May 17.—Several journals of this city have been fined for republishing the letter of Felix Pyatt, addressed to President Thiers, printed in the London *Times* on 1st of April. The *Peuple Soverain* newspaper has been suppressed for publishing editorial articles attacking the National Assembly.

PARIS, May 18.—The programme of the new Ministry is to organize a Republic by the enactment of Conservative laws and wholly rejecting Radical plans.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 18.—Indications at the close of business on the Bourse yesterday, were that the worst of the crisis was over.

Prince Edward Island.

PLAN TO COMPLETE THE CONFEDERATION OF THE PROVINCES.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

OTTAWA, May 16—In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Tilley presented a message from His Excellency the Governor-General, in relation to the Union of Prince Edward Island with the Dominion, containing the following resolutions:—

That it is expedient to provide:

1. That Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of Prince Edward Island at the time of the Union.

2. That in consideration of the large expenditure authorized by the Parliament of Canada for the construction of railways and canals, and in view of the possibility of a readjustment of the financial arrangements between Canada and the several Provinces now embraced in the Dominion, as well as of the isolated and exceptional condition of Prince Edward Island, that Colony shall, on entering the Union, be entitled to incur a debt equal to $50 per head of its population, as shown by the census returns of 1871; that is to say $4,701,050.

3. That Prince Edward Island, not having incurred debts, the sum mentioned in the next preceding resolution shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the difference from time to time between the actual amount of indebtedness and the amount of indebtedness authorized as aforesaid, viz., $4,701,050.

4. That Prince Edward Island shall be liable to Canada for the amount, if any, by which its public debt or any liabilities at the date of the Union may exceed $4,701,050, and shall be chargeable with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on such excess.

5. That as the Government of Prince Edward Island holds no lands from the Crown, and consequently enjoys no revenue from that source for the construction and maintenance of local works, the Dominion Government shall pay, by half-yearly instalments in advance to the Government of Prince Edward Island, $5,000 per annum, less interest at five per cent. per annum upon any sum not exceeding $800,000, which the Dominion Government may advance to the Prince Edward Island Government for the purchase of lands now held by large proprietors.

6. That, in consideration of the transfer to the Parliament of Canada of the powers of taxation, the following sums shall be paid yearly by Canada to Prince Edward Island for the support of its Government and Legislature:—That is to say, $30,000 and an annual grant equal to eighty cents per head of its population, as shown by the census returns of 1871, viz: 94,021, both by half-yearly payment in advance; each grant of eighty cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population of the Island, as may be shown by each subsequent decennial census until the population amounts to 400,000 at which rate such grant shall hereafter remain, it being understood that the next census is taken in the year 1881.

7. That the Dominion Government will assume and defray all the charges for the following services, viz:—

(*a*) The salary of the Lieut.-Governor.

(*b*) The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the District or County Courts when established.

(*c*) The charges in respect of the Department of Customs.

(*d*) The Postal Department.

(*e*) The protection of the fisheries.

(*f*) The provision for the militia.

(*g*) The lighthouses, shipwrecked crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.

(*h*) The geological survey.

(*i*) The Penitentiary.

(*j*) Efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers to be established and maintained between the Island and the mainland of the Dominion in winter and summer, thus placing the Island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway, and the railway system of the Dominion.

(*k*) The maintenance of telegraphic communication between the Island and the mainland of the Dominion, and such other changes as may be incident to and in connection with the services which by the British North America Act of 1867, appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

8. That the railways under contract and in course of construction for the Government, shall be the property of Canada.

9. That the new buildings, in which are held the law courts, registry office, &c., shall be transferred to Canada on the payment of $69,000—the purchase to include the land on which the building stands, and a suitable space of ground in addition for yard rooms.

10. That the steam dredge-boat in course of construction shall be taken by the Dominion at a cost not exceeding $22,000.

11. That the steam ferryboat owned by the Government of the Island, and used as such, shall remain the property of the Island.

12. That the population of Prince Edward Island having been increased by 15,000 or upwards since the year 1861, the Island shall be represented in the House of Commons of Canada by six members, the representation to be readjusted from time to time under the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867.

13. That the constitution of the executive authority and of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island shall be subject to the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867, and continue as at the time of the Union, until altered under the authority of said Act, and the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island existing at the date of the Union shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the period for which it was elected.

14. That the provisions in the British North America Act of 1867 shall, except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to, and only to affect one and not the whole of the Province now comprising the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by these resolutions, be applicable to Prince Edward Island in the same way and to the same extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the colony of Prince Edward had been one of the Provinces originally united by said Act.

16. That the union shall take place on such day as Her Majesty by an Order in Council, in addresses to that effect from the Houses of Parliament of Canada, and of the Legislature of the colony of Prince Edward Island, under the 146th section of the British North America Act of 1867, and that the electoral districts for which the time within which and the laws and provisions under which the first election of members to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for such electoral districts shall be held, shall be such as the said House of the Legislature of the said Colony of Prince Edward Island may specify in their said addresses.

The Hon. Mr. Tilley has given notice that he will move the House into Committee of the Whole on the resolutions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 7.—Viscount Chelsea, Conservative candidate, has been elected to Parliament from Bath to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Sir William Tite.

LONDON, May 9—John Stuart Mill is dead. Intelligence of his death at Aslgnon, France, reached here at two o'clock this afternoon.

Walt, the Conservative candidate, has been elected to Parliament from Gloucester.

Inquiry into the loss of the *Atlantic* was resumed at Liverpool yesterday.

The Government Surveyor testified that he inspected the steamship's bunkers before she sailed from Liverpool, and in his opinion the supply of coal on board was sufficient for the voyage.

A Russian iron-clad is building in the dockyards at Nicholayro, on the Black Sea, and will be completed this summer.

Advices from Cape Town, south of Africa, just received here, state that the king of Ashantee, one of the most extensive and powerful kingdoms of western Africa, has declared war against Great Britain. An Ashantee army 45,000 strong has marched from Coomassie, their capital, and it is now threatening Elmina, a fortified town of the Guinea coast. Much alarm exists and preparations are being made for defence.

LONDON, May 12.—The French Government has given renewed assurances that it supports the action taken by England for the suppression of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, and denies that the Sultan of Zanzibar has been authorized to rely on the French for protection.

The French cable is repaired.

LONDON, May 21—George Smith, the Daily *Telegraph* correspondent in Assyria, has found the King's library at Nineveh and discovered in the museum many valuable fragments, particularly missing portions of the broken tablet column on which the history of the deluge was deciphered in the British Museum.

New Advertisements.

Mortgage Sale—Ponton & Denmark.
Orange District No. 1—David McQuigge.
Orange District No. 2—John G. Moore.
Auction Sale—Sarah Russel.
Estray Mare—Jer. Garver.
Good Business Chance—L. Forrest.
Auction Sale of Real Estate—Bell & Bell.
Pimples—Thomas F. Chapman.
Lost—T. C. Wallbridge.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1873.

A Story of the Renaud.

When all the circumstances of the case are considered, we think the captain of the steamer *Renaud*, which was wrecked in the Lachine Rapids, has been treated with altogether too much leniency. The captain of a vessel, we have always supposed, should be the last to leave the ship, but the captain of this ill-fated steamer was the first to leave, and if the story which follows be true, he exhibited a heartlessness as well as cowardice which should banish him forever from Society. Fancy one hundred and fifty souls, men, women and children, amongst the perils of the Rapids, not knowing what moment the vessel would go to pieces and send them all to certain death, and the master coolly taking the steamer's boat and pushing away to shore, leaving the souls committed to his care to such a dreadful uncertainty. The punishment to such a man should be swift and the severest that could be inflicted. In the Montreal *Herald* of yesterday we find the following statement of Mr. Hedge, who is at presen tin the Hospital there, suffering from the effects of the severe scalding he received on board:—"I forgot my own misery in seeing that of my daughter—the poor girl, how she suffered!—I wrapped her up as well as I could, and blinded, staggering along in a dazed manner reached the deck. They told me the boat was being lowered. I gasped out, "Let me go in it, if there are none worse off than I am." I got to the rail and said, "Captain, for God's sake let me get in and go ashore for help for my little girl." He answered, "No, the boat is no good," and he went away never to return to aid either myself or others. The other officers neglected me, and as the wind chilled me through, while my daughter sobbed in agony, and my own condition was becoming worse and worse, I despaired of life. A Mr. Shaw, God bless him, came to my help; he cheered me up, he protected us from the cold, and when the canoes came and we were refused a place in them, he made them take us away with them. He attended me on the island all that first dreadful night. But for him I believe I should have died. Let the public know this. Tell them just how Captain Rankin treated me."

Prospect of the Lumber Market.

A Michigan paper in reviewing the prospect of the lumber market says: "A careful review of the amount of lumber to be placed upon the market the coming season shows that there is not an overstock of logs in the United States or Canada. The amount of logs on the Mississippi River and tributaries is less than the usual stock, and probably much less than will be required from their manufacturing districts. There is not a large stock of logs on the west side of this State, even, if the logs are all brought into the market, which is doubtful, as many may be left back for want of water. Many of the streams are at present very low. On the east side of Michigan the stock of logs is generally large, and on most of the streams the mills will have a full supply. The Tittabawassee and Thunder Bay Rivers have had for several years all the logs it was possible for them to raft out and deliver to the mills, and the Tittabawassee River has this season more than can be rafted, and therefore the surplus on the Tittabawassee will not be brought into market the coming season.

In New York and Pennsylvania the stock of lumber is not as large as in former years. Canada will not have more than a fair stock, including old and new logs, and the State of Maine is considerably short of the usual stock of logs but in what may be called the lumber-producing district of the Baltic Sea, and in consequence Great Britain has been, and will be, obliged to depend upon Canada for a much larger amount than in any year before. While the supply of timber actually put upon the market in the United States the coming season will not be any larger, if as much as in former years, the constant increase of the consumption of lumber will have a tendency to place the article on a firm basis as to prices. A little patience on the part of the manufacturers will be of great value to the parties interested."

Volunteers for Manitoba.

An order in the Canada "Gazette" of the 17th May, directs the raising of 156 men to replace the volunteers in Manitoba whose time has expired. Volunteers belonging to the 1st class are to be raised as follows: 50 men from Military District No. 8 (New Brunswick), 50 men from Military District No. 9 (Nova Scotia), 56 Artillery Volunteers from the Schools of Gunnery, in the following proportion, viz:—2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 32 Gunners and Drivers from the Kingston School, and 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal and 18 Gunners and Drivers from the Quebec School.

Should the number of volunteers required from the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia not be completed by the 30th Instant, the number required to complete will be called for from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

All volunteers, previous to being attested, will be required to pass a satisfactory military medical examination, and preference will be given to young farmers or skilled mechanics who, in addition to respectability of character, are desirous of settling in Manitoba.

Period of service to be twelve months, and for a further period of twelve months if required.

Each officer and man who completes satisfactorily the full period of service for which he has engaged and is required, and who had not already become entitled to a grant of land for previous military service in the Depot companies or in the Dominion Forces in Manitoba, will be entitled to a quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of land in the Province of Manitoba.

The troops are expected to be at Collingwood about the 18th of June next.

The Kingston "News" of Saturday evening says: "We learn that 40 men of Battery A are under orders to be ready to proceed to Manitoba at an early day."

FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, May 21.

The House is setting this morning and will continue this afternoon and to-night to expedite public business.

A discussion is now going on on the concurrence of the vote on the militia estimates. Mr. Langevin announces that the whole militia system will have to be changed, the Department having decided that instead of admitting young men indiscriminately, admission to the militia should be restricted to men holding commissions or wishing to qualify for such positions.

There is universal sorrow here at the news of Sir George Cartier's death. Flags are at half mast on all public buildings and on very many private establishments.

The House in Committee of Supply, has just passed an item of $3,000 for expenses in connection with the burial of bodies recovered from the ill-fated steamship *Atlantic*, and for conferring rewards upon Rev. Mr. Ancient and other inhabitants in the vicinity of Prospect Cape.

—Hon. Philip VanKoughnet, of Cornwall, died on the 18th inst.

—Snow is still on the ground in many places in New Brunswick.

—100,000 feet of lumber was destroyed at Whitby on the 20th inst.

—President Thiers, years ago, fought two duels, the most recent one being in 1848.

—Gen. O'Neill, of Fenian notoriety, is said to be at the American Hotel, Toronto.

—At the cheese market in Ingersoll on the 20th inst., several lots were sold at 11½ cents to 11¾ cents per pound.

—A man named Wright committed suicide by shooting himself yesterday in a hotel in Woodstock.

—The Central Railway running into Oswego bay, ordered 200,000 ties from Canada. The first shipment was made at Napanee on the 15th inst.

—Forty-four houses were destroyed and thirty-six people killed at Piscobamba, Peru, early in April, by a land slide from the mountain.

Canon Ramsay Again.

This redoubtable champion of the *Globe* has turned upon the carpet again, and it must be confessed, considering the sacred nature of his calling, does not appear in a very enviable light. Having made himself notorious in connection with the charges made against Mr. Dodge, and some of his actions not being in strict conformity with the character of his profession, an investigation was asked for and demanded. The Lord Bishop of Toronto appointed as a special commission to try these charges Archdeacon Fuller, and the Rev. Mr. Mills, of Markham. The two specific charges which formed the subject of investigation were, first, that he appropriated to his own use certain sums of money from the communion plate of St. Peter's Church, Toronto, and second, that he uttered falsehoods with respect to Mr. Dodge. Both of these charges were proved to be true and the Commission so reported. This did not satisfy the Canon, who demanded another Committee. His demand was allowed by the Lord Bishop, but was upset by Canon Ramsay's lawyers, who discovered that all such Committees must have an Archdeacon upon them. A new appointment will probably be made and the investigation completed in time to report to the Synod of Toronto next month. It is unfortunate that such a scandal should have arisen. But Canon Ramsay has no one but himself to blame for the turn developements have taken. As he has made his bed so let him lie.

The New Brunswick School Law.

It will have been noticed in the proceedings of the House on Monday, that Sir John A. Macdonald announced that His Excellency had applied to the Imperial Law Officers for instructions as to the course he should take respecting the vote in the Commons on the New Brunswick School Law. This was the only course which His Excellency could consistently pursue under the circumstances. The Law Officers of the Crown had already pronounced upon the legality of the Act of 1871, and if the New Brunswick Legislature had the power to pass that Act, it certainly had the power to pass any subsequent Act to give it effect. It would be decidedly unconstitutional for the Commons to disallow an Act of the Local Legislatures, when those Local Legislatures had full power to pass that Act. What would be thought of the Dominion Government interfering with the Local Legislature of Ontario, and disallowing measures which were wholly within the scope of the Province, and guaranteed to it by the Act of Confederation? What a howl would be raised throughout the land if Sir John A. Macdonald should take it into his head to upset half or any of those Acts passed by the Legislature of Ontario during the last session—Acts that were wholly outside of Federal jurisdiction? He could not do so without unduly interfering with the rights guaranteed us by the Constitution. And the House had no more right to ask His Excellency to disallow the Acts passed by the New Brunswick Legislature than to ask for the disallowance of the Act of the Ontario Legislature appropriating certain moneys to open up Colonization Roads.

In order to understand this question more clearly, let us look at the facts. The New Brunswick School Law was not in fact before the House at all, Mr. Costigan's motion referred to some bills passed last year legalizing assessments under the School Act. And the plea he put forth was that it was necessary to stay these Acts in order to permit the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to be obtained on the School Law itself. This plea was, however, not established. The passage of Mr. Costigan's motion does not give nor take away the right of appeal to the Privy Council. The parties aggrieved had the right without that legislation to appeal to the Privy Council. The School Law itself has been pronounced constitutional by the highest court in New Brunswick, and leave was given last winter to appeal to the Privy Council on the usual terms of a deposit of security. That this has not been done is solely the fault of the parties aggrieved, and it is asking too much to ask Parliament to violate the Constitution to enable these parties to do what they might of their own motion have done.

The legislation of last session was based upon the following facts:—The tax for school purposes, says a writer in the Montreal *Gazette*, "is included in the general assessment, as for instance it is in Montreal, and as it is almost universally in Ontario. In some eight different places the opponents of the school law, anxious to escape the payment of the school tax, attacked the assessments in the Courts. But in only one single case, had the assessment thus attacked anything to do with the schools. The lawyers employed by the complainants, anxious to accomplish their object, sought for any flaw in the rolls which would cause them to be set aside, and as it is a well understood principle that the whole includes all its parts, and also that any defect in one particular vitiates the whole, so these people found by attacking the rolls on any part, and causing them to be declared illegal, they escaped the payment of the school tax along with all the other taxes included in them. Thus in some cases the ground of complaint was that the assessments did not give details in each particular individual case of the assessment for each particular purpose. The aggregate amount for each purpose was included in the warrant authorising the assessment, as had been done for years, but the Courts held that that was not sufficient, that each ratepayer was entitled to receive these particulars, and the assessment was quashed accordingly."

The Legislature passed Acts declaring valid these assessments. The Acts were necessary to enable the municipal machinery, apart altogether from the School Act, to be carried on, and they were necessary for the protection of the public creditor in the case of indebted municipalities, thus, by a technicality, prevented from levying the interest on their outstanding debentures. And these are the Acts, which Parliament, under the influence of strong religious sentiment on the one side, and of a reckless and unprincipled partizanship on the other, have declared ought to be disallowed.

Now let us look at the inconsistent conduct of Mackenzie and his followers in their vote upon this question. When this question came up last session, Mr. Costigan moved to ask His Excellency to disallow the New Brunswick School law. To this Mr. Chauveau moved an amendment, the substance of which was to secure to every religious denomination in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia all such rights, advantages and privileges with regard to their schools as such denominations enjoyed in such Provinces at the time of the passage of the said last mentioned Act to the same extent as if such rights, advantages and privileges had been duly established by law. On that amendment Mr. Mackenzie and his followers voted nay. Mr. Colby moved an amendment to the effect that "this House regrets "that the School Act recently passed in "New Brunswick is unsatisfactory to a "portion of the inhabitants of that pro- "vince, and hopes it may be so modified "during the next session of the Legislature "of New Brunswick as to remove any just "grounds of discontent that now exist." For this amendment, which declares in the plainest possible manner that New Brunswick has the sole right to legislate upon this subject, and which right Mackenzie and the Grits of Ontario voted the other day to take from her—Mackenzie and his party voted yea. Mr. Dorion wanted to amend this and tried to have added the words: "And this House further regrets "that to allay such well grounded discon- "tent His Excellency the Governor-Gen- "eral had not been advised to disallow the "School Act of 1871 passed by the Legisla- "ture of New Brunswick." Mr. Mackenzie and the Ontario section of his party voted against this amendment. Now in face of that record how could Mackenzie and the Grits of Ontario have the hardihood to vote as they did the other night upon Mr. Costigan's motion? The fact is, the Grits went to Ottawa at the opening of the session in the full assurance that they would overturn the Government in a week or ten days thereafter. Foiled in their first attempt they were not hopeless, but continued to use every stratagem and artifice to try and get the Ministry in a tight place. If they could array New Brunswick against the Ministry they thought they had accomplished their object. Finding that the majority for the Government becomes numerically stronger as the days go by, they have become desperate, and are utterly reckless as to the course they pursue. The conduct of Mackenzie and his followers, however, upon this question, has only excited the utmost contempt for them on the part of their opponents, and has brought down upon them the condemnation of their own friends in Ontario. A more suicidal act for MacKenzie and his party could hardly have been committed, than in the vote they gave on Mr. Costigan's motion to disallow the local legislation of New Brunswick. It was a most wanton interference with the well recognized principles of Responsible Government, and a deliberate attempt to violate the most important principles of the Constitution.

Death of Sir Geo. E. Cartier.

Our Ottawa despatch this afternoon announces the death of SIR GEORGE E. CARTIER, in England this morning. This announcement will be received with most profound regret throughout the whole Dominion, for whatever may have been the faults of the little Frenchman who has for so many years successfully led the Conservative party in Quebec, his faults sink into comparative insignificance when we consider his brilliant services rendered to his country. By political foe as well as political friend, and by all classes and creeds, will his death be lamented.

The announcement of the death of Sir George E. CARTIER created the most profound feeling of regret throughout the length and breadth of this vast Dominion. In the Parliament House of Canada, where he had played so prominent and important a part for over a quarter of a century, the news was received with the most painful feelings of regret alike by his colleagues and his political opponents. His colleagues, with whom he had worked in perfect harmony for so many years, could scarcely trust themselves to speak, so severely did they feel the blow, and those who sat in the Opposition benches were not unwilling to give their tribute of praise to one who had so long and so faithfully served his country. His death, in a public sense, cannot but be regarded as a national calamity, and whatever may have been his faults, when the history of this country comes to be written, unless it speaks of Sir George E. Cartier as one of the chief men of Canada, one who had taken a most prominent part in advancing its welfare and conducing to its prosperity, it will not do justice to the illustrious statesman. He was an able legislator, a true and sincere friend, one who did honor to his race, and one whose name will occupy a high place amongst the statesmen of the Dominion.

SIR GEO. E. CARTIER was born at the Parish of St. Antoine, River Chambly, on the fifth of September 1815, being sixty-eight years of age at the time of his death. He was descended from a brother of the illustrious navigator, and discoverer of Canada, Jacques Cartier. He was educated at St. Sulpice College, Montreal, took up the study of the law, and in 1835 was admitted to practice as a Barrister. He continued in the practice of his legal profession, until about the year 1840, acquiring a constantly increasing practice, and a high reputation for his ability and success. Entering Parliament as a supporter of Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine, he was at first marked by rather radical views, but evinced his entire earnestness and sincerity by refusing office and honor on several occasions—the Solicitor-Generalship of Lower Canada, in 1851; the Commissionership of Public Works in 1853. From 1852, in November, to May, 1853, he was Government Director of the Grand Trunk Railway under the old *regime*. He became a follower of Mr. Francis Hincks, (now Sir Francis) and succeeded to the leadership of the Liberal Conservatives of Lower Canada, on the retirement of Messrs. Lafontaine and Morin. During the greater portion of his long public career, he has held office in various Governments, in all of which he acquitted himself with distinguished ability. He was Provincial Secretary from January, 1855, to May, 1856, and Attorney-General East from the latter date to August, 1858, when he resigned office with the Government of which he was then a member. He formed a Government, of which he was Attorney-General East, in 1860, and again resigned in 1862, on the defeat of his Government on the Militia Bill. In 1864 he again assumed office as Attorney General East in the Government of the late Sir E. P. Tache, which position he retained up to the date of Confederation, in July 1867. Since that period he has held the office of Minister of Militia and Defence, and the coleader of the Government, with Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald. He was created a baronet of the United Kingdom in 1868, as a reward for his distinguished services to the Empire, and has for the last twenty years been the acknowledged leader of public opinion in his native Province. He took a very prominent part in the bringing about of Confederation of the British North American Provinces, and may be said to be the originator and chief promoter of the Canada Pacific Railway enterprise. His name is prominently associated with nearly all the public measures for many years past, among which we may mention the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, promotion of Education, and the establisment of the Normal School system, abolition of feudal tenure, and the decentralization of Courts of Justice in Lower Canada; also in settling the many difficulties which arose in that Province from the abolition of seigniorial tenure.

Just before the House closed its session last evening, Sir John A. Macdonald proposed following English precedents, that the funeral of the lamented statesman should be a public one, and that the country should defray the expenses connected therewith. His remains are expected to come out by the next steamer.

Our Paris Letter.

(*FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.*)

PARIS, May 3.

In France a wonder lasts but three days, in other countries nine; the late election promises to belong to the latter class, and, oddly enough, it is not the crushing majority obtained by Barodet that excites curiosity, but the number of electors who having voted against him as the Man of Sin and the representative of Communism, are becoming converted to his views. Even M. Thiers does not discover in him the Seven Capital Sins. The timely appearance of Barodet's photograph, has contributed much to disarm Conservatives of their terror. It would require a political Linnæus to classify the several varieties of Republicans that we possess, commencing with those of a Royalist type, and ending with those of a Red, and all included in the 180,000 votes given to Barodet, and the 136,000 given to Remusat. By a process of natural selection, the 27,000 votes given to Col. Stoffel represent the combined forces of Henri V. and Napoleon IV, and truthfully coincides with the estimate formed of their hold on the citizens, in advance. The result of the provincial elections was equally as striking in favor of the Republic, as one and indivisible as you like provided it be Conservative. The best means to keep it so, is at once to definitely decide that the Monarchists are no where, and unable to build, they should—by means of dissolving the Assembly—be prevented from demolishing. There are various species of Iconoclasts.

It is not at all certain that M. Thiers will be equal to the new situation created by the recent elections. There is no mean in his character; he swings between two extremes—rashness and timidity. The Republican fit is said to be on him now. He has every prospect of being shipwrecked on home-politics, and still cherishes the delusion that an Assembly *in extremis* can make laws for a definite constitution. There is less danger in hastening the dissolution of an unpractical Assembly, than in allowing it to drag on an undesired existence, which, instead of converting the nation into monarchy, irritates it into Radicalism—where it has a right to go if so inclined, however the step may be regretted. Will M. Thiers terminate his equivocal policy and bell the cat by inviting the chamber to name the day, the happy day, for its disappearance? To urge him to so act is the moral of the recent elections in a nut shell. Pact's, of Bordeaux, tight-rope system of governing, conciliating what is irreconcilable—all are now used up. The ultra-royalists ought to remember that Louis XVIII reproved their intolerance by suddenly dissolving the Chamber of Deputies in September 1816, and convoking the electoral colleges the following month, which returned a chamber quite in harmony with the wishes of the people. A similar act is now required. Louis Blanc has just brought out a significant pamphlet where Cromwell's plan of dissolving a chamber and locking the doors is very fully described. Indeed the Versaillais might be addressed in the words of the Protector—"I tell you you are no longer a Parliament, The Lord has done with you; he has chosen other instruments for carrying on his work."

No persons have shown any disposition to quit Paris in consequence of the decided vote of its citizens; on the contrary, visitors are more rapidly arriving, probably to take a last fond look at the capital. The inhabitants display no disposition to massacre one another, or burn streets and public buildings; they leave all this warm work to the city of Versailles, and would feel obliged by the Assembly breaking up, and not leave a wreck of itself behind. Some public writers in view of the disappearance of France, have resolved to make a tour round the world; they will return wiser and better men—it is to be hoped.

Fortunately political events do not interfere with the march of social life; dinner parties and balls are more numerous than ever; luxury is promising to surpass the halcyon days of the Second Empire. For example, ladies' costumes now sell for 3 to 400 francs in the fashionable shops, as easily as when the price was long, long ago—but fr. 50; a promenade toilette costs at present from 800 to 1,000 fr., a ball dress, 1,500 fr., and a bonnet of the very latest fashion, 120 fr. Prices at hotels, restaurants, and theatres, are ever going up, and a tour in the Bois de Boulogne will prove, that there is no falling off either in numbers or splendor, of the Ladies of the Lake.

Parise like the Austrian monarchy,' stronger after every defeat. Other evidence that we are not going to the dogs; there is a decided increase in the display of armorial signs on the part of the shopkeepers, in the sense that such tradesmen have placed themselves under the patronage of some grandee, as the Spanish dealer, or Italian brigand, does under the auspices of the Virgin or some saint. Athenians here, in their "inner consciousness,' laugh at the ruse, but it pays to be a purveyor, effected through the instrumentality of a valet or a "noble bagman" to some prince or archduke. Tailors, hatters, bootmakers, milliners, &c., all run after the bauble proof that it must pay. No one ever dreams of being barber or upholsterer to the President of the Republic, but let an emperor purchase a box of matches to light his cigar, or the Sultan a *munchoir*, or a princess have her chignon re-touched or her teeth re set, up over the shop goes the escutcheon of the ephemeral customer. Paris is at present covered with these outward and visible signs of an inward aristocratic connection. The wags assert that many of these emblems cann o be found in the Almanac de Gotha, which in any case does not affect business. Better, many manufacturers pass the best part of their lives endeavoring to be decorated by some potentate, no matter whether it be the Mikado or the queen of Madagascar; the "order" once obtained, serves as the trade-mark of the house. Circumstance curious, these bagatelles disappear as if by magic on the breaking out of a revolution, and return as quickly when the tempest has subsided.

Intelligence about Spain is about as difficult to arrive at, as information respecting the inrmitifles of His Holiness, or the circular tour of M. Thiers in France. The only military event to chronicle is, that the soldiers having had their rations increased the same is about being done for the cavalry horses, which threatened a kind of "food riot" by refusing to eat their hay, owing to its having become musty during the process of being compressed into balls before being duly fermented. For the future their "meat balls" will be prepared with care. Bazaine is as forgotten as the Germans, and promises to become like that noble prisoner of the Bastille when set at liberty.

Some interesting letters arrive from that "Land of Promise," New Caledonia. On landing from the transport the condemned found anything but the comforts of a home, their dietary is the same as the soldiery, less the ration of wine; one pot, one drinking vessel is allowed to every group of ten prisoners, plus a spoon; in the night, sleep is impossible owing to the mosquitos; and in the day from the effects of nostalgia. In the States it is sometimes necessary to shoot a settler, in healthy neighborhoods, to inaugurate a cemetery, in New Caledonia four natural deaths in one military district, a few days after landing, dispensed with such a necessity. An official attests the deposits of the remains in the grave, and then leaves the friends to speechify at will over the departed. *Adieu ! frere*, is all that is uttered, a brevity more elequent than the harangues delivered at similar ceremonies at home.

The last will and testament, executed in 1865, of Napoleon III., has nearly passed unperceived; the codicil attached to that document, in the shape of the declaration of war against Prussia, is better remembered by the French, whom, like his uncle the ex-emperor "greatly loved." That dynasty is now associated not with Austerlitz, Ulm, Jena, and Salferno, but with the three invasions it caused, and where Barkiss was more or less a willin' party. The nation has had enough of both uncle and nephew, and declines the legacy of the Son.

An exhibition of Shirt collars, dating from the last Century is announced, as also a collection of boots, shoes and slippers, belonging to celebrated indivduals since the reign of Louis XIV. Concerts are common in the open air, but this is not enough; a saloon steamer has been fitted up as a concert hall, and during Summer, will "walk the watters like a thing of life." while an orchestra will discourse most excellent music, and divas warble their best.

A silent, but veritable revolution has taken place in the fashionable world. Hitherto, it has been the practice when friends or acquaintances were about leaving town to call on one another, and leave a card, with the letters in pencil, *P. P. C.*—*pour prendre congie*—that is, "*au revoir*, I am setting out." At present if that missive be left by the owner, and no departure takes place within eight days, no umbrage is to be taken, but if a fortnight, a month elapses, and there is no prospect of the departure, the *P. P. C.* is to be accepted as a notice to quit all visiting—a decision as definite and unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

There is no agitation being set on foot to abolish postal cards; the loss will be a gain to the post-office in point of revenue. The innovation is asserted to be unsuitable to the Parisian character, as the evil doers are so witty and wicked, that they adopt this plan for circulating slanders, for which there is no law to punish or repress. It never strikes the objectors, that an unsealed letter can just as well be read by the maid and house porter, as a card, and has the addition of being more attractive—tempting.

The Commissioners of Police (7) had established for their order since seven years—a burial fund, but so numerous has been the deaths since 1870, that the funds are exhausted and such officials have to rely for last attentions on the parish.

Summer having arrived explains why French Railway Companies express their unwillingness to warm the second and third class carriages, and by means of steam conducted from the engine, under the tender, and distributed in the carriages by india-rubber tubes. The piping is laid under the seats, and each passenger can, by turning a cock, permit the steam to circulate in greater volume—the excess passing off by the break. Trains will thus puff both before and behind. But if the india-rubber machinery gets wrong, one may be "cooked in their own juice," before succor arrives. It is a fresh argument for passengers insuring their lives when taking a ticket.

Hitherto the gas company has practised economy by lighting in some cases every second lamp, and in others none at all; an invention is announced—or rather an old one improved—by means of which economy can be effected without the sacrifice of brilliancy; it consists in dividing the burner into three branches, and placing behind each a concave reflector.

The Court of Rennes is occupied with a most singular and painful case of succession to property. In September 1870, M. Levainville, Prefect of Finistere, accompanied by his wife, daughter, and four lady friends, went to view the great waves breaking on the cliffs; while the Prefect ascended a little higher to enable one of the ladies to obtain a better view, an enormous wave arrived, and swept his wife, daughter, and three friends into the Ocean. The question raised is to ascertain, whether the mother or the daughter perished first, as according to the priority of death, the property will revert to the wife's family, or her husband.

It is contemplated to establish a Lottery Building Company, to be conducted on the same principle as those which regulate the redemption of national loans; except in this case, the subscriptions would be sunk, in purchasing and building on freeholds, and houses would be presented as the *gros lot*. Since 1836 lotteries have been suppressed in France, although at that time the Government derived a revenue from them of twenty millions of francs yearly. It was Cardinal Mazarin who first introduced them into France from Italy.

LOST,

ON or about the 23rd April, in Belleville, or upon the Hungerford Road, an ACCOUNT BOOK, bound in parchment, with clasp.

The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at the office, Victoria Foundry, Belleville.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE.
May 12, 1873. d&w

Good Business Chance.

FOR SALE, one of the best established businesses in the most central locality in the Town of Belleville. The proprietor being called out of Town on other matters is unable to attend to it.

TERMS EASY.

Address if by letter to
L. FORREST,
Belleville, Ont.
N. B.—Dwelling attached.
Belleville, May 19th, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO those who wish to improve their Stock, the Ayrshire Bull "124" Duncan, "530," will be kept for use at the farm of

J. M. FEARNLEY,
2nd Con. Thurlow.
Terms, $4.
May 14th, 1873. w13 d13

PIMPLES.

I will send (free) recipe for my VEGETABLE BALM, removing PIMPLES, BLACK WORMS, BLOTCHES, FRECKLES, MOTHS, TAN and all DISEASES OF THE SKIN, leaving it clear and with a healthy glow. Also sure process for fine growth of HAIR on bald heads or smooth faces.

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST,
P. O. Box 5,128. 197 Broadway, N. Y.
New York, May 16, 1873. 17:4t 14:8t

ESTRAY MARE.

CAME on to my premises on the 14th May inst., a SORREL MARE, about six years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

JER. GARVER.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1873. 14:3t

AUCTION SALE.

Lands in Village of Madoc.

THERE will be sold by Public Auction, at the

Village of Madoc!

ON

Thursday, the 19th day of June,

1873, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Moon's Hotel, a large number of Village Lots, situate on Division, Donald, Russel, Davidson and Nelson Streets. The Vendor will reserve but one bid on each lot, to be made by her Agent, whose name will be publicly made known at the time of Sale. After such bid there will be no reserve.

TERMS:—$20 deposit money at the time of sale, and a quarter of the whole amount, including deposit of $20, within one month thereafter on perfecting title and tendering conveyances, the balance in four equal annual payments, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises with bar of dower when necessary. Interest on balance unpaid at 7 per cent per annum. Expense of Deed and Mortgage payable by purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Jellett & Brother, Belleville.

SARAH RUSSEL.
Belleville, June, 1873. 14.4w d2t

Auction Sale of Real Estate.

THE following valuable freehold property in the Town of Belleville will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION at Brown's Agricultural Warehouse, Belleville, on TUESDAY, the Third day of JUNE next, at 3 P. M.

The property is the West part of Lot No. 89, on the west side of Church Street (opposite Brown's Foundry) containing one quarter of an acre.

There is a Stone Dwelling containing 13 rooms, and a Frame Dwelling with Brick front, containing 8 rooms. The property is well situated and is a very desirable investment. Terms—one-fifth down and the balance in three annual instalments, with interest at 7 per cent. A liberal discount will be made for cash in full. Satisfactory title given.

For particulars apply at the office of
BELL & BELL.
Belleville, May 20, 1872, d&w:td

Notice,

A DARK Bay Mare Colt, three years old, has been impounded in my Pound on Lot No. 9, in the 9th Con. of Huntingdon.

The owner is requested to come and pay damages, otherwise it will be sold by Auction in due time.

MARK LANCASTER,
Pound Keeper.
Huntingdon, 5th May, 1873. 13:3w

SIGN OF THE MOOSE HEAD,

Great Assortment of Hats.

Newest Shaped Paper Collars, at JOHNSON'S.	20,000 Paper Collars, at JOHNSON'S.
Prettiest Bows at JOHNSON'S.	Nobby Scarfs, at JOHNSON'S.
Perfect Fitting Shirts, at JOHNSON'S.	Braces that are Braces, at JOHNSON'S.
Rubber Coats from $2.50 to $7, at JOHNSON'S.	Umbrellas from 50c. to $8, at JOHNSON'S.

Newest Styles of Caps.

Hats that are Hats.

WM. JOHNSON'S.

A.&J. McFEE.
Beautiful Gold Chains.
STANDARD
WEDDING RING
Choice Stock of
GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER
AND GOLD THIMBLES
Clocks of every description.

E. F. POTTS,

Wholesale Dealer in

All Kinds of Liquors.

E. F. POTTS has established a Liquor Depot in Bogart's New Block, opposite the New Market, where he will keep constantly on hand a Supply of all the Choicest Brands of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Liquors, which will be sold at

WHOLESALE RATES, CHEAP,

as the whole stock has been laid in for Cash Dealers would do well to give him a call as he intends confining himself exclusively to the Jobbing and Wholesale Trade.

Belleville, Nov. 21, 1872. wly

A. & J. McFEE.
JEWELLERS.
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES!
REGULATED AND WARRANTED
WATCHES!
Running One Month without Winding.
LADIES' BEAUTIFUL
WATCHES!
Diamond Back, Keyless, Enamelled.

CAUTION.

AS John Howe has left my house without any provocation, I forbid any person harbouring him or giving him anything on my account, for I will not be responsible for him.

ROBERT COPLAND.
Tyendinaga, May 5th, 1873. 13:3w

Orange County Lodge,

SOUTH HASTINGS.

THE semi-Annual Meeting of the Orange County Lodge of South Hastings, will be held in the ORANGE HALL, Belleville, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of JUNE, 1873 at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

A full attendance requested.

JOHN G. MOORE,
County Master.
H. L. BOTTOMS,
County Secretary.
Belleville, May 22nd, 1873. 14 2t

Orange District No. ,

NORTH HASTINGS.

THE semi-Annual meeting of L. O. District No. 1, North Hastings, will be held at the ORANGE HALL, 8th Con. Rawdon, on SATURDAY, 31st day of MAY instant, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

A full attendance is requested.

DAVID McQUIGGE.
Rawdon, May 17th, 1873. 14 2w

Mortgage Sale.

Will be sold at the

COURT HOUSE,

IN THE

TOWN OF BELLEVILLE,

ON

SATURDAY, June 14, 1873.

AT Noon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain mortgage from William Willard Fox and wife, and Grace Ford, bearing date the 10th day of October, A. D. 1871, and registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1871, securing $350 and interest, as therein mentioned the following property, namely:

Village Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 16, 17, and Lot No. 18, less so much of the same as is contained in Deed from Fox to one McKinnon, laid out on a plan of the Village of Plainfield on the north part of the west half of lot No 23, in the 6th concession of Thurlow, by John Emerson, P. L. S.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply to Messrs. Ponton & Denmark, Barristers, Belleville, or to S. B. Burdett, Esq., Barrister, Belleville.

PONTON & DENMARK,
Vendors' Solicitors.
Belleville, May 12, 1873. 14-td

NOTICE.

TO

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics,

AND OTHERS.

YOU are hereby required to take notice that all Fences, Buildings, or other obstructions on any

Portion of the County Roads,

must be removed forthwith. In this fail not and save costs.

JOHN FRANCIS,
County Surveyor.
Tweed, March 25th, 1873. 7:tf

20 lbs. Prunes for $1.

12 lbs. Sugar for $1.

5 lbs. Tea for - $1.

Raisins at 7c. per lb.,

AT

John Templeton's.

Hessin's,

TORONTO,

Biscuits,
Crackers,
and
Candies,

Always in Stock by the Box and Pound. Also, the largest assortment of General Groceries,

Woodenware, & Baskets,

In Town, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN TEMPLETON.
May 15th, 1873. w13

THE LATE FIRE!

THE undersigned in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he commenced business in Madoc, begs to announce to his friends and the public generally, that through the kindness of Mr. W. H. Atkins he has resumed business in Atkins' stand, second door south from the corner, where he will be found with a complete assortment of

Family Groceries,

FLOUR,
CORNMEAL,
OATMEAL,
&c., &c.

Trusting to see all his old friends, and as many new ones as require the articles in his line, with strict attention to customers he hopes to merit a still further share of public patronage.

DAIRY PRODUCE

In exchange for Goods at Cash Prices
ROBT. H. BREAKELL, Agent.
P. S.—Mr. Atkins will be found at the same place.
Give us a call.
Madoc, May 10th, 1873. 13:3w

For Sale,

TEN Acres of

Beech and Maple Wood,

On part of Lot 6, in

9th Concession Rawdon

Also,

Several Tons of Hay!

Also,

A Flock of Good Sheep,

Wintered on hay.

Approved Notes at six months, bearing interest at six per cent, will be accepted for any portion or all of above.

Apply to
CHARLES SINE,
Rawdon.
Rawdon, May 13th, 1873. 13:3w

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of JAMES ARTHUR JOHNSON and MARSHALL ALBERT JOHNSON, trading under the name and firm of J. A. & M. A. Johnson, at the Village of Trenton, Province of Ontario,
Insolvents.

I THE undersigned, Edward Evans, of the City of Montreal, Accountant, have been appointed Assignee in this matter, and Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month.

EDWARD EVANS,
Assignee.
Montreal, 12th, May, 1873. 13.2w

Insolvent Act of 1869.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, } In the County Court of the County of Hastings.
County of Hastings:

In the matter of ANDREW KNOX, as a member of the late firm of Third & Knox, traders carrying on business at Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, Province of Quebec, and as an individual trader,

An Insolvent.

ON FRIDAY, the thirtieth day of May next, the undersigned, as above, will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Belleville this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1873.
11:5t. A. KNOX.

Business Notices.

THE *Scientific American* says: The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is simple, not easily deranged, and in point of effectiveness is without a rival. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have the largest sewing machine factories in the world.

THE LIFE OF THE BODY is the blood, and the blood is the lever which regulates our spirits and constitution. If we persist in keeping our blood pure, we discharge a debt we owe nature, and are invariably rewarded for our trouble and expense. It is useless to expostulate on the many advantages of sound health, and if you are now in quest of the precious gift, you are strongly recommended to procure a supply of the Great Shoshenes Remedy and Pills and take as directed.

"FIVE MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENTS."—Everybody who has travelled by railroad has heard the above announcement, and has probably suffered from eating too hastily, thereby sowing the seed of Dyspepsia. It is a comfort to know that the Peruvian Syrup will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, as thousands are ready to testify.

A late number of the St. John *Morning News* thus concludes a lengthy article eulogizing Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites:—"Mr. Fellows is certainly entitled to high credit for his energy and enterprise in working up his valuable discovery so successfully, and the presence of such gentlemen in any community is a matter on which that community should congratulate itself."

The St. John *Telegraph and Journal* says, "The invention of Fellows' Hypophosphites has become one of the valuable industries of the country, unique of its kind, and a credit to the Dominion of Canada."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferer. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. sept127-1y

PHOSPHATES are Nature's great fertilizers and restoratives. They are equally essential to the growth of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms. Under their use grass, herb and tree, bone, muscle and nerve, attain a full and complete development. Every intelligent farmer employs them to fertilize the soil, and every scientific physician prescribes them to energize and vitalize the human system. Of these valuable medical agents the most elegant and agreeable is DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA. By taking it for a few weeks CHRONIC WASTING DISEASES of a Scrofulous, Consumptive or Veneral character rapidly improve, the whole constitution becoming renovated and purified, and all the organs restored to a vigorous action. Sold by all druggists.

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

AN Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Acting Surgeon, J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. Essays for young men sent free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AVOID QUACKS.

A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., New York. 36 1y

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPR'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. G. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers. 48:4m

Dr. Carson's Medicines.

The Greatest Public Benefit of the Age!

And for which, notice the many Testimonials, [a few of them enclosed in wrapper around each bottle,] with a numerous list of respectable persons' names, who testify to the superior qualities of his various Compounds, viz:

Lung Syrup,
Constipation Bitters,
Liver Compound,
Cough Drops,
Worm Specific,
Magic Pain Reliever, &c.

☞The above Medicines can be obtained at J. C Holden's and L. W Yeomans', Belleville; W. T Parker, Trenton; and J. H Roberts, Shannonville. 29 4m

ELECTRICITY!

THOMAS'

Excelsior Eclectric Oil.

Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold!

"Pain cannot stay where it is used."

It is the CHEAPEST MEDICINE EVER MADE. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured Crick in the Back, and the same quantity Lame Back of eight years standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes "send me 6 doz. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. Maguire, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow at first but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iowa, writes, "please forward 6 dozen Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I am nearly out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes—"Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil. I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes—"Send me some more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P.Q, write—"The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write—"Send us one gross Eclectric Oil. We find it to take well."

☞Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.
and NORTHROP & LYMAN, NEWCASTLE, Ont.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville; C. G. Wilson, Madoc; G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton; and all medicine dealers.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.,
Proprietors.
12:1y

F. H. ROUS & CO.,

Have a very large Stock of

WHITE GRANITE

On hand, including the goods of Furnival, P. & R. Boote, J. & G. Meakin, Powell & Bishop, Clementson Bros., and other leading makers. As usual, the prices will be found very moderate. Of

CHINA TEA-SETS

They have an unusually good variety, and at prices as low as they ever were. In

GLASSWARE

They have, as usual, all the newest shapes and patterns, *cheap*. Also, a splendid stock of

"Christmas Goods"

Of all kinds.

Belleville Crockery Store, Dec., 1872.

GEO. GIBSON'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

BRIDGE STREET, ...BELLEVILLE.

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

W. H. Bland's ORGAN FACTORY,

Corner Bridge & Pinnacle Streets.

☞Inspection invited.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1873.

Local and Miscellaneous.

WE notice by the Canada *Gazette* of the 17th inst., that Captain Benjamin Hogle Vandervoort, V. B., No. 3 Company, 49th Battalion, Hastings, has been appointed Brevet Major, to date from July 14, 1872.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Railway traffic returns for the month of March of seven Canadian Railways, shows the receipts to be $1,248,905, against $1,044,189 for the corresponding month of last year.

SOME parties are surrounding the foot of their shade trees with saw-dust, which article assists the growth of the trees in hot weather by retaining the moisture and moderating the effects of the heat generally.

THE JAM OF LOGS in the Scottamata was broken on Saturday last, and the timber now comes down freely. With timely rains it is not expected any serious difficulty will be experienced in getting the logs down to the harbor.

AS AN evidence of the immense freight traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway it may be stated that, during the last week, the number of loaded cars which passed this station for the east was 1,335, and the number of loaded cars passing west was 1,203, making 2,538 altogether.

FROM MANITOBA.—A telegram from Fort Garry, May 19th says: Gov. Morris has arrived at Moorhead, and will be here sometime this week. Business is looking up. Things political are quiet. Saskatchewan traders are beginning to come in. Some of them have large collections of furs and robes.

FINANCIAL RETURNS.—The returns of circulation and specie on the 16th inst., published in last Saturday's Canada *Gazette*, shows the total circulation of notes. Dominion, Provincial and Fractional—to have been, at that date, $11,548,196.83. The total specie held was $2,676,694.12; deficiency of specie $15,174.47.

IN TROUBLE.—A telegram from Collingwood, May 19th, says: "A party of surveyors who arrived here yesterday from Sault St. Marie in a sail boat, report the *Chicora* and several other steamers ice bound on the 14th in Whiskey Bay, at the head of Lake Superior, and the *Algoma* aground in the Manitoulin Bay. A tug which had gone to her assistance was also aground.

BANK STATEMENT.—The statement of banks acting under charter, for the month of April, is published in Saturday's *Gazette*. The returns from Ontario and Quebec are complete and show the following totals:—Capital authorized, $59,316,666; capital subscribed, $56,976,566; capital paid up $50,722,909,73; total liabilities, $86,229,812,04; total assets, $152,152,822 21,

MR. L. FORREST, of the Dollar Store, advertises his business, which is well established, for sale on easy terms. A dwelling is attached to the store. Mr. Forrest's reason for selling is that he has entered into another business, which requires his whole time. Any enterprising man would find this a good chance for investment.

THE MARKET FEES, other than rents arising from butchers' stalls and shops licensed for the sale of meat, were put up at auction to-day at noon at the Town Hall. After a brisk competition they were sold to Mr. T. Watkins for $1,895. Messrs. Thos. Rutherford and Wm. Dafoe are the sureties. The present lessee, Mr. J. C. Phillips, was the next highest bidder.

AT the Vestry meeting in Christ Church last night, it was unanimously decided to tender the pastorate of the congregation to Rev. W. H. Jones, whose sermons on Sunday were so favorably received. Should Mr. Jones decide to accept the offer, the probability is that the Bishop would at once give his sanction to the appointment.

NEW VESSEL.—A telegram from Picton, May 17th says: A new vessel built by J. Taite for C. S. Wilson & Co., was launched to-day at Roblin's Mills, eight miles from this place. She is a fine model, and will carry about 13,500 bushels of wheat or 400 tons of coal. She was sold to P. D. Conger, of Toronto, and C. J. Starling, of Belleville, who intend to place her, together with five or six other vessels, in the coal trade between Cleveland and Toronto, and have named her the *Starling*.

SUPPRESSING RELIGIOUS ORDER.—A telegram from Rome, May 17th, says: The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved of the first-clause of the bill supressing religious orders in Rome by a vote of 385 against 31. Fifteen Deputies were absent from the Chamber when the vote was taken. The second clause, with one amendment offered by Signor Ricasoli granting the Pope 400,000 lire annually, was adopted by a vote of 220 against 193. Disturbances were feared, and the Government had reinforced its garrison.

Two trains of Emigrants passed up yesterday. They came out by the *Sarmatian*, seven hundred of whom were English, Scotch and Irish. Another train of 443 ex *Manitoban*, passed here at noon to-day. Over one thousand of the three trains remain in Ontario, the balance, principally Germans, go to the Western States. The *Manitoban's* passengers were booked as follows:—Toronto, 258; Guelph, 18; Sarnia, 16; London, 15; Cobourg, 17; Oshawa, 4; Stratford, 13; Paris, 4; Port Hope, 4; St. Marys, 1; Bowmanville, 1; Port Union, 1; Michigan Central, 50; Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, 40.

MESSRS. James Haskins, Charles Gana, W. Mills and A. G. Murdoff, employees of Messrs. A. S. Page & Co., have lately had some fine sport bear-shooting at one of the shanties owned by this firm in the township of Grimsthorpe. Within two weeks they have shot three fine bears, the largest of which—a perfect *ursa major*—weighed 360 pounds. He was in fine condition, and when cut up gave evidence of having previously formed a target for hunters' rifles, as no less than five bullets and a number of buck-shot were found imbedded in his flesh. Mr. Haskins—a celebrated Nimrod—was the lucky man who laid out the great animal, which is certainly one of the largest ever heard of in these parts.

WE ARE glad to learn, from Mr. Job Lingham, that our information regarding the prospects of the timber drive on the Moira was of rather a more doleful character than is warranted by the facts. There is, it is true, a large jam on the Scootamata, extending from the foot of the Long Rapids to Flinton. The men have been at work, however, on this jam for several days, and it was expected that by Wednesday, it would be cleared off. Another jam, formed of logs, shingle bolts, posts and ties, extends from Tweed to about the mouth of Black Creek, but this also will soon be broken up. The drive out of Black Creek will probably be got down, and the prospect is that, with a little rain, the entire drive on the Moira and its tributaries will be got to its destination. From the Salmon the report is even more favorable, the bulk of the logs on that river being now at Shannonville, and the water still at good pitch for driving.

L. B. LENT'S LEVIATHAN UNIVERSAL LIVING EXPOSITION.—For forty eventful years the name of L. B. Lent has been conspicuously and honorably identified with equestrian entertainment in this country, and particularly since the establishment of his permanent Circus in the city of New York, seven years since, has been, the synonyme for everything most brilliant, innovative, elegant, unexceptionable, and enterprising in the way of arenic exhibition. Here, as elsewhere, he always meets with an appreciative reception, which, now that he is coming with a series of unparalleled exhibitions of which his great New York Circus forms but one in seven grand features, will be certain to assume all the proportions of an overwhelming popular ovation. It will be seen from the advertisement that, of the noble fortune which he has accumulated in a life-time of square dealing with the public, he has invested a million dollars in a Leviathan Universal Living Exposition, which will reach here by double special railroad train, on Friday the 30th inst., and constitutes a veritable world of wonders, under a continent of gas-light canvass. Five hundred men and horses, 500 animal captives and ornithologic and reptilian living curiosities, an immense Metropolitan Museum of something like 5,000 living human marvels and scientific achievements, and a monster triple star circus troupe, numbering 200 matchless performers and priceless steeds and educated animals, is the outline summary of an enterprise, in comparison with which everything of a similar character sinks into utter insignificance. And as a crowning feature, characteristic of the great Manager's taste in these matters, the Band, numbering 25 celebrated musicians, is the best in the country, and furnishes an entertainment in itself worth more than the price of admission to the six colossal tents. Of course, everybody and their wives and youngsters will be here. The advertisement will be on fourth page of to-day's paper.

Police Court.

(Before the MAYOR.)

WEDNESDAY, May 21.

NON-PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Cyrille La Baie, sued Andrews & Pope for $8.50, balance of wages, alleged to be due. Plaintiff said he hired to work two or three weeks for defendants at the rate of $26 per month, and put in eight days and a half. The agreement made with Mr. Pope's brother was that either party, if not satisfied with the other, could break the agreement. He left at the expiration of the time stated, and on asking Mr. Pope for the amount claimed, was refused. Similar cases were prepared by Thos. La Baie, Jas. Latanier and Joseph Lenan. The defence showed that plaintiffs had deserted employment, and the cases were dismissed with costs against plaintiffs.

ASSAULT.

Francis Fargy charged William Huston with assaulting him. The parties settled the case between them, defendant paying costs.

Charles Curl charged Henry Carter with committing an assault upon him. The case was laid over until Saturday.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, May 23, 1873.

The market continues quiet with but few changes to note. The chief decline is in eggs, which, in spite of a good shipping demand, now sell at from 10c to 12c per dozen.

GRAIN—The market is nominal, receipts being very light; oats are in demand for local consumption at from 40c to 43c per bushel.

Calf-skins have declined to 8c per lb.

SPRING WHEAT—$1 15 to $1 20
BARLEY—55c to 00c.
RYE—55c. to 58c.
OATS—40c to 43c.
BUCKWHEAT—45c. to 47c.
PEAS—60c to 65c.
TIMOTHY SEED—$3 50 to $3 75.
CLOVER SEED—$5 70 to $6 00,
TARES,—$2, per bus.
BEEF—10c to 12½c per lb., retail.
MUTTON—8c to 10c per pound.
PORK—$6 50 to $7.
LAMB—8c to 10c. per pound.
VEAL—5c to 7c per pound.
HAMS—10c to 12½c.
BUTTER—Tub, 17.
BUTTER—Roll, 18c to 20c.
EGGS—10c to 12c
SHEEPSKINS—25c. to $2,00.
HIDES—$7 to $8 00.
CALFSKINS—8c per pound
DEAKINS—50c
LARD—10c. to 11c. per lb.
TALLOW, rough—5c.
TALLOW, rendered—8c.
POTATOES—30c to 40c per bus.
APPLES—50c to 85c.
DRIED APPLES—$2 per bus.
HONEY—12 to 12½c per lb.
HAY—$10 00 to $15 00.
CHEESE—11c to 12c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $5 50 per ...
FLOUR—Retail, $6 00 per bbl
PATASH—$5 60 per 100 lbs.
CHICKENS, per pair—35c to 40c
DUCKS—25c to 50c per pair.
ONIONS—$1 00 to $1 50 per bush.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.
MONTREAL, May 21, 1873.
1 P. M.

Flour—receipts 10,228, dull and lower; ordinary super freely offered at $6.00 without takers, to any extent; broken lots of fancy and extra placed at about $6.60 to $7.00 respectively.
Wheat—nominal.
Peas—sales 81c. per 66 lbs.
Provisions—dull at former rates.
Ashes—quiet, but steady.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 21.—Consols opened at 93⅝ for money; 93⅝ for account; Bonds—65's old 91⅛; 67's 93⅝; 10-40's 88⅜; new 5's 89; Erie 48⅜.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Cotton steady; Uplands 8⅝; Orleans 9⅛.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 21.

Gold 117⅛.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 21.

Cotton 19⅛c.

Flour dull without decided change; recpts 8,000 brls; sales 8,000 brls at $5 95 to $6 40 for super state and western; $7 00 to $8 50 for common to choice extra state; $6 90 to $8 00 for common to choice extra western.

Rye Flour steady.

Wheat dull without decided change in price; sales 45,000 bus at $1 25 for rejected spring; 2,000 bus at $1 67 to $1 68 for No 2 Milwaukie spring.

Rye dull.

Corn firm and in fair enquiry; receipts 4,000 bus; sales 14,000 bus at 62c to 63c for new mixed western; 68c for old do afloat.

Barley dull.

Oats unchanged; receipts 38,000 bus; sales 39,000 bus; sales 18,000 bus at 50c to 51½c for new mixed western; 56c to 57½c for white do; 49c to 50c for black do.

Pork dull and heavy at $17 for new mess.

Lard heavy at 9⅞c for steam; 9⅞c for kettle,

Butter 28c to 31c.

Cheese 11c to 15,

Petroleum—Crude 18⅞c to 19c; refined 19⅞.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Receipts of hogs for the past two days, 5,946; shipments 7,493.

BIRTH.

In Hallowell, on the 21st inst., the wife of H. W. Christy, of a son.

Beware of Impostors.

THE public are cautioned against peddlers going round the country, pretending to have our celebrated Perfected Spectacles for sale. We only supply our resident agents.

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.

☞A. & J. McFee, Sole Agents, Belleville.

Montreal, April 7, 1873.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

May 5, 1873. d&w-1y.

Prayer Meeting,

AT NOON each day (Sundays excepted), in the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, lasting for an hour.

COME

If you can only remain for a few minutes.

One Hundred

NEW STYLES OF

HATS & CAPS

AT

HAYMES',

FOR

Spring 1873. Spring.

SILK HATS for..........1873.
FELT HATS for.......... "
CLOTH CAPS for........ "
STRAW HATS for........ "

AT

HAYMES'.

The China AND Glassware House

Is the cheapest place to buy

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

Our stock is now much larger than usual, and all bought at old prices, we cannot be undersold by any in the trade.

GEO. COBURN & BRO.,
James Brown's old stand, Front St.
Belleville, Nov. 25, 1872. d&w

MR. HENRY WHISH,

ORGANIST of St. Thomas' Church, receives Lady Boarding Pupils to be educated in Pianoforte playing, Melodeon and Singing.

Hotel Street, opposite the Kelso Block,
November 21, 1872. w42:tf

PRUNES!

WE now offer you splendid value in

Prunes

At Six Cents, or

TWENTY POUNDS

For a Dollar, by taking that quantity.

ALSO, ANOTHER LOT,

Fourteen Pounds

For a Dollar.

Remember our

TEAS

Still give

Unrivaled Satisfaction.

Another lot of splendid

LAYER RAISINS,

Best for Summer use, just received.

CONGER BROS.

Belleville, May 7, 1873. w13

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tweed Wollen Manufacturing Company, will be held at the office of the Secretary, on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., for electing officers and general business.

WM. WRAY,
Secretary.
Tweed, May 13th, 1873. 13.4w

Farm for Sale.

LOT 14, in the 7th concession of Rawdon, is offered for Sale. It has good buildings, the main part of the dwelling being 18x24, with wing on each side; barn 30x50. There is a well and a never failing spring; one hundred acres is wood land, with black ash and cedar for fencing. The farm is within half a mile of the Town Hall, Harold, P.O., and two miles from Wellman's Corners P. O. For terms and further particulars apply to

ABNER T. HOGLE.
Rawdon, March 22, 1873. 7:tf

1873.

Spring and Summer

Stock Complete.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.

Belleville, April 14th, 1873. d292:w10

Insolvent Act of 1869.

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of
WILLIAM LEGATE,
An Insolvent.

I Frederic Charles Ridley, of the Town of Belleville, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors who have not already done so, are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

Dated at Belleville this Twentieth day of May, A. D. 1873.

F. C. RIDLEY,
Assignee.
Belleville, May 20th, 1873. d2t w2t

HOUSE TO LET.

TO Let, a good dwelling house, and a lot of three quarters of an acre, in garden, containing fruit trees, &c. The house is situated in the 9th concession of Thurlow, near the Bethel Church, and a good situation for any kind of business. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

PETER SIMMONS.
Thurlow, Aug. 7th, 1872. w

Insolvent Act of 1869.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
County of Hastings:
} In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of
WILLIAM HENRY ATKINS,
An Insolvent.

ON FRIDAY, the thirtieth day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Belleville this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1873.

11:5t W. H. ATKINS.

Only One Dollar.

10,000 SOLD.

IT is safe to say that of all the inventions of the present day, none have created more astonishment than the

LONDON REPEATING WATCH.

The idea of making a watch for the small sum of One Dollar, seems an utter impossibility, but it has been accomplished, and the most perfect time indicator produced, which the world has ever seen. Besides that, each watch comprises a Compass and Sun Dial, without extra cost. The London Repeating Watch is got up in the most elegant style, with a handsome case of Gold metal, which is an exact imitation of Gold, glass crystal, steel and metallic works, and a white enamelled dial, and is of the size of an ordinary watch. Each one is warranted to *denote correct time, and to keep in order for two years.* Enclosed in the same case is a Sun Dial and a perfectly accurate Compass, worth of itself twice the amount charged for the whole Watch. Every one wants one, everybody can now have a Watch for himself. Agents, Pedlers, &c., make $10 a day selling them. A sample sent on receipt of $1, or five for $4. Send all sums over $2 by registered letter to the Manufacturers, Agents for Canada,

THE EUREKA MANUFACTURING CO.
P. O. Drawer, 422, Montreal
April 7th, 1873. d287:3m w9:1y

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

OFFICE OF

J. W. THOMPSON,

BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE,

DRAFTS AND U. S. CURRENCY

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

And a general EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

Collections made in all accessible points in the United States.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On deposits of CANADA AND AMERICAN CURRENCY, on sums of Five Dollars and upwards, from day of deposit until day of withdrawal, without requiring notice; four, five and six per cent. allowed, according to period of deposit.

Attention given to the purchase and sale of Bonds and other securities.

☞Agent for the following Corporations:
Canadian Express Company,
Montreal Telegraph Company,
Travellers Insurance Company,
Allan Line of Steamships,
And Grand Trunk Railway City Ticket Agency.

Belleville, Feb. 19, 1873. d&w

MARRIAGE LICENSES

CAN be obtained on application to MRS BLACKLOCK, at the residence of Mr. Sandford Baker, Murney's Hill, Belleville.

August 16, 1871.

ANOTHER VICTORY WON.

WE are pleased to announce that at the recent exhibition of the American Institute Fair, held in New York, October 1872, the Decker & Barnes Piano was awarded the Gold Medal, the highest recompense, over all competing exhibitors.

W. E. BADLAM,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PIANO FORTES, ORGANS, MUSIC, &C.,

General Agent for Ontario for the celebrated DECKER & BARNES Piano, and the famous SHONINGER, EUREKA, GRAND and CONCERTO Organs.

I keep a stock of the above Instruments on hand at all times and can sell lower than any House in the trade. Try me and see.

☞Second hand Instruments taken in exchange.

A written guarantee with every Instrument for the longest term.

W. E. BADLAM.

Ware Rooms on Bridge Street, opposite the Post Office.

Belleville, March 20, 1872. 6

Tea, Tea!

ROSS & DAVIES

HAVE just received in store a fresh supply of

BLACK, YOUNG HYSON,
JAPAN & GUNPOWDRR

Teas,

Which they WARRANT to give satisfaction or no sale.

All of which are offered at very much reduced prices.

May 5th, 1873.

RESERVED FOR WARNER BROTHERS.

THE WEBSTER

Sewing Machine.

UNSURPASSED

For STRENGTH, PERFECTION, and SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION.

Is the easiest to learn, the simplest to work.

In Ease, Silence of Motion, and Real Worth,

IT HAS NO EQUAL!!!

Solid Steel Shuttle!

With a New Style SELF-ADJUSTING TENSION, more Perfect and Simple than in any other Machine.

The LARGEST BOBBIN used in any Family Machine.

Durable!

As STEEL can make it; dispensing with Cogs and Cams, hence

SILENT & EASY RUNNING.

Performs 10 Varieties of Work!

A Ruffler Given Free,

Worth $3, entirely new—mechanical Principles.

An unequalled Revolving *ADJUSTABLE PRESSURE FOOT!*

The Lockman, Gardner, &c., &c., kept in stock.

T. E. EWEN,
Upper Front Street.
Belleville, March 18, 1871. 5:3m

Plaster Mill in Belleville.

NOW on hand and constantly grinding, a superior article of PLASTER, very finely ground, at usual prices. Mills at the Elevator.

GEO. A. SIMPSON & Co
Belleville, Jan. 4th, 1870. 47

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,

BELLEVILLE.

WE have much pleasure in informing our numerous Customers and the public generally, that our Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS

Is now complete. This Spring our Stock is well assorted in all its Departments, and as we have the largest in Town, and our Goods are marked very low, we offer advantages to purchasers that cannot be surpassed. We invite special attention to

LADIES' BRAIDED COSTUMES,
MANTLES,
PARASOLS,
DRESS GOODS,
MUSLINS AND LAWNS,
YAK LACES,
SASH RIBBONS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
LADIES' TIES,

As well as to our general Stock of

STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

CARPETS.

Every person wishing a good and Cheap Carpet should call and examine ours before purchasing. Our Stock of Carpets is larger than usual, comprising

BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL, HEMP, TAPESTRY, AND KIDDER.

Since we purchased our Carpets they have again advanced in price in the English Market s so that we cannot replace them at present prices. Please call and look through our Stock. We are satisfied you will find none to equal it.

Belleville, April, 1873. JAS. W. DUNNET. 11:1y

Dry Goods and Millinery!

Stock Complete in Every Department.

MILLINERY, MANTLES, DRY GOODS, &c.,

IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

The following is only a few of the many cheap lines now ready for inspection:—

Miss JONES, Milliner.

Grey Cottons from 8c.
White Shirting from 10c.
Prints, fast colours, from 10c.
Stripe and Check Shirting 12½c. and 15c.
Cotton Tweeds from 20c.
Jeans and Denims 15c. to 20c.
Check Wincey Shirtings, 20c.
Blk. Lustres from 20c., (Reversible.)
Blk. Cobourgs and Paramattas from 25c.
Blk. Crape, Crape Collars, &c., &c.
Blk. and Coloured Silks from 75c.
Blk. Broad Cloths and Cassimeres for $1.
$1,000 worth of Canadian Tweeds, all new styles.
A complete Stock of Hats and Caps, special value.
The Brightest Sugar in the Market for 10c.
5lbs. Japan Tea for $1, Gunpowder Tea 40cts. per lb.

Wm. SYMONS, Cutter.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

W. W. JONES,
Opposite Anglo American Hotel, Front Street, Belleville.
Belleville, April 4th, 1873. w10

FIRST PRIZE NOVELTY WASHER

(Patented May 7th, 1872).

YOUR attention is respectfully invited to the many advantages possessed by this improved Washer, which, for Simplicity, Durability, Ease and Perfection, is destined to be the Standard WASHER of this country: whatever good qualities other Machines may have, the NOVELTY Washing Machine equals them in every particular.

This Machine surpasses all competition, and gives more than satisfaction when properly used. All I ask to convince the most sceptical of its merits is to give it a fair

MANUFACTURED,

Wholesale & Retail, by

J. A. STREET,
Belleville, Ont.

☞County Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. Apply to

G. D. ARMSTRONG,
Patentee,
Belleville, Ont.
Nov. 18, 1872. w41-1y

SPRING, 1872.

To CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Carriage Goods, bought before the recent great advance in prices, have just arrived in Stock, and will be found COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Also

Shelf & Heavy Hardware of Every Description,

At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

JAS. GLASS & Co.
March 15th, 1872.

BRIDGEWATER

New Cash Store.

THE New Store at Bridgewater is now opened upon Strictly Cash Terms. A splendid New Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,

GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,

Is offered for sale at unusually low prices for Cash.

Cotton Yarn 7s 6d per Bunch; Goderich Salt 10s 6d per bbl.; London Tea Cups and Saucers, 1s per Set; Patent Pails 1s each; Telegraph Matches 10d per Box; Nails 4 cts per lb, or 28lbs for 5s.

TEAS, SUGARS,

And all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices. Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.

The Old Store,

is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA FLINT.
Bridgewater, Dec. 28, 1870. tf

DR. J. BELL SIMPSON'S

Specific and Tonic Pills,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for Nervous Debility, Spurmatorrhea, Nocturnal Emission, Weakness of the Generative Organs, Palpitation of the Heart, Tremblings, Sleeplessness, the effect of over-indulgence in alcoholic stimulants and tobacco, &c. Dr. J. BELL SIMPSON'S Pills are the only effectual ones for the above diseases, and are never known to fail. They have already cured hundreds in this country. Robert Arthur, machinist, Hamilton, testifies to his recovery by their use. Safe, certain and rapid in action, a short trial will prove their efficacy. No sufferer need despair of being relieved from the frightful effects of SELF-ABUSE. The Specific Pills are sold by Druggists at $1.00 a box, and the Tonic Pills at 50c. a box, or they will be sent by mail, postage pre-paid, and securely wrapped from observation, on receipt of $1.06 for the Specific, and 56c. for the Tonic Pills, by

J. BELL SIMPSON & Co.,
Drawer 91 P. O. Hamilton.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. Pamphlets sent post-free on application. 3-6m

For Sale,

A VALUABLE Farm of 150 acres of land, being composed of the west part and broken front of lot 15, in the 1st concession of the Township of Sidney, on the Front Road. There are over 100 acres of land cleared, well fenced and under good cultivation. There are erected on the premises a large Barn, Shed, Stables and Drive House. There is also an orchard upon the place. The whole will be sold reasonable. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Sheriff.
Belleville Dec. 8th, 1872. d&w tf

COAL!

COAL COAL

ALL UNDER COVER and WITHOUT SNOW!

BEST BLACKSMITHS' COAL,
$6 50 per ton.

BEST LEHIGH COAL,
$8 per ton.

LACKAWANNA COAL,
All sizes, constantly on hand.

Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron.

A. L. BOGART,
Pinnacle Street, opposite Market.
January 30, 1873. 51

LOOK AT THIS.

HUGH WALKER

SELLS

JAPAN TEAS from 25c. to 70c.
GUNPOWDER Teas, 45c. to 80c.
YOUNG HYSON Teas, from 50c. to 90c.
COFFEES from 25c. to 35c.

And other Groceries in proportion.

New Raisins,
New Currants,
New Peels,
Choice Confectionary.

At a Small Advance on Cost!

FINNAN HADDIES & OYSTERS

RECEIVED REGULARLY AT

THE FINNAN HADDIE DEPOT,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE. tf

J. W. FRALICK,

erchant Ti or and Clothier,

Has now on hand a fine Stock of

Gents Linen Goods, &c.

Belleville, April 24th, 1873. w11

Robertson & Empey

Have now received their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

DRY GOODS.

ROBERTSON & EMPEY.

March 27, 1872. d&w

Oysters, Oysters!

Ross & Davies

Are receiving a case of

Fresh Oysters

EVERY WEEK.

One Case Received To-Day.

Belleville, May 8, 1873.

Arctic Refrigerators

Are now the order of the day.

Ross & Davies

Have this day received a

FRESH SUPPLY

Of the above necessary articles, in which every housekeeper has an interest, to be found at the

Cheap Family Grocery STORE,

Corner Front and Bridge Streets.

Belleville, May 10, 1873.

Store and Dwelling for Sale

In the most Central Part of the Thriving Village of Trenton.

ONE HALF of the Three-Storey Brick Building known as "Wert's Block," in which there is a merchant's shop 23 x 57 feet, with a storehouse in rear 24 x 30 feet. In second flat there are 4 large rooms, and kitchen 24 x 23. Third flat—4 bed rooms and 2 large store rooms. There are also piers sunk in the river, on which could be erected a storehouse 24 x 60 feet.

For further particulars enquire (if by letter, postpaid) to the subscriber, on the premises.

JAS. R. WERT.
Trenton, Dec. 21, 1872. 49:tf

12,000,000 ACRES

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest Land in market for sale by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska, now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at 6 per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

The Best Market in the West! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO A HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Persons of Foreign Birth are entitled to the benefit of the Homestead Law on declaring their intention to become citizens of the United States, and may avail themselves of this provision immediately after their arrival.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near the Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.

Sectional Maps, showing the Land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new Maps Mailed Free everywhere.

Address,

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
Omaha, Nebraska.
d&w3m

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1873.

The May Fair.

If the enterprises of the manager of the Monthly Fairs have heretofore been un favorably affected by the weather, the 15th, has done much to obliterate those recollections from his mind, for the weather today was simply delightful. The sun shone out with a pleasant warmth, and the air was cool and refreshing, whilst the roads were in excellent condition, leaving nothing to be desired in the matter of weather. The consequence of this favorable state of affairs was that there was a large attendance of spectators and a splendid show of horses—particularly of stallions, the quality of these animals being of the best. Indeed, it would be difficult to find in any County in the Dominion a greater number of true shaped, stylish sires, displaying so fully the desirable qualities for agricultural and road purposes as were exhibited on the Agricultural Show grounds to day. The roadsters were an excellent class, and as a rule showed good stepping powers in their exercise on the track, many of the animals exhibited being excellent movers. The young horses were also worthy of commendation.

Cattle and sheep were but few in number, though there were some good cattle exhibited, particularly noticeable being a fat cow, belonging to Mr. C. Ketcheson, of Huntingdon, and one Ayrshire heifer, belonging to Major Gillum.

Of sheep, but two were exhibited

Poultry were few in number, and only a few specimens of breeds were shown.

The attendance of the public was large, and showed in an unmistakeable manner that the people are beginning to feel an interest in these fairs, which interest they testify by their attendance on the grounds. To Mr. T. C. Wallbridge considerable credit is attached for the amount of labor which he has bestowed on the getting up of these fairs, and we are glad to notice the success which has attended his efforts.

The entries made are as follows:

HORSES.

STALLIONS.—J. J. Lowry—dapple brown stallion, 6 years old.

W. F. Weese—chestnut stallion, 3 years old.

Dyer Ogden, Picton—black stallion 7 years old.

James Brown, Shannonville—black stallion 4 years old.

Henry T. Mitchell, Foxboro'—dapple gray stallion 7 years old.

W. Oakly, Shannonville—brown stallion, 7 years old.

W. L. Ross, Belleville—bay stallion 5 years old.

John Emmons, Shannonville—grey stallion 3 years old.

Samuel Westover, Foxboro—bay stallion 5 years old.

Wm. Corbett, Belleville—grey stallion 4 years old.

Wm. Johnson, Halloway—dapple grey stallion 4 years old.

Charles Traver, Sidney—bay stallion 5 years old.

C. H. Osborne, Consecon—grey stallion, 9 years old.

S. M. Herrington & Co., Ameliasburg—black stallion, 7 years old.

J. Davis, Wallbridge—chesnut stallion, 7 years old.

Robt. Emerson, Thurlow, roan stallion, 4 years old.

W. F. Chisholm, Roslin—black stallion, 6 years old.

Edward Bennett, Stirling—bay stallion, 5 years old.

V. Burke, Madoc—bay stallion, 5 years old,

GENERAL PURPOSES.—W. F. Weese, Ameliasburg—chesnut horse, 5 years old.

John Iles, Belleville—fox colored horse, 5 years old.

George Pope, Belleville—bay saddle horse, 5 years old, bay buggy horse.

Robt. Gordon, Belleville—bay saddle horse, 6 years old.

John Smith, Sidney—span brown colts, 2 years old.

W. E. Holton, Belleville—black mare, 3 years old.

E. E. Wood, Belleville—bay mare, 4 years old.

Wm. Sprouel, Thurlow—bay colt, 3 years old.

H. Goldsmith, Sidney—roan carriage horse.

John A. Barclay, Belleville—black horse, 5 years old.

Chas. Jones, Sidney—span dapple brown ponies, 3 and 4 years old.

Harrison Ross, Belleville—span black colts, 3 years old.

Wm. Donley, Sidney—fox mare, 3 years old.

Wm. Ketcheson, Canifton—grey colt 2 years old.

T. C. Wallbridge—span grey carriage horses.

W. Tripp, Belleville—grey horse 6 years old.

David Roblin, Sidney—carriage horse, red roan.

J. W. Thompson, Belleville—Span of light bay carriage horses; span dark bay carriage horses.

S. Garratt, Belleville—bay saddle horse.

R. S. Patterson, Belleville—carriage horse.

A. McLaren, Tyendinaga—roan mare, 3 years old.

A. R. Ostrom, Sidney—bay horse.

J. Nicholson, Belleville—grey hack team.

Daniel Grass, Sidney—chesnut horse, 6 years old.

James McGuire, Belleville—bay pony.

Geo. Reddick, Sidney—brown 3 year old colt.

F. Kerl, Belleville—span black colts, 3 yrs. old.

J. Hamilton, Thurlow—colt, 3 years old.

Jos. Easton, Milltown—bay horse, 5 years old.

Allan Munro, Sidney—blood horse, 17 yrs. old.

W. H. Davis, Canifton—bay team.

H. Zufelt, Ameliasburg,—bay team, 3 year old colts.

S. Barnum, Halloway—team bay horses.

S. Parliament, Ameliasburg—brown mare.

W. H. Scholes, Belleville—brown saddle pony.

R. Phillips, Thurlow—3 year old colt.

Peter Williams, Shannonville—bay carriage horse.

CATTLE.

Major Gillum, Sidney—Ayreshire heifer, 2 years old.

Chas. Ketcheson, Huntingdon—Brown Ayreshire cow—fat.

W. H. Tumelty, Madoc—yoke of oxen.

Wm. Van Blaricom, Sidney—yoke black oxen.

H. Lowery, Sidney—yoke working cattle.

E. Britton, Belleville—fat bull and six fat oxen.

Geo Elmy, Belleville—yoke oxen.

S. S. Wallbridge, Ameliasburg—3 year old bull.

S. Hagerman, Sidney—fat cow.

SHEEP.

E. Marsh, Halloway—Leicester ram.

Major Gillum—Leicester ram.

BIRDS.

Major Gillum—pair English pheasants, white Brahma cock, pair Lord Seftors breed of fowls (cock and hen).

Geo. Thomas, Belleville—pair English red game fowl.

SEEDS.

Major Gillum also showed some newly imported seeds.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Messrs. G. & J. Brown, W. H. Wallbridge and J. D. Clarke exhibited some agricultural implements.

PRIZE LIST.

HORSES.

JUDGES.—W. Fanning, D. Roblin, R. S. Patterson.

Best stallion for general purposes. Prize—a Gold Medal given by P. H. Hambly, Esq. Henry T. Mitchell, Foxboro'—dapple grey stallion, 6 years old, of "Messenger" stock.

For Stallions, Draft, Carriage, Buggy and Saddle Horses, Ponies and one, two, and three year old Colts, entered for sale, to be apportioned and awarded by the Judges, Twenty-Five Dollars, given by the Hotel Keepers of Belleville.

JUDGES.—Major Gillum, S. D. Farley, W H. Tumelty.

1st.—S. M. Herrington & Co's Black Stallion.—$10.

2nd.—Samuel Westover's Bay Stallion.—$5.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

For the best Stallion for agricultural purposes, Twenty Dollars, given by the West Hastings Agricultural Society, subject to a resolution of Society.

1st—W. Johnson. Red Badge, V. Burke. ROAD STALLIONS—1st, Chas Traver, CARRIAGE HORSES, SINGLE—1st, W. E. olton, $3 ; 2d G. Reddick, $2 ; 3d D. Roblin, $1.

Red Badges. Wm. Donley and R. Phillips, DOUBLE.—1st and 2nd J. W. Thompson; 3d H. Zufelt and S. Barnum.

PONY TEAM—1st Chas Jones.

BLOOD HORSES—1st Charles Traver; 2nd A. Munro.

HACK TEAM—J. Nicholson.

COLT TEAM—1st Harrison Ross.

Before the judges had concluded their labors in some of the classes, many of the horses were removed, but a considerable crowd of people remained, attracted by the sight of some races which had been improvised. By a little after 2 o'clock, all was over, and the crowd in attendance dispersed, after an enjoyable day.

There were but few sales of cattle, and none of horses which were recorded. The sales noted were to local buyers at good prices.

As most of the exhibitors left the grounds before receiving their prizes, the Superintendent desires us to request prize winners to call at the office of Wallbridge's foundry for their prizes.

The Pacific Railway.

There can be nothing so effective as quoting a journal against itself, to prove not only its want of consistency but its utter recklessness, in all that pertains to the governing of a country and the party to which it belongs. We are not of those, however, who believe that a man should never change his opinions, or that a journal should not acknowledge its errors, both in its opinion of public men, and public measures, when circumstances justify such change; but when denunciations of public men are made for not pushing on an enterprise with sufficient vigor; and then immediately after steps have been taken to push forward that same enterprise, the people cannot but come to the conclusion, that other than the good of the country is the ruling passion of that editor who so conducts his journal as to mislead its readers.

We have another striking illustration of this spurious patriotism in the character of the Grit organ of Ontario, the *Globe*. Two years ago, when it was supposed that the Government was not pushing forward the Pacific Railway scheme with that vigor which its importance demanded, that journal could find no language too strong in which to condemn the Ministry for what it termed its dilatoriness As a sample the *Globe* thundered forth its anathemas at the delay in the following language:

"*Our rulers will be traitors* to their country and to British connection if they lose a single season in making it practicable and convenient for settlers to go to Fort Garry through our own territory, and in putting things in *a fair way for the Canada Pacific Railway*. It is a question not merely of convenience, but of national existence. *It must be* pushed through at whatever expense. We believe that it can be so pushed through, not only without being a burden peculiarly upon Canada, but with an absolute profit in every point of view. *Without such a line, a great British North America would turn out an unsubstantial dream; with it, and with ordinary prudence and wisdom on the part of her statesmen, it will be a great, a glorious, and an inevitable reality.*"

This was the opinion of the *Globe* two years ago. Now, when the Government have taken the measures to push forward this great Canadian enterprise, and when everything has been done "*in putting things in a fair way for the Canadian Pacific Railway*," we find the same journal using the following language:—

"Then the work, when completed, will end *nowhere*. The Pacific Railway of the United States has the carrying trade of a rich country at each of its termini, besides trans-continental trade between Europe on one hand, and China, Japan and Australia on the other. It has large and wealthy cities, and interminable railway connections east and west. It was a stupendous undertaking, even for that wealthy country. But here is a line of greater length, and that is to end amidst the small population of British Columbia, without any steamboat connections with the rest of the Pacific world. If we did not know that there were knaves in the undertaking, we should say that *every one connected with it was a madman.*"

And again

"This is the basis upon which the superstructure is reared, upon which it is proposed to build 2,700 miles of first-class railway in one stretch across the continent, nearly every mile of it through a country peopled only by savage Indians, a great part of which has not yet been explored, and to do it all, roadway and equipment complete within eight years!"

Following this, is an attempt to convince the capitalists of England the scheme is not only that of "madmen" and will never pay, but that all connected with it are "knaves." It is for the readers of that paper to judge of its honesty. There is no length to which it is not prepared to go to accomplish its purpose, even to the looking forward with vulturous eyes to the death of the Premier, with a hope, that that event would lead to the assumption of office by its party.

The Pacific Railway.

The *Globe* of yesterday professed to have a special cable telegram that the Government scheme for building the Canadian Pacific Railway promoted by Sir Hugh Allan, Mr. Archibald and Mr. Abbott, had "finally and completely failed." It gave the announcement in the most prominent manner, at the top of the column and double leaded at that, and the style and tone of the announcement showed that the writer gloated with fiendish delight at the prospect of defeat. If the cable telegram contained no more truth than the story written by the *Globe's* English correspondent about Mr. Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, then we may be satisfied there is not much cause for alarm. It is somewhat singular that the Montreal *Gazette* of the same day—a paper which is much more likely to be reliably informed of the movements of the Railway deputation than the *Globe*—should contain a rumor exactly the reverse of what appeared in the *Globe*. The *Gazette* says—and let us hope what it says is true:—"There was a rumor on the streets yesterday, that a telegram had been received from Sir Hugh Allan, intimating that satisfactory arrangements had been effected for the Pacific Railway enterprise. We think the report rests on good authority."

Reciprocal Trade.

The return to an address of the House of Commons, dated, 3rd April last, for copies of correspondence between the Canadian and United States Governments on the subject of reciprocal trade, has been printed. Referring to the action towards this end, principally by resolutions and memorials, taken by the National Boards of trade in both countries, the Minister of Customs writes:—"That while heartily concurring in the views expressed both by the National Board of Trade of the United States, and also by the Dominion Board of Trade, he desires to call attention to the fact that both Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Canada have availed themselves of every suitable opportunity, since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, to press upon the Government of the United States the desirability of a renewal of reciprocal trade relations between the latter country and Canada, upon a broad and liberal basis; and submits, for the favorable consideration of your Excellency in Council, that the Dominion Board of Trade should be informed, that should the Government of the United States comply with the wishes expressed by the National Board of Trade, the subject will receive the fullest consideration of the Government of Canada."

The Privy Council Committee concur in the report of the Minister of Customs, and advise that the same be approved, and that the substance of this minute be communicated to the Dominion Board of Trade.

THE "RENAUD."—The Montreal *Gazette* says: "An attempt was made to save some portion of the cargo of the steamer L. Renaud, but without success. All the cattle on board have perished, the exertions put forth to save them having proved unavailing. The ill-fated steamer now lies on her beam ends, and it is feared it will be impossible to recover her engines and boilers. The owners of the steamboat have paid the canoe men three hundred dollars for saving the lives of the passengers, but the men deny that they received money from the unfortunate passengers whom they rescued.

—Mr. John White, formerly a member of the Highland Company of the Queen's Own Rifles, and who lost an arm at the fight at Ridgeway died at Richmond Hill, on the 16th inst. The wounded arm never thoroughly healed, and his health has been gradually giving way for some years past.

—"Is my face dirty? asked a young lady from the back woods, on a steamboat running from Cairo to New Orleans. "Dirty! No. Why did you ask?" "Because that insulting waiter insists upon putting a towel beside my plate. I've thrown three under the table and every time he comes round he puts another one before me."

News Condensed.

—The Montreal money market is easier.

—A telegram from Rome May 15th, says the Pope is much better.

—A break in the Erie Canal of 125 feet long is reported at Waterford.

—The Bender family, who committed the atrocious murders in Kansas, have been arrested.

—N. Y. State canals open on the 15th inst.

—A company has been formed in London to make rubbers from the juice of milk-weed.

—A child was drowned yesterday in a pothole of water, at London.

—Hamilton celebrates the Queen's Birthday on Monday rather than Saturday.

—Rolling stock is being put on the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway.

—The use of glycerine is suggested to prevent the incrustation in steam boilers.

—The Normal School building Ottawa, is to be built of Ottawa stone.

—A ship of 1,700 tons was launched at St. Johns N. B. on the 13th inst.

—Another fight with the Modocs resulted in four soldiers being killed and six wounded.

—A general election for members of Parliament will be held next spring in England.

—The Kingston *News* has been luxuriating on fine luscious strawberries.

—W. H. Paton, of Paton, Moir & Co., has been drowned at Peterborough.

—The American Government have despatched a relief vessel to the *Polaris*.

—A man named Ward attempted suicide at Cornwall, and has been lodged in jail.

—Several Cleveland Orange Lodges are expected to visit London on July the 12th.

—Sweetening one's coffee is generally the first stirring event of the day.

—Aged people are fond of telling stories; they have arrived at their anecdotage

—Senator Charles Summer has just been divorced from his wife on the ground of five year's desertion.

—An extensive conflagration occurred at Port au Prince, Hayti, which destroyed 150 houses. Six persons were killed.

—Three old boots, a gaiter and a hoop-skirt in front of a house indicate that the family has moved.

—The money crisis in Austria continues. The operation of the Banking Act has been suspended.

—The Hon. John Carling's name is mentioned in connection with the Lt.-Governorship of Ontario.

—English papers by the last mail announce that Rev. Dr. Punshon will preach in London, the 10th of June.

—Lord Dufferin is to lay the foundation stone of a new Protestant Hospital at Ottawa on the 16th instant.

—A brakesman was killed on a G. W. R. train near Hyden, by striking the bridge while the train was in motion.

—The International Hotel in Halifax, was injured by fire on the 13th inst. to the extent of $30,000.

—Geo. McKay, of St. Thomas, while taking his supper on the 13th inst., was strangled by a piece of beef. He died in two minutes.

—The steamers 'Americus' and 'Hope' collided at New York on the 13th inst., cutting the latter in two. Four men were drowned.

—The river at Montreal has been rising for some days, and is now on a level with the wharves.

—Soldiers are generally rather tired on the 1st of April. Perhaps it is because they have just had a March of thirty-one days.

—What is the difference between a Jew and a lawyer?—The one gets his law from the prophets, the other his profits from the law.

—Daniel Foster, a laborer, was killed at Welland yesterday by falling between a flat car and being run over.

—The Grand Trunk Railway intend running a Pullman Car from Montreal to Chicago commencing on Tuesday next.

—It is rumored in Paris that there is a combination to unseat President Thiers and nominate the Duke d'Aumale in his place.

—The head office of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway has been removed from Brockville to Ottawa.

—The Montreal bakers have raised the price of bread two cents on account of yielding to the strikers.

—'Happy is the country that has no history,' as the schoolboy said on being flogged the third time for not knowing who was Henry VI's wife.

—The Commercial panic in the Continent is extending. At Odessa, all business is stopped, and discounts have risen to 9 per cent.

—One hundred and twenty convicts will be removed from the Kingston Penitentiary to the prison at St. Vincent de Paul on Monday.

—Tecumseth the noted Indian Chief, is to have a monument, the foundation stone of which is to be laid at Queenstown Heights on the 16th August next.

—The woman Pinkham, of Toronto, who was shot in the eye by the wife of Armstrong of the *crim con.* scandle, is not expected to live, as mortification has set in.

—Capt. McVicar of the ship *Shandon* has presented Montreal with five young seals. They are to be placed in the basins of the public squares.

—"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," while all play and no work makes him a useless, shiftless, worthless, good-for-nothing fellow.

—Over thirteen hundred emigrants, ex-steamships *Circassian* and *North American*, are coming west from Quebec to settle in Ontario. About 650 are destined for Toronto.

—"I'd rather not take a horn with you," said a loafer to a mad bull; but the bull insisted on treating him to two, and the loafer got quite high.

—A stone which marks a little grave in the midst of a Western prairie, bears the single word "Polecatscentedem." A man had buried his clothes there.

—A telegram from Vienna says that the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur were to have left that city for Perth, Hungary, yesterday.

—The Hon. Jas. Skead has made the Agricultural Society of Manitoba a present of a fine short-horn Durham bull, which will shortly be forwarded to its destination.

—Robert Lacey, working in Shield's saw mill, Mono Road, fell on a saw, on the 13th—which mutilated his body in a fearful manner. He died two hours afterwards.

—J. S. Barrett, barrister, a cabin passenger by the *Sarmatian*, on his way to Toronto, while walking off the steamer at Quebec, fell between the ponton and the steamer into the river and was drowned.

—Mr. Alfeo DeGrassie of Toronto, died on the 12th after a long illness. Deceased was one of the pioneers of Little York, and was highly respected. He died in the 61st year of his age, leaving his father, Capt. DeGrassie still alive.

—A few days ago, as the youngest son of Mr. Wingfield, of the Senate, Otawa, was playing with a companion, he was struck on the ankle by a stone thrown by another boy. He lingered in great agony for some days, when mortification set in, and he died yesterday, the 13th inst.

—The famous Watkins Glen, near the head of Lake Seneca, New York, which less than three years ago was purchased for $25,000, has just been sold to a Philadelphia firm for $100,000. Ten years ago the property could have been purchased for $5,000.

—As an early morning train stopped at the station, an old gentleman with a cheerful countenance stepped out on the platform, and inhaling the fresh air enthusiastically exclaimed, "Isn't this invigorating?" "No, Sir, it's Auchterarder," replied the conscientous porter. The cheerful old gentleman went back to his seat in the carriage.

Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything that is beautiful. Beauty is God's handwriting, a wayside sacrament; wel come it in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower, and thank Him for it, the founder of loveliness, and drink it in, simply and earnestly, with your eyes; it is a charmed draught, a cup of blessing.

How to Broil Fish.

In the first place, says Pierre Plot, the fish must be fresh, the fire sharp, and the draught good. When thoroughly cleaned and washed, dry the fish with a towel; rub it inside and outside with a little butter, and salt and pepper it on both sides also. Set it on the fire, turn over now and then in order to prevent the charring of any part of the fish. It does not matter how many times it is turned over, provided the fire is sharp enough to broil quickly. As soon as done place the fish on a warm dish, the inside up, spread butter mixed with chopped parsley all over, and sprinkle lemon juice all over also. Serve quickly.

Let our readers bear in mind that vinegar is no substitute for lemon juice in this case.

Many amateur fishermen believe that they can cook fish better than any cook, because they relish it better when on a fishing excursion. They have two advantages over the cook; the first is the freshness of the fish, and the other is a sauce that no cook can make—hunger.

The old saying about cooking fish is, to be good, fish must go from the water to the pan, and from the pan to the mouth.

The American Indians say; as soon as caught, bleed it; as soon as bled, clean it; as soon as cleaned, cook it; as soon as cooked, eat it.

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS — Two quarts flour, one large spoonful of lard, one pint boiled milk—set aside till cold; half cup sugar, half cup yeast. Make a hole in the center of the flour, put in milk, &c., and rise over night. In the morning knead it well, and rise till noon then cut into narrow rolls and let it rise till tea time.

TO CLEAN OIL CLOTHS.—To ruin them, clean them with hot water or soapsuds, and leave them half wiped, and they will look very bright when wet, but very dingy and dirty when dry, and will very soon crack and peel off But if you wish to preserve them and have them look new and nice, wash them with soft flannel and luke warm water, and wipe perfectly dry.

Farm and Garden.

FLAX.—Some of the Oregon flax was some time ago forwarded to be tested at the Belfast manufactories, Ireland. It has just been returned in the shape of a hatchelled flax ready for the spinner. At the Belfast works it was pronounced of excellent quality, and capable of being manufactured into as fine linen as the world produces. The test was made with the view of introducing cotton into Oregon.

PROSPECTS OF THE GRAPE CROP.—Extensive growers of this fine and valuable fruit have been investigating recently the prospects of the crop for the coming year, and the general opinion seems to be that, owing to the severity of the long winter, most of the vines are seriously, it not fatally injured. Two specimens alone appear to have successfully resisted the storm and retain their usual vitality, the Clinton and the Concord, but as these form but a very small portion of the usual aggregate the prospects for the coming crop are far from encouraging.

A resident of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, has been comparing wages and expenses of all kinds in 1829, when his family first came to the State, with present prices. Wheat has nearly quintupled in price; potatoes, sheep, cows, eggs, and butter have sustained even a greater advance. Hay is now four times as costly, while the price of tea, coffee, pepper, and salt have declined one half, and cotton goods have sustained a larger reduction. Wages, on the average, have advanced three fold, so that farmers who do their own work, and mechanics whose time is their capital, have nothing to complain of in the general change of values.

RASPING HORSES' FEET.—A correspondent of the *Canada Farmer* says: "Rasping down the feet nicely, as they call it, is quite a passion with some people. I have often rasped the hoof, and the owner of the horse standing by to tell when it would suit him. This rasping on the hoof that happens to be a little ill-shaped, until it will spring under your finger, is far too dangerous a plan for making things look well. This rasping takes the strong surface off the hoof, and nature, trying all she can do to make up for the evil done by injudicious hands, forms a hard, glossy surface to protect the feet. This glossy surface takes the place of the previous tough horn, and at the next shoeing the feet will probably split a little at the nails, and not unfrequently the nail punches a piece out before it."

THE DEPTH TO PUT MANURE.—When it is dug down deep into the soil, or plowed deeply under, it is in a great measure wasted. The true policy now is to keep it as near the surface as possible, so as not to be too much exposed to wasting winds. The practice of the best agriculturists has been gradually coming to this for years past, without their knowing exactly the reason why such good resulted. Surface manuring has been found in many instances superior to the old plan of digging in, and has found many earnest, intelligent advocates. We do not know that we can heartily endorse the plan as a general rule of leaving the manure to be entirely on the surface to the action of the hot, bleaching sun; but to have it just harrowed in so that it may be just where the numerous small surface roots can get readily at it, is certainly a good thing, and have been found as good in practice as the considerations we have noted would lead us to expect.

BONES.—A writer in the *Horticulturist* buys bones of the butcher at a dollar the hundred pounds, and considers them the cheapest fertilizer he can obtain. He transforms them into meal by the following simple and effective process: "I have a large water-tight hogshead standing out doors, near the kitchen. In the spring I cover the bottom about six inches deep with dry soil. On this I put a layer of bones about the same depth, and cover them entirely with unleached ashes. On these another layer of bones, then ashes, and so on until the hogshead is full. I leave it then exposed to the sun and rain all summer and winter, until the next spring. Then, on removing the contents of the hogshead, I find nearly all the bones so soft that they will crumble to powder under a very slight pressure, and, mixed with the ashes and the soil, they give a nice little pile of most valuable manure, ready for immediate use. Any of the bones not sufficiently subdued, I return to the hogshead again for another twelve months' slumber."

CHEMICAL ENGINES.—The Ottawa *Free Press* says two of Nunn's Chemical Fire Engines have been ordered for the Government buildings.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—It is stated on good authority that Hon. A. J. Smith will be appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, on the expiration of the term of Lt.-Governor Wilmot in July.

EXTENDING LIMITS.—It is understood that the Manitoba deputation at present in Ottawa have asked the Government to extend the limits of the Province both north-east and south, reaching Hudson's Bay, Lake Superior, and the American frontier as far as Ontario. It would give Manitoba a port at the Hudson's Bay Government Factory, which is opened during three months every year. It is said the Government has given its approval to this scheme, which has been put forward by Mr. Royal and his colleagues. This extension would give Manitoba ten times its present area.

STEALING A MAN'S WIFE.—The Toronto *Sun* says: "In November last a man by the name of Pellett, then living at Belleville, showed a practical disregard of the command "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife," by eloping with the spouse of a boarding-house keeper, a Mrs. Lawrence, and leaving for parts unknown. The couple took away with them a great number of articles which did not properly belong to them, but to the aggrieved husband. Nothing was heard of the fugitives until a few days ago, when a step-daughter of the unfaithful Mrs. Lawrence, who was on a visit to this city, found out by some means that the runaways were staying here and informed her father of the fact. Mr. Lawrence arrived in the city this morning and laid an information against Pellett for larceny."

CINCHONA TREES IN INDIA.—In the plantations of the English Government on the Neilgarry hills, there are about 2,600,000 cinchona trees, which cover over 950 acres of land. The largest trees are 30 feet high with a circumference of three feet. The quantity of 7,295 pounds of splendid bark was sold last year in London at the price of from 50 to 60 cents per pound. There were also furnished about 35,000 pounds to the Indian depots. The capital invested by the government for the introduction of this important tree will soon be repaid with interest. Hundreds of natives have been cured of fever annually with the quinine obtained, and the object of the beneficent intention of bringing this anti dote of fever within reach of the poorest has been fully realized.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—While Mr. John Shedden, President of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, was at Cannington Station, last evening, he attempted to get on the train while in motion. At a break in the platform he lost his footing, but unfortunately retained his hold of the guard, and the lower portion of his body was caught and rolled between the car and platform, he being carried forward the entire length of the car in this manner. The train was stopped and on examination it was found that he was still breathing, but although restoratives were instantly applied, and every attention rendered by Dr. Hunter, of Newmarket; Dr. Hillary, of Uxbridge, and Dr. Gillespie, of Cannington, he expired in a few minutes. The body was removed to the baggage room, where a medical examination showed that most terrible injuries had been inflicted. The hip bones, ribs, and legs were completely crushed. The *Mail* says: "He was in the prime of life, with the prospects of a long-continued life of usefulness before him. From an originally obscure position he had risen to a foremost place among our leading men, and was distinguished by his public spirit and liberality in connection with important enterprises."

THE HOUSEHOLD.—As Spring approaches, employ all the care and ingenuity possible to preserve the health of your household during the most difficult and trying season. Grated horse-radish moistened with vinegar, is one of the most valuable table adjuncts, and should be always in use. Reduce the quantity of meat, and place on your bill of fare instead, fresh eggs, hominy, crushed wheat, and fresh fish. Spring greens, dandelion and the like, are worth much, and should be had as frequently as possible. Messina oranges cut up, and powdered, not too heavily, with sugar, are excellent for breakfast or desert. Boiled oatmeal for breakfast, with milk, and cranberry sauce as an adjunct to Graham rolls, will assist to keep the body in excellent condition.

L. B. LENT'S
TRAVELLING WORLD'S FAIR,

Leviathan Universal Living Exposition,

LEAVES ITS FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, WITH

500 MEN AND HORSES,
500 ANIMAL CAPTIVES,
5000 MUSEUM MARVELS,
AND
60 Car Loads of Curiosities,

AND WILL REACH

BELLEVILLE,
Friday, May 30th,

By Double Special Railroad Express Train, to give two Grand World-wonder Exhibitions of his $1,000,000

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM,
MONSTER MENAGERIE,
HIPPOZOONOMADON,
CARAVAN,
EQUESCURRICULUM,

AND GREAT

New York Circus!

In Six MAMMOTH MARQUEES, containing Seven Distinct, Dissimilar and Colossal SHOWS, to all of which ONE TICKET for the usual price admits.

A FREE ORIENTAL CARAVAN!

Of Majestic and Liliputian Elephants, War Camels, Desert Dromedaries, African Buffaloes, Elks, Arabian Horses, and Fairy Ponies. Living learning, in

THIRTY MASSIVE DENS

Of Terrestrial, Amphibious and Marine Wonders, which it has required four years of incessant labor and nearly a QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS to collect, and which have never before been placed on exhibition.

A forest of Gigantic, Gorgeously Plumaged, Talking and Singing Birds.
A Wilderness of Gorillas, Ourang-Outangs, Baboons, Apes and Monkeys.
A Universal Exposition of Living Phenomena and Curiosities, containing, among Five Thousand Features, a Crystal Den of 20 monster Serpents, publicly performed by Stanley's African Interpreter, ZANGA, the mysterious Snake Magician. The largest GIANTS, the smallest DWARFS. The original and only WHAT-IS-IT, Cannibals, Modoc Warrior Chiefs, Living Skeletons, Bearded Females, Circassian Beauties, Albino Moors, and Renowned Lusus Naturae.

A WORKING GLASS STEAM ENGINE!

THE BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.

The Thirty Smallest and Handsomest Arabian and Shetland Ponies in the world. Three Great ARENAS. In a separate Colossal Gas-lit Circus Tent, with seats for Five Thousand spectators, and in whose grand outer and inner circles appear the Three Aggregate Grand PERMANENT EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC and OLYMPIAD TROUPES of

Lent's New York Circus!

Monopolizer of the Leading Artists of both Hemispheres, and introducing Two Hundred Brilliant Performers and Priceless Steeds,

Conrad's Canine College,

And more and better educated Animals than all other Exhibitions combined can produce. Eleven Lovely LADY EQUESTRIENNES.

Five Great Clowns,

And all the pre-eminently prominent Monarchs of Mirth and Muscle. HENRY S. PAGE, the Greatest of Cornet Players, and the Magnificent Metropolitan Musical Sensation, Professor HINDLEY'S Twenty-Five Solo Artists! MARTIAL MUSICAL BRIGADE, the most Talented Band and Orchestra ever organized, and a greater expense than the entire salary list of any other Circus. Their FREE PARADE CONCERT, in the Twenty Thousand Dollar Triumphal

Leviathan Golden Chariot,

Drawn by the handsomest Team of Circus Horses ever harnessed, is well worth a hundred mile journey to hear, as it is also to see the Ineffably Dazzling and imposing Huge Highway Holiday Parade, marshaling in illimitable line of Refulgent Glory, the vast Oriental Caravan, 30 Massive Moving Lairs, Croesus Cars, and Art-Embellished and Bannered Vans and Vehicles, Arabian Steeds, Fairy Ponies and Panoplied Retainers of the Greatest of the Great Shows, and giving startling Views of Zanga and his Python Playmates, and Herr Lengel in the Savage Tigers' Den. TWO GRAND UNIVERSAL EXPOSITIONS EACH DAY.

Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. New York Circus Grand Outer Circle and Equestrian Entree commencing one hour later.

One Fifty Cent Ticket Admits to the Seven Worlds of Wonders. Children under 9 years, 25cts.

NEW YORK CIRCUS MUSICAL BRIGADE

Will Exhibit at

NAPANEE, Thursday, May 29th.
TRENTON, Saturday, May 31.

TO POLISH STOVES WITH LITTLE TROUBLE.—We cannot say *without* trouble, but certainly with much less than with blacking prepared in the old way. For a stove of medium size, pulverize a piece of alum the size of a large hickory nut, stir into two table-spoonfuls of vinegar, add this to the stove blacking, mixed with water in the usual manner. Apply this mixture with a cloth or brush to a *cold* stove, and *while, wet* rub briskly with a dry brush. The polish will appear at once.

Make a brine of eight pounds of the best salt, four ounces of saltpetre and a quart of molasses, or two pounds of sugar for each hundred pounds of beef, and you will have a pickle for salting that will always enable you to eat corned beef of the first quality; but it will not usually keep longer than the middle of May. If preserved beyond this time the beef should be repacked, the brine scalded, skimmed and returned to the meat with the addition of a little more salt. Beef should always be kept as cool as possible, even frozen, to be nice. The advantage of taking out the bone is to save trouble and vexation to the cook and to the carver,

When the wife is detected showing unusual affection for her husband, it may fairly be expected that she will appear before long in a new bonnet.

Two married ladies of Owosso, Michigan, have given touching evidence of wifely affection. One of them entered a gambling saloon while her husband was playing, and sat down by his side with her knitting, saying she would stay there as long as he did. She did not have long to wait. Another wife finding the door of the same place locked, when she went for her husband, procured an axe, split the door down, and walked in.

—Give us sincere friends or none. This hollow glitter of smiles and words—compliments that mean nothing—protestations of affection as solid as the froth of champagne—invitations that are pretty sentences, uttered because such things are customary—all are worthless. There is no need of them. It is proper to be civil and courteous to the most indifferent stranger, but why assume friendship's outward show when no reality underlies it? When one feels friendship, the object of that sentiment cannot suffer, and leave our hearts untroubled—cannot be slandered without our defence.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, } To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Alias Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of George W. Rose, plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of George D. Wycoff, defendant, I have seized and taken, and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at my Office, in the Court House, Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock, Noon, all the estate, right, title, and interest of the above named defendant, of, in and out of all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Madoc, County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, being composed of part of lot number Ten in the 8th concession of Township of Madoc aforesaid, containing by admeasurement Five Acres of land, and described as follows: commencing at a point on the west side of the road allowance between the eighth and ninth concessions of Township of Madoc, and at the distance of fifteen chains northerly from the south-east angle of said lot number Ten; thence south seventy-four degrees west, parallel with the southern limit of the said lot, seven chains and fifty-seven links; thence north sixteen degrees, west, parallel with said road allowance, six chains and sixty-one links; thence north seventy-four degrees, east, parallel with the southern limit of said lot, seven chains and fifty-seven links, to the west side of the said road allowance; thence south sixteen degrees, east, along the west side of said road allowance, six chains and sixty-one links, to the place of beginning. And also the right of way or road on the north-east part of said lot number Ten, together with license, right and authority as more particularly described and set out in the deed therefor, dated the 14th day of November, 1867, and registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings on the 4th day of June, 1868.

GEO. TAYLOR, Sheriff,
JOHN TAYLOR, Deputy.
Sheriff's Office,
Belleville, 25th Feb., 1873. } 13w

HAMILTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS!

L. D. SAWYER & Co.

Manufacturers of Reapers, Mowers, Threshing Machines, &c.

TO THE FARMERS OF THIS SECTION

WE take great pleasure in tendering you our sincere thanks for the very liberal support you have accorded us in the past, and to express a hope, by manufacturing good and substantial Implements, and by fair and honest dealing, to merit, not a continuance only, but a large increase of trade from farmers throughout the country. We offer our machines on their merits only, and are quite satisfied to abide by the results of the most critical comparison of their capabilities when brought into competition with those of other makers.

We believe all articles of our make to be as good as any, and superior to most others manufactured in the country, and ask no man to buy from us till he has satisfied himself by inquiry among those who have used our implements and by personal examination, that for simplicity, strength, durability, lightness of draught, proper adjustment of parts, excellence of materials, and first-class workmanship, these implements will compare favorably with any others offered for sale in the whole Dominion of Canada. Our Warranty accompanies every machine, and that alone guarantees the purchaser against any loss by inferior or defective articles. We would respectfully invite purchasers to call on our Agent, Mr. G. A. LANDON, before ordering elsewhere.

G. A. LANDON, Agent, Stirling, Ont. L. D. SAWYER & Co., Hamilton, Ont
Stirling, Aug. 22, 1872. Wtf

FOR SALE,

THAT property well-known as the McKillican Stopping Place, situate on the Hastings Road, 30 miles north of the Village of Madoc, being composed of West Hastings Road Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, Township of Wollaston, County of Hastings, with suitable buildings erected thereon. The above eligible stand will be sold on very reasonable terms, as the Proprietor is anxious to retire into private life.

For further particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises, Benjamin McKillican, or if by letter, address Thanet P. O., County of Hastings, Ont.

Thanet Post Office, 23rd Dec. 1872. 47:6m

Call at the
DOMINION STORE!

Opposite E. Hayne's Flour and Feed Store, for

Cheap Leather and Findings.

I HAVE now in stock—French Calf, all weights, French Kips, Upper and Harness Leather, English Kips and Butts, Moroccos and Linings, Machine Thread and Needles, Hides, Lasts, Pegs, &c., &c.

All orders by mail or otherwise will receive my prompt attention.

R. OSBORNE,
Dominion Leather Store, Front St., Belleville
Belleville, Jan. 9, 1873. w38:6m

To Dairy Farmers.

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS by using

Ayrshire Cattle!

The very best cows for milk.

FOR SALE—3 Thoro'-bred Bulls, also Heifer and Bull Calves of the purest blood, selected from the choicest herds of Scotland, all entered in the American and Canadian Ayrshire Herd Record.

JNO. H. HOLDEN,
Front of Sidney.
Sidney, Jan., 1873. wly

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.,
And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

For Sale,

A QUANTITY of BUILDING TIMBER Cheap for cash.

W. A. FOSTER.
Belleville Dec. 1, 1870 181,t:f

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR

Over Tickell's Furniture Store.

ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention

GARMENTS
MADE
TO MEASURE

Also Cutting done on short notice.

All work WARRANTED or no pay.

JOHN W. BROWN.
Sept. 7th 1865.

REMOVAL.
John McKeown

HAS removed his

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,

Two doors North, to the shop lately occupied by Mr. C. V. Bogart, where he will be happy to meet all his old customers and a thousand new ones.

March 16th, '71. d279 5:w

Purification of the Blood,

Invigoration of the System,

AND

General Restoration to Sound Health,

Are principles fully carried out in the treatment adopted by the eminent Indian DOCTOR LEWIS JOSEPHUS in his most *wonderful Alterative and Tonic Medicines* known as the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills.

No injurious consequences can result from their use. No mistake can be made in their administration. Persons who have been restored to *ease, strength and perfect health* by the wholesome power exerted by these Indian Medicines over the system, after fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopœia of physic, attest this fact *The numerous testimonials are stern, undeniable and incontestible facts* sufficient to convince the most sceptical that these great medical compounds perform *very marvellous* cures, and accomplish all that is desired No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, they will find the spot, and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to *perfect health and full vigor.*

The Remedy and the Pills are pleasant and safe to take, and are warranted and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of *all diseases* of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption Further information, with full directions for using the Medicines, and containing testimonials and certificates of Cures, can be obtained by securing the Shoshonees Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Circulars, from any Druggist in the Dominion—Free.

Price of the Remedy, in large Pint Bottles, $1 00
Price of the Pills, per Box, 25cts.

CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

SMITHFIELD.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, ESQ.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis which lasted about eighteen months. I was so afflicted for the want of breath that it was very difficult for me to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling. I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit; in fact, I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, when to my satisfaction I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.

JOHN SILVER.

Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 6th day of April A. D. 1870.

J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Wonderful Cure of Lung Disease.

BROOKLIN, April 5th, 1870.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, ESQ.,—SIR,—This is to certify that my wife was very low with Lung Disease. The Doctor had given her up. He said her lungs were tuberculed, and medicine could not help her. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. At the expiration of two days, her symptoms were decidedly better. She continued to improve so rapidly that by the time she had taken one bottle she was able to sit up. By the continuance of the remedy she was perfectly restored to health.

You may publish the facts for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.

T. C. BROWN,
Episcopal Methodist Minister

Chronic Diseases.
DR. JAMES,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN.

FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF WOMEN,

IS treating successfully all Chronic Diseases of a difficult nature, such as Epilepsy or falling Fits, Scrofula, Consumption, Catarrh, Dropsy, Heart Diseases, Liver Diseases, and Diseases of Women and Children. Cancers cured without cutting and little pain, Sore Legs, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

Errors of youth, premature decay and all the effects of the indiscretions of youth. The afflicted that cannot obtain relief from other sources are particularly invited to call and see him.

Office, Neilson's Hall, Front Street Belleville

ROYAL FIRE AND LIF

Insurance Company

CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000

AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
GEO. D. DICKSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN

STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville

Belleville. April 2nd. 1863. 6

The Intelligencer

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The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 39. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS. ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1873. NUMBER 16.

Two Ways.

BY CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON.

I.

"The spring returneth ever,"
So sang the bluebird as he fluttered by,
So hummed the soft rain falling from the sky;
Up from the budding earth broke forth a cry,
"Welcome, O Spring!"
But moving to and fro with steady pace,
She said, "It comes not back into my face,
Where is the tender bloom and youthful grace
That it should bring?
The spring returneth never."
"The spring returneth ever,"
So sang the brooks as down the mountain side
They ran to join the rivers brimming wide;
Full of new life the mighty ocean cried,
"Welcome, O Spring!"
"But no; it is not true, O waves!" she said.
"Where are the hopes of youth, so long since fled.
Where are the loved ones, gone unto the dead,
That it should bring?
The spring returneth never."
Thus she lamented ever;
And in her garden sloping towards the sea,
So full of birds' and blossoms' revelry,
She never turned from her own misery
To watch the spring;
She never even saw an opening flower,
She never even felt the balmy shower,
But all alone she wandered hour by hour,
And held the sting
Close to her heart forever.

II.

"The spring returneth ever."
So breathed arbutus peeping from the snow,
So thought the crocus in the garden row;
Convinced at last, the lilacs whispered low,
"It *is* the spring."
"Yes, yes, it is the spring, O buds of bloom!
It is the spring," she cried, "away with gloom!
Come forth, come forth, bride-rose, to meet the groom
Whom it will bring.
The spring returneth ever."
"The spring returneth ever."
"I know it, know it well, O land and sea!
All my dead life wakes up to ecstacy;
It is a full delight merely to be,
To breathe, in spring;
Though old my face, my heart again is young,
Though old the roots, bright flowers again have sprung,
And courage open wide the gates has flung
To meet the King
Who still returneth ever,
"Yes, hope returneth ever.
It is the coward's part to loiter sad
Among the April trees in leaf-buds clad;
Even my dead are living and are glad
In some far spring!
Immortal am I,—mind, is there a choice?
Immortal am I,—heart, O heart, rejoice!
Immortal am I,—soul, lift up thy voice
With faith, and sing,
The spring returneth ever.

—Atlantic Monthly for June.

How Harry Came Home.

"Six years to-day! what a long time," sighed Maud Merlin, sinking into the low seat by the window, and pressing her sad, white face against the glass. "Ah me! how happy I was; but it's all over, I shall never be happy again!"

Her dark eyes overflowed with tears, and her memory went back to the old home of her childhood, the great rambling country house, with its spacious rooms and blazing fires, and large-hearted hospitality. She could see the old garden with its winding borders and cool retreats, and catch the sweet odors of the pinks, and the drowsy murmurs of the bees; and there was the woodbine arbor, beneath which she and Harry had sat so often together. How well she remembered one evening above all others, an evening in lovely June; the air heavy with spicy odors, and a full moon pouring down its glorifying light upon the snowy billows of orchard bloom, and the long hedges of crimson roses, weighed down by their own intense perfume. On that evening she had listened to the story that has been so often repeated, but which never grows old. "Maud, my darling, I love you—will you be my wife?" She recalled the very words, she seemed to hear his dear voice and see his tender eyes. The betrothal ring was still upon her finger, just as he put it there that night, and beside it another, even yet more sacred, her wedding ring.

And this stormy desolate night was the anniversary. Six years ago, and the old homestead had rung with music and revelry. Every window blazed with light, and every broad hearth-stone glowed with flaming logs. For on that night, robed in white, and adorned in blossoms as spotless and sweet as her own virgin heart, Maud, sole daughter of house and heart, and beauty and belle wherever she went, became a bride.

Bidding farewell to the old home, and the old friends, Maud went forth with her husband, from henceforth and forever to be the light of his home, and the inspiration of his life.

One year, one short, sweet, happy year, that went by like some rare, rich melody, without a single note of discord to break its perfection, and then the trouble came. The bare remembrance of it blanched the wife's cheeks, and made her breath come in quick, painful gasps. At the close of this short, happy year of her wedded life, her husband received information concerning the illness of an only brother residing in California. He was dying of a slow, but sure disease, and wished to see his brother's face once more. Harry Merlin did not hesitate an instant; the path of duty was plain—he must go. Maud entreated to be permitted to accompany him, but he was inexorable. The risks and hardships were too great.

Left alone, Maud was not the woman to give way to despondency; it was her nature always to keep her face to the sun. She kept herself busy with the duties of her household, and at last the dreary days went by, and tidings from Harry came. He was safe at his journey's end, but his brother was dead, leaving Harry, however, the inheritor of a considerable fortune. Just as soon as his business matters could be arranged, Harry wrote, he would start for home. Soon after a second mail came, bringing intelligence that Harry, in company with quite a party of brother travellers, had set out, taking the overland route.

Maud counted the days with throbbing impatience, the parting had been so long; she so pined to see his dear face, and hear his voice once more. She worked from morn till night, filling the rooms with little ornaments, and getting up little surprises against his return. She sang the ballads he admired; never did woman count the passing moments with such loving expectation. At last the day came. She had received no further intelligence, but she felt sure that he would come. The evening was in spring, genial and balmy, their little home a wilderness of blossoms. She prepared his supper with her own hands; she adorned the rooms with the flowers he loved; and even laid out his gown and slippers, and drew his arm chair beneath the window. Then she went to her room and put on the dress he liked to see her wear—a mauve silk with dainty laces at the throat and wrists, and jet and gold ornaments; her flossy, brown hair held back by sprigs of heliotrope and sweet verbena. Surveying herself in the mirror, she smiled and blushed, remembering his words when she had first worn the dress:—

"Oh, Maud, you are so beautiful; always wear this dress, darling, when you wish to please me."

The May sun wheeled lower and lower, and at last went down, leaving the earth wrapt in the dusky mists of twilight. Maud began to grow impatient. She lit the lamps in the parlor and then went out to the porch to wait. He surely would come, he would not disappoint her. The golden tints of day faded like the colors of a dream, the stars came out one by one in the hazy lustre of the sky; and the moon arose, coming up grandly above the purple steeps. Still he had not come and the poor wife's heart began to grow sick with hope deferred. Another hour and then above the murmurous music of the night, she heard a sharp step upon the gravel, and started to her feet, flushed and breathless; but the next instant she fell back pale with disappointment, for the step was not his—she knew that long before the person came into sight. He advanced toward the porch where she sat, with a slow, uncertain step, observing which and recognizing him as one of her neighbors she advanced to meet him.

"Mr. Rutherford, is it you? I am looking for my husband. What do you think can detain him?"

The man stood still, his face full of silent, unspeakable pity. Something in its expression caught her quick eyes and she sprang forward and grasped his arm.

'Mr. Rutherford, you bring me bad tidings. Speak, don't keep me in suspense.'

Still the man was silent.

'Oh, sir! she entreated, 'don't trifle with my feelings. Do you know anything concerning my husband? If you do, for mercy's sake speak out!'

'Madam, I have heard—that is—there is bad news,' he began, his voice husky and broken.

Her face grew white as death, but her eyes were clear and calm and her hand strong as she grasped his arm.

'Sir, if you pity me, tell me the worst at once; I can bear it.'

'Well, Madam, your husband and his party have been waylaid and murdered by the Indians.'

'All! Did none escape?'

'Not one!'

She turned sharply, leaving him without a word, and he saw her enter the house, and close the door after her—and that was the end. He would never come back any more, no matter how patiently she might wait and watch. He would never know that he had a son, never look upon the little chubby face with its bold blue eyes and sunny curls, so like his own. From henceforth her heart and home were desolate.

And this was the anniversary of her wedding day. Six years ago and she was a happy bride. Five years she had been a broken-hearted widow. Her boy slept in his little bed, and she sat there, thinking, thinking, and gazing out at the low, leaden sky, and the wind tossed trees. The night was closing in rapidly—a night of storm and darkness. The rain came down in great smoking sheets, and the wild, wailing winds rushed round the gables and went shrieking over the hills like human souls in agony. Her heart ached with a desolation that seemed almost insupportable. Life was so hard, yet for the boy's sake she must endure and live on.

She looked down at her sable garments with hot, blinding tears. Six years ago and she was robed in gems and blossoms. His face, his very voice, seemed to come back to her, and she fancied that his spirit must be near her. No matter how high above her, now happy, she new that he loved her still, and a glorified spirit may have left its home of bliss to keep with her that sad anniversary—the fancy consoled her beyond expression. She glanced over at the sleeping boy with the dim hope that his father loved and watched over him. Then a sudden impulse shot across her mind; she would not keep the anniversary of her wedding day in the garments of her widow-hood; she would put on the robe he loved. If he knew ought of her poor, sad life, he should see how sacredly she remembered and observed his simplest wishes.

Stealing up to her chamber, she took out the mauve silk and the dainty laces, grown yellow and time-worn, and the pretty jet and gold ornaments, and arrayed herself as in days gone by; and the old bloom came back to her cheeks, and the brightness to her eyes; and she seemed to drop her years, and her widowhood, and to spring out afresh into the rare beauty of her maidenhood. Thus arrayed, she went down softly, and seated herself before the blazing fire, her face tearful and expectant. If his soul were near, and she clung to the hope that it was as she clung to life, he should see how tenderly she remembered him.

The anniversary night wore on wild and dark with the storm, and still the poor wife half dazed by her terrible sorrow, sat by her lonely hearthstone robed in her festive garments. At last there came a step without, a sharp impatient step on the gravel, but she did not hear it. A weary, travel-worn man bronzed by exposure and pale with long endured grief, came up to the front entrance and paused beneath the low window. Through the parted curtains shone the ruddy firelight, revealing the warm attractive room; the old familiar room, with his hat upon the wall, and his books and meerschaum on the mantel, unmoved as he had left them, revealed the kitten purring on its rug, the little curtained bed in the distance, and the dear, sweet face, wet with tears and the dress he loved so in the happy days that seemed too far back to the poor wanderer to be real. Was it a dream? Was that the wife from whom he had been so long parted, whose face had been present with him through all his lonely hours of peril and imprisonment. Was she waiting and watching, and keeping his home bright for his return?

He left the window, stole softly to the porch, and approached the side door. He raised the latch; it opened and he stood upon the threshold.

Intent upon her own musings, her own sweet memories and sad reflections, Maud heard no sound. Her heart was far back with the husband she had loved so well. The old dress had revived old associations, and his very presence seemed round and about her. She looked up with clasped hands and streaming eyes.

'Oh, Harry! oh, my husband!' she murmured, 'if you knew how I love you, how I mourn your loss, surely your soul might speak to mine, and tell me that you are near me.'

'Maud, my wife, my darling!'

She started to her feet with a wondering, startled face. There he stood, worn and weary, changed from the man he had been, but his wife recognized him in an instant. For a moment a solemn awe filled her eyes, and her great love hesitated and trembled in the presence of a spirit from the other world, but the next instant she held him in her arms with a wild cry.

"Oh, Harry, my husband! you are not dead, you have come back to me?"

His passionate kisses on her face, his strong arm and throbbing heart, answered her as no words could have done. He had come back to her from imprisonment amid the wild, western mountains, from perils and dangers, death itself.

For a long time after she had heard his story and had fully assured herself that he was flesh and blood, and not a spirit, as she at first believed him, she lay quietly weeping on his bosom; then she arose, with a solemn tenderness in her eyes, and leading him to the little couch, drew aside the curtains revealing a little face, flushed and dimpled in slumber, and the small chubby fists fast clenched together.

Harry Merlin looked on without a word; then, bending down, he kissed the little sleeper with a joy and thankfulness in his soul too deep for utterance.

And on this stormy night, after weary months of imprisonment amid barbarous hordes, after enduring trials and hardships, and almost death, this was HOW HARRY CAME HOME.

Sleeping Under Clothes.

Miss Nightingale gives the following advice: There is no reason to believe that not a few of the apparently unaccountable causes of scrofula among children proceed from the habit of sleeping with the head under the bedclothes, and so inhaling air already breathed, which is further contaminated by exhalations from the skin. Patients are sometimes given to a similar habit; and it often happens that the bedclothes are so disposed that the patient must necessarily breathe air more or less contaminated by exhalations from the skin. A good nurse will be careful to attend to this. It is an important part, so to speak, of ventilation. It may be worth while to remark that when there is any danger of bed sores, a blanket should never be placed under the patient. It retains dampness and acts like a poultice. Never use anything but light Whitney blankets as bed covering for the sick. The heavy, impervious cotton counterpane is bad, for the very reason that it keeps the emanations from the sick person, while the blanket allows them to pass through. Weak patients are invariably distressed by a great weight of bedclothes, which often prevents their getting any sound sleep whatever.

—A telegram from Milwaukee, May 9th, says:, "Reports from Green Bay say the woods are on fire. The new hotel and store at Big Cedar were burned on Saturday. A large fire is reported at Ishpening, and the destruction of the town is feared.

—Mr. C. T. Dupont, formerly of the Inland Revenue Department at Windsor, and who recently made a tour through the Pacific Province and furnished a very valuable report to the Department, has been appointed Inspector of Inland Revenue for British Columbia.

The Cherryvale Horror.

CRIMES OF THE BENDER FAMILY.

In all the annals of modern crime, we doubt whether a parallel can be found to the awful series of cool-blooded butcheries by the Bender family, near Cherryvale, in Southern Kansas, the discovery of which, as the telegraph has shown, has thrown all that part of the country into the wildest excitement. A few weeks ago (March 6th), Dr. William H. York left Fort Scott, on horseback, for his home in Independence, Kansas. He did not come home. His friends, becoming alarmed, instituted a search for him, and the search brought them to the lonely dwelling of a family named Bender, about two miles south of Cherryvale. The family consisted of four persons, two brothers and their wives. One of the women is described as a sort of she-devil:—

"She was 42, with iron-gray hair ragged at the ends and thin over the temples. Her eyes were steel-gray and hard. The light that came from them was sinister and forbidding. She had not a single prepossessing feature. Her form, angular and tall, seemed to lift itself up when the spiritual influences took possession of it, and to become not only gigantic in height, but supernatural as well. At times she dealt in incantations and the boiling of herbs and roots that had charms and spells about them. Her will was indomitable. All the household feared her, dreaded her, obeyed her, and, as the sequel proves, did the devil's work for her beyond all the atrocious devil's work ever done in Kansas."

To all enquiries as to the missing man, the Benders returned negative answers; but when it was discovered that all four of them had fled from the house next day, suspicion was aroused afresh, and it was resolved to revisit the place in the hope of making some discovery that would clear up the mystery. What follows we copy from the Kansas City *Times*:—

"A long and thorough examination led to the discovery of a trap door in the floor of one of the rooms of the house, under a bed. Beneath was a pit some six feet deep and five feet in diameter, and here and there blood, thick, fetid and clammy, was found. Nothing further, however, rewarded their search in the pit. Taking a long sharp rod of iron they went next to the garden, where, after prodding about an hour, some thing was found on the end of a rod. Shovels soon uncovered a corpse buried face downward. The flesh had dropped from the limbs. One look at the face, and a dozen voices cried out, 'It is Dr. York,' and they spoke truly. He had been murdered by a blow from a hammer on the head. The iron rod was again put in requisition, and seven other bodies were discovered, six of which have been identified. They were:—N. Lanchos and his little girl, a child of eighteen months, W. F. McCarthy, D. Brown and John Geary. All had been killed by blows of a hammer upon the back of the head, and were otherwise mutilated. The throats of all, with the exception of the little girl were also cut. Other bodies will doubtless be unearthed. The people were so aroused by their discoveries as to at once hang a man named Brockman, whom they suspected of knowing something of the murders. Death was within reach of him each time he was cut down, but he said not a word at any time, although called upon to confess, and was at last allowed to crawl away after being hauled up three times. It is believed that the wife of the elder of the Bender brothers is the chief one in the murder, since the family dreaded and obeyed her in all things. The country is thoroughly aroused, and effort is made to bring the guilty ones to justice."

The latest despatches state that three more graves were discovered on Sunday. Over 3,000 people were on the ground. Nearly all the bodies were indecently mutilated. It is considered certain that the little girl was thrown alive into the grave with her father, as no marks of violence were found on her body. It is scarcely possible that the murderers will escape the popular vengeance.

Various Items.

A thief's motto—true as steal.

Companions in arms—twins.

Query—when a man fires with wrath, what kind of shot does he use?

"The books in the running brooks," were probably "volumes of water."

A shoe dealer in Broadway advertises, "Women's Rights—and Lefts."

Georgia and Florida are already cursing the number of bones in new shad.

The greatest advantage we gain from history is the enthusiasm which it begets.

A Jew gets his law from the prophets; an attorney gets his profits from the law.

A circulating medium—a lecturer on spiritualism.

"Three-thumbed Jim" is one of the local heroes of Iowa city.

A Terre Haute mule kicked a horse thief through the stable door.

Many New York snobs haven't liquidated the suits on their idiotic backs.

Captain Jack's whoop is said to be a 7-octave screech.

Mosquitoes have appeared at Oquawka, Ill., but are tender yet.

If the Modocs can't get water won't they become dry-docks?

Old Probabilities hits it in about 76 cases out of 100, as statistics show.

Connecticut clock companies are advertising for more "hands."

Why has a barber a more extensive business than any other man? Because it extends from pole to pole.

When New Bedford first became a city, it was suggested by certain wags that its name be changed to Spermacity.

The Western papers unkindly style the downeaster who walked twenty-five miles on snow-shoes to get married to a Maineac.

An honest Buffalo man advertises for the owner of the infant he found on the side walk the other day.

A Pennsylvania Congressman is credited with saying that he will pay his debts with his back pay, thus placing it where it will do the most good.

Sands of Gold.

They who presume most in prosperity, are soonest subject to dispair in adversity.

The praises of others may be of use, in teaching us not what we are, but what we ought to be.

Submission, courage, exertion, when practicable—these seem to be the weapons with which we must fight life's long battle.

Great souls attract sorrows, as mountains do storms. But the thunder-clouds break on them and they thus form a shelter for the plains around.

Time appears very short, eternity near, and a great name, either in or after life, together with all earthly pleasures and profits, but an empty bubble, a deluding dream.

Enjoy the blessings of the day, if God sends them, and the evils bear patiently and sweetly. For this day only is ours: we are dead to yesterday, and we are not born for to morrow.

—It is interesting to observe the way a man turns to look at a stone his toe has stubbed against. We forbear to speak his usual exclamations on such occasions. His looks indicate the sentiments of his heart.

Forty years ago it was a Scottish custom for all ladies found out of doors after twelve o'clock on New Year's eve, were liable to pay the forfeit of a kiss. As many parties were given that evening, of course numbers of the fair sex were out after that hour, and none would venture to take their departure except in carriages, and even those were stopped frequently by parties of young men, and the inmates compelled to submit to the inevitable New Year's salute.

Found at Last.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION—A BABE STOLEN BY A SQUAW—MYSTERY—DEATH-BED REVELATIONS—FORTUITOUS MEETING OF TWO BROTHERS—A MOTHER'S INSTINCT—BIRTH MARKS—RECOGNITION.

Thirty years ago, a child, about three years old, belonging to the family of a carpenter, named Richard, was playing on the door step of his father's house, in St. Roch Suburbs, Richardson street, Quebec. The man was busy at his trade, and the mother intent on her household work so that the gambols of the little boy in the sunshine of the street were unheeded. Towards evening, however, when the work was done, and the family gathered around the supper-table, the child was discovered to be absent.

Inquiries were immediately made of the neighbors, search was made in the vicinity, but without result. As night advanced, the anxiety of the good parents became intense, and they visited the whole suburb, only to return with the sad conviction that the little boy was lost. Conjectures were exhausted in the attempt to trace the manner of his disappearance, and after weeks and months wore away, the bereaved family gradually settled into a resigned sorrow as for the dead. Years passed—three long decades of them—and the lost child was forgotten by every one except the mother who bore him.

About a fortnight ago a gentleman came from Quebec to Montreal, and entered, on business, into the store of a hatter, named Richmond. At the very first sight, he was struck with the appearance of the shop-keeper, and, after further conversation, expressed his astonishment at the air of resemblance which he bore to the Richard family. On returning to his lodgings, impressed with this meeting, he wrote the particulars to his mother, residing in the St. Charles suburbs, Quebec. After posting the letter, he returned to the shop-keeper's and entered into a full conversation with him. Questions led to questions, reminiscences opened the vista to other memories, until finally, the following strange story was gathered from the lips of Richmond.—

He had been raised from infancy by an Indian woman, whom he had been taught to regard as his mother. She had been invariably kind to him and he should never have cared to travel beyond that record, had he not learned the secret of his life, from the Squaw, when on her death-bed. She then declared to him that he was not her child; that she had stolen him from his father's house, when a mere boy; had brought him to the forest and adopted him as her own. She could not remember the name of his family, but gave him that of Richmond as the nearest approach to it. After receiving the dying declarations of the Huron, the young man, then already grown up, went to Quebec to seek his family. But his search was entirely vain. The change of name, his ignorance of the city, and the lapse of time, which alters all things in this world, combined to foil his enquiries so, that he turned back upon the old walled city, with the sad feelings of a man who has no kin on the earth.

After hearing all these particulars Richard hastened to write a second letter to his mother. The maternal instinct was awakened at once, and hit upon an infallible means of recognition. She wrote to inquire whether Richmond bore certain birth marks, which she alone knew and alone remembered after three times ten long years. Her son returned a satisfactory answer. The mother then hesitated no longer. She came up to Montreal, had an interview with the hatter, and described more minutely the marks which she thought he must bear upon his person. She was correct in every particular and there could no longer be the shadow of a doubt.

We need not say more. The mother pressed her son to her bosom with the old feeling of him who said: "He that was lost has been found; he that was dead has come to life again." God reserves special blessings in this life sometimes, but perhaps the greatest and sweetest mercy is the reward of the faithful mother in recovering her lost children, after long weary reaches of tearful, patient years.

Grand Trunk Railway.

The Report of the Grand Trunk Railway for the half-year ending December 1872, has been published. Comparing that half-year with the corresponding half year of 1871, the gross receipts show an increase of £31,337, or 3·35 per cent. There was an increase in the passenger receipts of £29,953; or 9·19 per cent., and in the freight receipts of £1,349, or 0·22 per cent. The total number of passengers carried was 984,525, against 961,432, and the quantity of freight was 797,935, against 789,231 tons. The average receipt per passenger was 6s. 6d. against 6s. 1d., and per ton of freight 15s. 4d. against 15s. 5d. The tables given show a steady growth of traffic, notwithstanding many untoward causes which operated against it. The number of passengers and tons of freight carried during these six months were greater than that of any previous half year.

The number of miles of permanent way re-laid during the year was 236, of which 182½ miles were laid with steel. The total length of steel rails laid up to the 31st of December last was 291½ miles. The number of sleepers laid down during the year was 909,564, against 673,703 in 1871. The ballasting of a further length of 174 miles was completed. The total train miles run were 3,474,208 against 3,642,556, showing a decrease of 168,348 miles; and there was a decrease in the car-mileage of 527,570 miles. The cost per train-mile in the locomotive department was 32·14 cents against 26·40 cents. The increase in the item of fuel in this department was no less than £21,237, and the increase in wages amounted to £5,701. These two items alone represent very nearly the increased cost of the working of the locomotive department in the half-year. The total addition to Capital during the six months was £1,018,037, of which £464,075 was the capitalized interest on the four classes of Preference bonds and stocks, and £346,926 was paid on account of the purchase of the Montreal and Champlain Railway, under the terms of the agreement made with that Company.

Fifteen Good Habits.

1. Abstinence from tobacco and intoxicants.
2. Temperance at meals.
3. Daily attention to all the conditions of health.
4. Constant occupation.
5. Doing at once whatever is required.
6. Having a time and place for everything.
7. Fidelity to all appointments and duties.
8. Paying for everything in advance.
9. Giving as well as receiving.
10. Aiming at harmony in conversation.
11. Looking always on the bright side.
12. Associating with some favorite minister and society.
13. Talking on edifying subjects.
14. Acting always in the right spirit.
15. Realizing the presence of God at all times.

EXCELLENT CONFECTION.—This is the season for oranges. The peel of this fruit preserved in sugar is one of the most delightful confection which a family can use far superior to the extracts sold in the shops. The peel should, of course, be perfectly clean, and should be cut in long, thin strips. Stew in water till the bitterness is extracted. Throw away the water and stew again for half an hour in a thick syrup made of a pound of sugar to one of peel, with just water enough. Put away, in a cool place, for flavoring pudding, pies, etc. For this purpose it should be chopped very fine. No better or cheaper flavoring can be furnished in a household.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Intelligencer.

ALTA CITY, April, 1873.

SIR,—Knowing as I do the interest that is taken in the Dominion of Canada for news of our western world, I beg leave to give you a few items through the medium of your columns. Alta City is located at the head of Little Cottonwood Canon, in a sort of basin surrounded by high mountains elevating their heads to an altitude of at least ten thousand feet. The city is at an altitude of about eight thousand. The mines about the city are of vast extent, and are producing large amounts of the precious metal (Silver) daily. Still I would not advise any of my friends to emigrate to this country in the hopes of making a fortune. The principal mines are owned by heavy capitalists in New York City, London and San Francisco. There is very little show for prospecting at present as the country has been hunted vigilantly for the last two seasons. The wages at all the mines now working is three dollars per day and board—four dollars where the miner or workman boards himself. We live as well as any people in the world, for working men; have plenty of eggs, poultry, beef, pork and mutton, all at the price of nine dollars per week.

Although only twenty-eight miles from the great centre of Mormonism, Salt Lake City, we do not allow the religion to affect us to any alarming extent. We are here for mines and money and not for religion or glory.

Salt Lake City is a place that we often have occasion to visit to procure our supplies, in fact it is the great central depot for this mining county. There are as many Gentiles (as we outsiders are called) doing business in Salt Lake City as Mormons. In trading we observe no distinction, but go where we can get the most for our money. The sensation telegrams that are received through the country in regard to the difficulties between Mormons and Gentiles are generally the fabrications of the brain of our associated Press agent. He hates the Mormons and they fully reciprocate his love. He is now removed, which was a consummation heartily to be wished by both Mormons and Gentiles.

Only about one-fourth of the Mormons are polygamists. They all fully believe in the doctrine, but are not able to support more than one family; although I could state instances where the polygamous husband was supported by his wives. The city of Salt Lake is undoubtedly one of the finest cities in the United States. It has been built up among the perils of an Indian warfare and on a desert of sage brush and grouse wood. No one but a party of religious fanatics would ever have thought to locate their Stakes of Zion in such a forbidding region. Their industry and energy have paid them well. They have fine farms, splendid orchards and a string of settlements extending from Bear River on the north to the Colorado River, on the south (a distance of six hundred miles) and now number a population of about one hundred thousand. Their religion does not bother the miner, but he is to a great extent dependent upon them for his supplies, which the Mormons furnish cheerfully for the cash and no questions asked. This is a good country for a laboring man as he is well paid for his muscle, but if any of your readers think that they can find golden apples in Utah by the coming we would respectfully advise them to stay in the Dominion. What we need here is men with plenty of money to develope our mines, and miners with plenty of perseverance and muscle.

Will write you again as soon as I can obtain time.

Yours truly,

ROBERT NELSON.

For the Intelligencer.

South Hastings Teachers Association.

This Association held its regular monthly meeting on the 17th inst.

After the disposal of the usual preliminary business, Mr. Inspector Johnston proceeded to analyze a number of difficult sentences selected from the Fourth Book of Lessons, besides a great many that the Teachers had met with in teaching. This induced several very interesting discussions.

The Association then adjourned to meet again at one o'clock.

The first subject taken up during the afternoon session was Mental Arithmetic, by Mr. Inspector Johnston, the chair being occupied by the Vice-President, Mr. Irwin.

Mr Johnston said that he considered it one of the most important subjects we have to teach, and children should be taught to add mentally before taking their slates, so that they would not have to resort to any of those plans of counting such as counting the fingers or notches in the side of the slate. Teach them the addition, subtraction, multiplication and division tables, giving plenty of questions involving the several rules. He always found that the pupils would get along better without books, but it was necessary that the teacher should have one. When commencing Fractions give easy questions and if at any time you should find that one had been given that was too difficult, give easier ones until they are able to work them out. When you first give a sum in any rule analyze it for the class so that they clearly understand the reasoning, then another then let all who have it worked out raise the hand, and then call upon one to stand up and give the analysis of the question. If they are not able to go through it help them. Give plenty of practical questions, such as will be useful in after life, and keep them thoroughly reviewed up at all times. In answer to questions he said there was no authorized mental arithmetic, and that he would have the class three times a week, and not less than half an hour each time.

The next subject taken up was factoring in Algebra by Prof. Macoun, who proceeded to prove the several theories as given by Dr. Sangster in his Algebra, and to give his method of factoring quantities. This drew forth an animated discussion in which part was taken by Mr. Gallivan and others, especially when Prof. Macoun proceeded to factor Algebraic expressions that are frequently but erroneously considered not resolvable, such as a^4 plus x^4.

Mr. Irwin said he believed in giving rules and making them obey them; would not keep them long in one position, and have the classes small, so that they will not tire with standing. He believed that one great cause of all the troubles in schools is the insufficiency of wages. We crowd them too much, and we crowd them too little; we have not good conveniences, and we have not enough good teachers, and he believed increased salaries would remedy all these defects. He then, in his usually eloquent manner, proceeded to prove the truth of the above statements, clearly showing that if teachers were paid sufficient salaries these defects would be done away with, and a better class of teachers would be the result. He said that teachers, above all other professions, deserve a living at the hands of the public. Other professions when any new thing has been found out, keep it to themselves and make money out of it; not so with the teacher. He immediately communicates the result of his labors to other teachers, so that mankind may be benefitted.

The next subject taken up was a discussion on Induction versus Cramming, led by Prof. Macoun. He said that after careful study he had come to the conclusion that the teacher was more to blame than any one else for the present system of cramming. He did not believe it right to give a child twenty minutes lesson, and for an hour afterwards make him sit like a statute in some unnatural and strained position, would rather have them sit as easily as possible, so long as they did not disturb the order of the school. There is a limit that bounds every child's knowledge and to which he knows things thoroughly, but beyond which he has very imperfect ideas. The teacher's duty is to find this limit, and to proceed to teach from that. Subjects are frequently presented to the children in a wrong light, we should teach objects first, as it is by sight only that children can form correct ideas of things, consequently all teaching to young children should be by examples. Christ the great prototype of teachers always taught in this way. The reverse of this is the one frequently followed. Dry and to the child unmeaning sentences, are committed to memory and recited, and if the child gets any idea of what he is learning it is very apt to be an erroneous one.

At the close of the discussion it was decided that, as Monday the 26th, was to be observed as the anniversary of the Queen's Birthday in the towns and villages of the Province, that the teachers of South Hastings observe that day also.

The next regular meeting will be held on Saturday, 21st June, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

Subjects:—Analysis, by Mr. Inspector Johnston; Composition, by Mr. Hicks; Factoring in Algebra, by Prof. Macoun; Book-keeping by Mr. Squiers.

* * *

Larry is a good-natured, civil fellow, who attends to his business, and provides well for his family, but has one little failing, in this, that when he goes to his home at night, he is usually more or less under the influence of contraband fluids. The other night, a little after dark, he started for home with a nice turkey, safely done up in strong wrapping paper, under his arm. Larrry found the road to his pretty house uncommonly tough that night. He stumbled and fell over all sorts of obstructions in his path. Each time he fell he dropped the turkey, but contrived to pick it up again. On entering the house he steadied himself as well as he was able, and said to his wife, "here, wifey, I've got eleven turkeys for you." "Eleven turkeys, Larry? What do you mean? There is only one." "There must be 'leven turkeys, wifey, for I fell down 'leven times, and every time I found a turkey. There must be 'leven.

Senator Summer's Divorce.

It is announced that the Hon. Charles Summer has obtained a divorce from his wife on account of five years' wilful absence from bed and board, which is a ground for a divorce under the laws of the State of Massachusetts. We have a suspicion founded upon the gossip of Mrs. Grundy, who, in this instance, we are quite sure, has not made a mistake, that Mrs. Charles Summer has really secured the sundering of the martial tie rather than her distinguished husband, although it appears in his name. Mrs. Charles Summer was, at the time of her marriage a widow, young and blooming, still in her twenties, and, we believe, without any children. Her first husband was the eldest son of Mr. Hooper, a millionaire congressman from Massachusetts. It is believed in Washington that Mrs. Summer had a good legal ground for a divorce against her husband, recognized as such under the laws of all countries and states, but that she was unwilling to plead in both from motives of delicacy to her and to himself, and that, therefore, it was mutually arranged that she should absent herself for a period that would give the Senator a legal right to cancel the matrimonial contract.

We know not how it may be, but it is said that a jealousy on the part of the honorable senator had much to do with this unfortunate proceeding. When the parties were married, one, we presume, was in the neighborhood of three score, and the other a score and a quarter. There was therefore, naturally a disparity of years and of habits. This almost universally produces an unhappy marriage. But in this instance it was aggravated. Mr. Sumner was not only a bachelor of long matured habits, but he had formed other connections and associations peculiar to himself, even aside from that fact. For instance, it was said that he always had his carriage at the door at any ball or party they mutually attended, at which he would say, "Madam, it is now ten o'clock, it is time to go home, and our conveyance is now below." She would reply, "I am happy to hear it. You are sleepy and tired. Go home and go to bed, but I am not ready. I will follow you by and by. So good night, my dear." Then, as we have related, the senator was said to have been morbidly jealous of a certain gentleman connected with the Prussian embassy, whom he had himself introduced to his wife, and extolled in the highest terms, and which gentleman afterwards escorted her to many evening amusements which her husband's habits forbade him to attend.

One day this young *attache* received a very peremptory letter from Berlin ordering him to return home immediately, and recalling him from the Prussian legation. He was thunderstruck by the intelligence; not conscious of any offense against his government, he could not conceive what it meant. He therefore wrote to an influential friend at home to make inquiries of Count Bismarck as to what was the real reason of this extraordinary proceeding. In reply he was informed that the chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations who was then Senator Charles Sumner, had written requesting his recall, and that the Count did not consider that he was authorized to refuse a request coming from such an influential source in the government to which he was accredited. Of course the young Prussian gentleman duly informed Mrs. Sumner of all this, and rumor hath it that that lady was not at all pleased with the conduct of her husband in the matter. The German secretary returned home, and for a time that cloud upon the marital relations of the senator disappeared.

But by and by, as it was announced to the public, and, we think, by an agreement between the parties, Mrs. Sumner's health required that she should leave the American continent, and breathe for a time the air of Europe. This was accordingly done, and the atmosphere has been so bracing and the scenery so pleasant—to say nothing of her companionship—that she lingered there so long as to enable Mr. Sumner to obtain the divorce for wilful absence, required by the statute. Mr. Sumner will resume his old bachelor relations and his late wife—a young, handsome and wealthy widow—will be a prize to be contended for by gentlemen of position who are in the matrimonial market.

News Condensed.

—The New York *Herald* intimates that a corner gold is forming.

—Lieutenant Governor Morris returned to Fort Garry yesterday, and was enthusiastically received.

—It is promised that four Atlantic and five Gulf of St. Lawrence cables will be working by Sept. 1.

—Chicago has built a railway station capable of holding 40,000 people, to accommodate divorce excursion trains.

—George Francis Train, the famous, has been ordered to be committed to the Asylum for the insane at Utica, N. Y.

—Count Alexander Manzoni, the celebrated Italian poet and novelist, is dead. He was 89 years of age.

—Hon. Dr. Robitaille is appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the public funeral of the late Sir Geo. Cartier.

—The steamer *Manitoba* arrived at Sarnia on Friday night, from Fort William, after making a round trip.

—No less than seven new cheese factories are to be started this spring in the county of Prince Edward.

—A despatch from Prince Edward Island reports the whole Northern shore of the Island still blocked by ice.

—A lady was robbed in the street in Montreal on Saturday by two men, who took from her $210, and decamped.

—The Ottawa *Citizen* of Saturday evening says: "We learn that Lady Dufferin was safely delivered of a daughter last night."

—Montreal is raising funds to relieve the sufferers of the late coal mine accident in Nova Scotia.

—The man who can't afford to take a news, paper paid three dollars for *another* dog lately.

—A train on the Memphis and Little Rock Railway was stopped for an hour last week by the multitude of caterpillars on the track.

—Bombay contributes to the Vienna Exhibition a complete set of all the native newspapers printed in that country—thirty-six in number.

—The number of persons killed in the streets of London during the past five years by vehicles and horses has been 533; maimed or injured, 7,494.

—The corner stone of a new Episcopal Methodist Church was laid with Masonic ceremonies at the village of Colebrook on Thursday last.

—A doctor asserts that "bald-headed men die young." He probably confounds cause and effect, and means that those who dye young are apt to become bald.

—The Prince Edward Island delegates from Ottawa reached Charottetown on Tuesday. They were received with a torchlight procession.

—The bottom of the new lock on the Champlain Canal at Waterford Junction has given out. It is a serious break, and will cause serious delay.

—It was reported in Toronto yesterday that Mr. John Crawford, M. P., for West Toronto, will be gazetted Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario at once.

—We understand that Mr. J. J. Carter, of the Montreal House (Dry Goods), Picton, long and favorably known there, died suddenly yesterday morning in that town.

—Another of the mysterious disappearances at Kingston has turned up. The body of James Orrin Hicks was found in Kingston harbor on the 23rd inst.

—The Acadia powder mills at Waverly, Nova Scotia, exploded on the 17th inst. The works were completely destroyed. No lives were lost.

—A despatch from Padany announces that the army of Battahas and Atchinese, 10,000 strong, was marching on Delli, a small town on the north-east coast of the island.

—A lumberman named Daniel Aullman from Meyersburg, was drowned at Ranney's Falls on Saturday last, while driving timber. The body has not yet been found.

—The practice of taking a "little bite" of something between meals "just to stay the stomach," is considered by an eminent medical practitioner to be very injurious. The stomach that is treated in this way, says he, will not stay stayed, but will go.

ITALY.

BRUSSELS, May 21—A despatch from Rome to the *Independence Belge*, says the Pope has had several severe attacks recently, and is in danger of death from suffocation. Cardinals are assembled in the Vatican under the presidency of Cardinal Patrizi, ready to provide for any emergency.

SPAIN.

BARCELONA, May 22—Later despatches received from Languaga state that twenty of the volunteers who surrendered to the Carlists were butchered in the streets. The fate of fifty others is unknown and it is believed they have been killed. The atrocities of the insurgents have created immense excitement here. The militia assembled at the armories and demanded the Carlists now held prisoners in this city to be given up to them in retaliation. The authorities refused to surrender the prisoners.

LONDON, May 23.—A despatch from Madrid to the *Daily News* says differences have arisen between Gen. Nouvillas, Minister of War, now commanding troops in Novarre, and his associates in Government, who are anxious for the recall of the General to Madrid.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 24.—President Thiers expects fourteen majority to-day. If defeated, he is prepared to resign.

Expecting a disturbance, the Minister of War has ordered Generals Chansey and Ducrot to re-join their commands at Tours and Nevers last night.

VERSAILLES, May—The debate upon the interpellation of the Government was resumed in the Assembly this morning. Thiers, in his address to the Assembly, urged a definitive establishment of the Republic. His utterances were received with loud cheers by the Left, while the Right remained silent.

UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21—A despatch from Yreka states that Captain Jack is making his way toward Pitt River. The Indians are closely followed by our troops. It is reported that a quarrel has broken out among the savages, two thirds declaring that they will fight no longer. A battle was fought on the Antelope Creek on Monday. Hasbrouck overhauled the Modocs and a lively fight ensued in the hills close to Fairchild's. The Modocs were driven southward on the Ticknor road. Five Modocs are reported killed in the battle and ten squaws and papooses captured. Trails have been discovered showing that the Modocs and Pitt River Indians have been in constant communication. It is believed that the latter are with Captain Jack now.

NEW YORK, May 21—Moran was tried in Brooklyn for beating his wife to death. The verdict rendered was manslaughter in the second degree. The prisoner was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment.

CHICAGO, May 21.—An old man, evidently a farmer, was found dead at Ohio, Ky., Point Road last night, with his skull fractured and pockets rifled. It is believed he was murdered for his money.

A heavy rain storm, accompanied by fearful thunder and lightning, began here to-night and continued three hours. Much damage was done.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Despatches from Louisville to-night state that Capt. Stein, commanding the steamer *John Kilgour*, denies that there had been any deaths from cholera on board his vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22nd.—The new American steamship 'Pennsylvania' sailed this morning on her first trip to Liverpool, with 56 cabin and 64 steerage passengers and a full cargo. A salute of 50 guns was fired from the wharf to commemorate the event.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., May 22.—A settler who arrived at Elko to-day from Spruce Mountain, northern Nevada, reports that Indian affairs there are reaching a crisis. Twelve Snake warriors from Fort Hall, Idaho Reservation, armed at Spruce Mountain four days since and held council with the Shoshonees. Soon after the latter appeared painted and dressed in war fashion, and commenced stealing lead from the furnaces and buying ammunition. They have held war dances since, and notified citizens to leave, or they will have their scalps. The Shoshonees are familiar with the Modoc monument. Great alarm prevails in camp, and many settlers are leaving. There is a strong impression here that a general Indian outbreak is being planned.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—A special despatch to the *Times* says: Political troubles have broken out again in Mississippi County, Arkansas, The Sheriff's office has been seized.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Francis A. Makepeace, recently from Worcester, Mass., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head yesterday morning at his boarding-house here. An open letter found on his person, addressed to his sister at Worcester, assigns as his cause for the act the reception of a letter from her, stating that she was hopelessly ill with lung disease.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A terrific ternado passed over this country yesterday, causing great destruction of property and loss of life.

NEW YORK, May 23—The trial of Dr. Edward Brown, charged with making an assault with intent to kill, upon Sanford Murray, Collector for the New York Gas Company, resulted in a verdict of guilty. Sentence was suspended till Monday. The prisoner will probably get twenty years imprisonment.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 23—Levi Saulsmas was hanged at Marion to-day for the murder of Noah Sutton on February 10th.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, 23—Additional particulars of the tornado makes the damage greater than heretofore reported. Six more persons have died since the despatch of this morning was sent. Many others are very low and their lives are despaired of.

Forty thousand emigrants have arrived at Castle Garden this week. 8,388 came on Monday, the largest arrival ever known in one day.

NEW YORK, May 24—Flags were displayed on the shipping in the harbor in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday, and salutes were fired at noon from various British steamers in port.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 15.—Congress will adjourn in a fortnight until next September.

The family of the late President have delivered to President Lerdo de Tejada the sword of the Emperor Maximilian, which has been in their possession since his surrender.

An election riot took place in Merida, in which 30 persons were killed and 50 wounded.

—It is stated that Captain T. W. S. MILES, late of Her Majesty's Thirteenth Hussars, is to be appointed to the charge of the mounted police force to be organized for Manitoba and the North-West.

GOOD TEMPLARISM.—The Kingston *News* says as an evidence of the great advance of Good Templarism in England, we may mention that on one of the recent immigrant vessels no less than 25 Good Templars were among the party. One of the lodges in this City has just admitted two English Good Templars—one from the town of Norwich, and the other from Reigate, in Surrey. In Great Britain alone there are now something like 4,000 lodges of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE RECORD AND MECHANICS' MAGAZINE.—The second number of this valuable publication has been received. It is as full of new mechanical information and Patent Office illustrations as its predecessor. The publication is one that should be in the hands of all persons in any way interested in mechanical pursuits, is deserving of their patronage, and can be had at a very low price, indeed. It is a wonder how so much especial drawing and illustration can be got up so well for the money. Each patent that is numbered from 1,901 to 2,058 is duly illustrated and the claims set up explained.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE.—The hurricane or tornado refered to in our despatch yesterday from Washington, Iowa, appears to have been of a fearful character. Its path was about half a mile in width, and it tore into fragments everything in its course. Houses barnes, fences, trees, cattle and human beings were caught up and whirled through the air like toys and then dashed to the ground with such violence as to produce instant destruction. Cattle were actually driven head foremost into the ground. Already we have heard of thirteen farm houses and barns that were literally torn to pieces, and many others badly damaged. School was in session at a school house six miles north of Washington, and the tornado tore the building to pieces and carried the fourteen years old daughter of Henry Rothmel about a quarter of a mile from the school. When found she was mashed to a jelly. Miss Smith, the teacher, and six or eight scholars were injured, some of them severely. The wife of Henry Walters was killed. A great many were injured, some of whom have since died. A telegram rom Keota says that five persons were killed about three miles from that place, and one child torn into pieces.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.

In the Senate the Hon. Mr. Macpherson asked his questions in relation to the Pacific Railway survey, of which he gave notice some days ago. In doing so he stated that he had received information from England to the effect that Sir Hugh Allan had failed to float the bonds of the railway.

Hon. Mr. Campbell, in reply, stated that the Government had not yet heard that Sir Hugh Allan had failed in floating the bonds and that whatever money had been voted by Parliament would be expended in such manner and for such purposes as it had been appropriated for.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Stephenson stated that the Queen's Printer was performing his work as he had been for the last five years. Later in the sitting a report of the Joint Committee on Printing was presented, recommending that tenders be asked for the Parliamentary printing.

Hon. Mr. Langevin said in respect to the holding of volunteer camps this year, that the question had not been decided. It was proposed to have the drill postponed at headquarters, but in the Maritime Provinces camps might be organized.

A discussion arose on the Militia estimates, during which Hon. Mr. Langevin stated that the intention was not to continue the present system of military schools.

Supplementary estimates to the amount of $57,300 were submitted and passed.

Sir John Macdonald gave notice that on Friday he will move that an address be presented to the Governor General that directions be given that the remains of Sir George Cartier be interred at the public expense, and that a monument be erected to the memory of that excellent statesman, with an inscription descriptive of the public service of so great and irreparable a loss, and to assure His Excellency that the House will make good the expenses attending the same.

Mr. Cauchon moved an amendment to the third reading of the re-distribution of the Debt bill, which was lost on a division. The bill was then passed on a division, the vote being, yeas; 100: nays, 33.

The salaries and contested election bills were read a third time and passed.

The registration bill and the Act to amend the Acts respecting Insurance Companies were dropped.

The order that the House go into Committee to consider certain proposed resolutions with respect to the acceptance of a sum of $500,000 from the Northern Railway Company, on certain conditions, was discharged.

Mr. Wilkes' Goldsmiths' Bill, with amendments from the Senate, came up at half past seven, but the hour for private bills was consumed before the discussion ended, and the bill therefore fell through.

The bill respecting the admission of Prince Edward Island as a Province of the Dominion was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Cockburn's bill to re-adjust representation in the House received on motion of Sir John Macdonald the six months' hoist on a vote of 59 to 42.

The House then adjourned until Friday at 11 o'clock.

OTTAWA, May 23.

The House is in session this morning. Sir John Macdonald moved in the House this morning that an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that he would give directions for a public funeral and monument to Sir Geo. E. Cartier. He moved the resolution in a few graceful words, referring to the ability and social good qualities of the deceased.

Mr. Mackenzie regretted that the resolution had been made, as Sir Geo. E. Cartier had been purely a party man, and his would be asking the party of which the (Mackenzie) was a member to abnegate their political views by consenting to a vote of public money for the proposed purpose, to one who had been hostile to the party he had represented. Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine were quite as much or more entitled to a monument than Sir Geo. Cartier.

Mr. Holton supported Mackenzie, urging that with the single exception of Pitt no such precedence had been adopted in England; not even with Canning, Palmerston and other Prime Ministers who had died in office. Public funerals there were never given except to distinguished naval and military heroes. He hoped the Government would not pass the resolution.

Dr. Tupper maintained that the general course of Sir George Cartier's political life justified this public recognition of his services. He reminded Mackenzie that his eulogistic remarks on the deceased Baronet when his death was announced in the House were inconsistent with his opposition to-day. After some discussion the House divided. For the resolution, 41; against 25; majority 16.

It is stated on good authority that Stewart Campbell, of Nova Scotia, will temporarily take Howe's seat in the Cabinet and will, after the Pacific enquiry is over be succeeded by Mr. McDonald of Pictou, Campbell then going to the Bench of Nova Scotia.

Hon. Peter Mitchell will be appointed Canadian Commissioner under the Washington Treaty to adjust excess of the Canadian over the American fisheries.

The Commission will sit in Halifax in July.

FRIDAY, May 23.

In the House of Commons Sir John Macdonald stated that the writ for the county of Provencher in Manitoba would be issued immediately.

Sir John Macdonald moved the motion of which he gave notice on Wednesday in reference to the funeral of the late Sir George Cartier.

Mr. Mackenzie and the leading members of the Opposition opposed the motion strenuously, but it was finally carried on a division, the vote being 40 for and 25 against it.

On the motion for the third reading of the bill granting supplies, Mr. Mackenzie informed the House that during the recess he would make a tour of the country and inform the electors that in his opinion the administration of public affairs by the Government was such as to bring the country into disrepute.

Sir John Macdonald pointed out that at the close of last session the hon. gentleman had appealed to the country, with what result was known. Not being satisfied with the decision of the new House, he wanted to appeal to public meetings like Messrs. Odger and Bradlaugh, but he had the advantage of these gentlemen since they were not in Parliament.

Hon. Mr. Tupper said that it would give him great pleasure to attend Mr. Mackenzie's meetings.

On this statement being made Opposition members thought it would not be consistent for a member of the Government to absent himself from Ottawa.

The Supply Bill was read a third time and passed.

In reply to Mr. Beaty, Sir John Macdonald said that the bills referred by the Ontario Government to His Excellency the Governor-General, concerning the incorporation of the Eastern and Western Orange Lodges of Ontario, had been examined and found to be within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature. They would consequently be returned.

The members of the House were then summoned to the Senate Chamber, where His Excellency assented to a number of bills. He reserved the Martin Divorce bill, the bill concerning the shipping of seamen, and the extradition bill for the specification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

On returning to the House of Commons Sir John Macdonald stated, in reply to Mr. Holton, that before they met in August the vacancies in the Cabinet would be filled.

A lengthy discussion took place concerning appointments to the Senate, at the conclusion of which Sir John Macdonald said the meeting in August would be simply a *pro forma* one.

The House then adjourned until the 13th of August.

NOT ASHAMED OF NEW JERSEY.—There was an amusing scene on board the Louisiana mail boat the other day. There was the usual conglomeration of passengers in the cabin just before the boat landed, and amid the general hubub of conversation a man remarked incidentally, "Now, in New Jersey, where I live—"

Instantly an old man, who sat moodily and silently pondering by the stove for some time, sprang to his feet and exclaimed:—

"Stranger, are you from New Jersey?"

"Yes."

"And willin' to acknowledge it?"

"Yes, sir! proud on't."

"Hurrah! Give us your hand!" cried the old man, fairly dancing with exultation. "I'm from New Jersey, too, but never felt like declaring it afore. Shake! I'm an old man. I've travelled long and far, I've been in every city in the west—steamboated on the Ohio and Mississippi—been to Californy, over the plains and around the Horn; took a voyage once to Liverpool; but in all my travels, hang me if this ain't the first time I ever heer'd a man acknowledge that he kum from New Jersey."

Our Paris Letter.

(*FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.*)

PARIS, May 10.

It was a growing belief that, since the fall of the second empire and the massacre of the Commune, the *spectre rouge* was on the decline. Barodet's election has revived, according to some, the old terror; the effect of that victory is observable on the towers of the church of St. Sulpice, which commence to incline, Pisa fashion, threatening to topple on their warders' heads. Worse, the impurity of the water of Versailles is attributed to Radical machinations; however, the shade of the Grand Monarch has comforted his admirers, by assuring deputies to drink—since they cannot live—in peace. Felix Pyat testifies that Barodet was, instead of a Communist, a rank Conservative, meriting to be made a hostage of according to many. But here is Rano going in for electoral honors at Lyons, so the isle is consequently frightened from its propriety and the Monarchists are fit to be tied. Ranc is one of Gambetta's henchmen, but not exactly either a walking assassin or a *petroleur*; he has been since two years a member of the Municipal Council, and during that period has not once demanded anybody's head, or proposed the roasting of colleagues, or putting the President on a spit; it is hinted he is the occult cause, however, of the vines being frozen and of the ruin of the bakers.

Beyond doubt the nation is drifting into Radicalism because it is a lesser evil than Reactionism; the one is the known and the other the unknown. Excepting in showing one another up, public men and newspapers have nothing in the way of a practical programme; only the moment is grave, an observer could well laugh at the solemn vanity of publicists. M. de Girardin has been called in for a consultation on the state, not of the republic, but of the government, for these two existences must be kept apart. He has the name of assisting at the interment of all ministries and dynasties he has ever attempted to patch up, and as his consistency never endures longer than twenty-four hours, his services are in great requisition.

It is necessary for the Assembly and M. Thiers, to plainly state what they mean before the country slips from them; both will shrink from inviting revolution by trifling with, or overthrowing the present Republic; a form of government which is the only *denouement* for the dead lock in which we are placed and that serious people do not laugh at. Littre proposes that France continues to serve her apprenticeship to republicanism. It is the phrase of a philosopher, not the thought of a statesman. If M. Thiers persist in making laws for the republic instead of hastening the dissolution of the Assembly, he will very soon find out his mistake. He has throughout his public career been as headstrong as he is ambitious, and concedes everything to opponents and friends—provided they let him have his own way. In winding up the bankruptcy of the second Empire and settling the invaders' account, he has sufficient *bagage* to travel down to posterity. In giving France a Constitution, he cannot expect to say like Coriolanus when he fluttered the Valscians—"alone I did it." There is a terrible danger in touching the electoral law so as to curtail its exercise by the masses. It is a situation where it is better to bear the ills we have. "Power," said Cavaignac, "is like a bell, often stunning those who ring it." In all his public life, M. Thiers never experienced a period so necessary for having his ears delicately sharp as the present. Since 2nd July, 1871, up to 27 h ult., there have been including five of the Colonies, 144 new deputies elected, in 62 Departments—or over the two-thirds of France, of these, 115 belong to the republican profession—generally advanced faith; the remaining 29, represent Monarchists and Imperialists. Equally marked has been the same majority for the General Councils and Municipalities.

The Vienna Exhibition is rapidly getting into apple-pie order. The French have seriously entered into the spirit of the matter, determined to be the first letter in the first line. Despite their many wars, there is an unmistakable sympathy between Austria and France, increased by the disasters of 1866 and 1870. As these peace on earth and good will toward men gatherings, are ever succeeded by wars, people are inquiring where is the *point noir?* The plan of the building is praised and the decoration, by jute marble, imparts to the immense pillars the air of belonging to a Corinthian order. But when this simulated marble commences to crumble the effect will be very bad. The rotunda has the appearance rather of greatness than beauty; under the cupola of St. Peter's you admire and adore; beneath that of the Exhibition you calculate and reason; the former spontaneously suggests power, the latter begets that only after reflection. The Emperor speaks all the dialects of his mosaic realm, and the Burgomaster of Vienna understands the various languages of Europe, a most important quality when sending round the International loving-cup. A Parisian must feel next to being at home, on reading the various play-bills in Vienna. As for good music, Austria has an inexhaustible supply; her military bands are the first in the world; the French come next, the Germans ought to be second, but their soldiers do not keep time. Opposed to Krupp's big guns is the French monster fountain, and the Fine Arts gallery of France is expected to make a sensation. It has already captivated "our Fritz"—the only Prussian the French do not hate.

The Egyptian Palace adopts the old style—before Helen sprang from the earth or the Pilgrim Fathers settled on the Palatine Hills—of covering the walls with hieroglyphics, that is, in Arab. One phrase sets forth that "a single day in the life of a wise man is equal to the whole life of a fool." Old and new Catholics can reflect on another saw: "Mahomet is the true envoy of God," and for the whole family of Free Thinkers there are the words in season, "there is no God outside God." Visitors ought to take a note to view the pigeons which carried the mails during the siege of Paris; the world owes them a debt of gratitude. The Russian restaurant is highly spoken of; native girls with the golden diadems, red jupons, and gold embroidered corsages, serve tea, or *vadki*—gin—in beautiful porcelain cups, while a *maujik* in red blouse, wide pantaloons, and "Commune" boots, offers cigarettes, and the bell of the *douga* announces the coming of customers. All these extras are remembered in the bill. The *Nabel Prater*, the Corso or Bois de Boulogne of Vienna, wins every one's admiration; the forest is natural, with oaks two or three centuries old, stocked with wild deer, and "the blue Danube" in the distance. On the outskirts of the forest a faubourg is being built for the working classes, who, as in Paris, have been improved outside the city. Women assist in building the houses, and masonry, advanced ladies will be happy to learn, is quite free. Hungary has made a little pronunciamento by exhibiting, not as an integral part of Austria, but as an independent state.

It may be remembered that the Assembly declined to vote a grant of 100,000 frs. to selected representatives of the various trades of Paris to study the Vienna Exhibition. The workmen indignant at the snub, have subscribed among themselves the half of the sum, and the 180,000 electors who voted for Barodet, are requested to each contribute one sous during five days, to make up the full amount required.

A Mme. Audouard is about lecturing on "Historical Gynecocracy," which in plain language means, the history of woman since seven thousand years, wherein the anatomy, psychology, &c., of the fair sex will be explained, and popular errors corrected. The lecturer has travelled over the world, and the proceeds of her lecture will be handed over towards the raising of a monument to Garibaldi's wife—his first of course—Anita, whom the French confess their expedition to Rome in 1849, killed.

The cafes are increasing in Paris, at the rate of 40 per month, which it is observed is in harmony with the bad quality and high price of the beverages sold. The majority of these establishments have some kind of music during the evening, either a piano, or a violin, or a strong musical box, or a cripple in the back ground with a concertina.

The "Mirliton" is the name of a club in the place Vendome, of which the members are selected from every department of art, literature, &c., in addition to the *dilettanti* and financial world, it is the only club in Paris having a private theatre attached to the establishment, where members are the actors and also the authors of the plays and music represented. The leading theatres lend their actrices and supply the scenery, owing to which the performances never commence till mid-night, and terminate with a supper, by six in the morning. Many of the most successful dramas, comedies, and operettes, are first privately produced at this intelligent club.

Much of the infant mortality of Paris is perhaps to be attributed to the sellers of cocoa, a kind of "baby cocktail," sold by old men, with white aprons, and a fountain full of the "perilous stuff" strapped on their back, with cocks within reach to turn off the beverage. These purveyors put in an appearance in the recreation grounds for children. Henceforth, the public gardens, squares, &c., will be supplied with cows to furnish pure milk, either natural or boiled. Another blessing both for babies and their caretakers is the new plan of hiring a perambulator, on arriving in the grounds, as one would a cab or a velocipede. "Steady and careful pushers" are to be had; each perambulator is supplied with a parasol, fixed to the shafts of the vehicle, so as to be lowered, raised, or turned according to fancy, by means of screws.

On Thursday there were five capital executions in Paris—the victims were hanged, not guillotined, and comprised unclaimed dogs, picked up by the police, for having no fixed residence. The animals are supported for a few days, if valuable are sold, if worthless hanged in batches of five, from iron gibbets in the knacker's yard, and the skins sold; the carcass is destined for the manufacturers of animal charcoal, with which sugar is refined, but there is strong reason to expect the remains are put into a machine and reappear as sausages, since special officers have been told off to examine this class of food.

The illuminated advertisements have again come into favor, and form quite an attraction to the promenaders of the Boulevards; hitherto the practice was limited to throwing on the screen advertisements, simply; the innovation consists in the display of some humorous carricature as an interlude, or a landscape, &c., between the business cards.

The official obsequies of Admiral de Genouilly, were remarkable for the next to indifference exhibited by the public for the display. The whole pomp and circumstance, the associations, and the deceased even, recalled too vividly the ex empire.

The public health department of the Ministry of police has published its usual figures on "the great sin of great cities" for the past year. There are 31,500 soiled doves under the *surveillance* of the police and 1,500 stars of the demi-monde. It is gratifying to notice a sensible decrease in prostitution, and a satisfactory working of the Contagious Disease Act.

A *citoyen* Free Thinker, aged four years, had the honors of civil interment the other day; the tiny coffin was followed by a group of chief mourners, all young children, holding red ribbons attached to the bier, instead of the usual white colored strings. It does make one stand and examine himself on seeing so painful a spectacle pass by.

The little strawberries, so cherished by Parisians, and requiring at least twelve to make a single *bonne bouche*, are now in season. They are raised in the neighborhood of Paris, and each plant submits to ten or twelve pickings of the fruit, from three days to three days. The crop has to be well watered daily; an acre of these strawberries produces nearly 3,000 *paniers* of fruit during the season, which sell at the rate of 1½ franc each, leaving a net benefit to the cultivator of over 1,000 francs.

A newspaper, to induce subscribers, gives an order on a first class restaurant, for a dish of asparagus, gratis.

A gentleman slept in his orchestra-stall during the representation of a play; a neighbor remonstrated: "What," remarked the awakened, "is it possible to do otherwise when so-and-so's dramas are being acted?" What I object to, continued the neighbor, is that you snore so loud as to prevent me sleeping also.

'Why is your hair white, grandpapa,' said a promising boy aged five; 'Because I am very old, I was in the ark, my dear.' 'Then you are Noah, grand-papa.' 'No.' 'Well, Shem?' 'No.' 'Ham?' 'No.' 'Japhet?' 'No.' 'Then, grand-papa,' observed the child, at the end of his knowledge, 'you must be one of the beasts.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 26.—In the House of Commons to-night, while in Committee of Supply on the taking up of the item for payment of the Alabama award, Mr. Bentinck declared that the Government policy on this question had been humiliating and degrading. The Government should have broken off negotiations at a time when no sense of shame would have been left. England, in this arbitration, was the greatest monument of human folly. It could not be considered otherwise than as a national degradation.

Sir Stafford Northcott admitted that during the negotiations of the treaty he had not examined the consequences for British subjects of fixing the end of the war at Lee's surrender.

Mr. Gladstone said the advancement of the indirect claims by the American Government was a gigantic error. In all other respects he defended the course the arbitration had taken.

The debate here closed and the item was agreed to.

LONDON, May 28.—The run for the Derby stakes took place to-day, being won by "Doncaster," the second horse being "Kaiser," and "Gang Forward," third. Immense crowds were present. Weather fine.

UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27—Company A, First Cavalry, sent from Prescott by General Crook to operate against the Apaches and Mohaves, found a band at the head of Dale Creek on April 6th. A fight ensued. Five Indians were killed and all their provisions and blankets captured. Just after the battle, orders were received for the command to go to the Modoc country.

Reports from Arizona indicate danger of another general Indian war should the First Cavalry be withdrawn from the territory.

Four thousand Indians from all parts of British Columbia have assembled at New Westminster in Council. Dr. Powell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, will meet them to-day to hear their grievances.

TOPEKA, KS., May 26—The Nevsho River has overflowed its banks, doing much damage to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and to farm property.

NEW YORK, 27—Twenty-five boats took part in the Philadelphia Yacht Club race yesterday. The "Kate Leary" won the first prize.

VIRGINIA CITY, Na., May 27—Despatches from Humboldt, Wells County, report the recent Indian scare at Spruce Mountain as ground less. The violent Indian demonstrations were caused by whisky.

BALTIMORE, Ind. 28—At the session this evening of the Presbyterian Assembly, Dr. Crosby, Dr. McCosh and Dr. Hatfield were appointed a committee to conduct correspondence with the Westminster Faith, with a view of holding an Ecumenical Alliance. Dr Erskine made a committee report holding railway corporations responsible for the non-observance of the Sabbath.

NEW YORK, 28—The *Tribune* publishes statements to the effect that fraudulent transfers of Brooklyn bridge stock have been made and that reputable citizens are credited with stock which they say they never owned.

MEXICO.

Mexico City advices report the people dying off like sheep with small-pox. In the state of Hidalgo, 190 deaths occurred in the small village of Sguela alone.

The Indian Chief Lozada, at last accounts was being hotly pursued by Gen. Carbo. Many of the former's chief officers, with their commanders, are coming down from the mountains and surrendering to the Government.

It is said that a subterranean apartment has been discovered near Tepic, in which Lozada confined and tortured his prisoners. Among those discovered and released was one man who had been imprisoned in this vault for fourteen years.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Toronto papers record the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Jaques, the well-known forwarder of that city. He left a friend's house on Monday evening at 9 o'clock to go to the Northern Railway elevator, and after transacting his business, visited a propellor which he was loading, since which he has not been seen. To add to the painful feeling which his disappearance has created, he was to have been married this morning, and on the night of his disappearance, was to have met his parents, who reside in Montreal, on their arrival by train. In the absence of all information it has been determined to drag the water.

TORONTO, May 28th.

Mr. W. H. Jaques, the well known forwarder of this city, was found drowned in the bay this morning. He has been missing since Monday night, and as his watch and other valuables were not on his body foul play is suspected.

—The propellor *Georgian* ran on a shoal near Gananoque. Her cargo is being discharged, and she will have to go into dry-dock.

A woman named Courtency, residing near Halifax, gave birth to four children on Thursday, being the second time within two years. Though only married ten years, she has seventeen children.

Ex President Thiers has notified his intention of resuming his seat in the Assembly as a private member, and the Left have resolved upon a policy of Constitutional opposition to the new Government.

New Advertisements.

School Teachers' Examination—J. Johnston.
Strayed—W. H. Campbell & Co.
Orange District No. 2—Wm. Morton.
Strayed or Stolen—James McDonald.
Farm for Sale—Wm. Hallett.
Notice—A. C. Barker.
Sarsaparilla and Quinine—Dr. R. Croskery.
Cod Liver Oil—Dr. R. Croskery.
Medical Dispensary—Dr. R. Croskery.
Engine and Boiler for Sale—A. R. Dougall.
To whom it may Concern—Thos. Wills.
Ashton's Prints—Warner Bros.
Golden Boot—F. M. Clarke.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1873.

The Pacific Railway.

The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto *Mail* sends the following important despatch respecting the prospect of the Pacific Railway Scheme: "It is stated that without doubt Sir Hugh Allan and colleagues have succeeded in making arrangements in the London money market for the immediate supply of a large portion of the capital required for the Pacific road. The remainder to be furnished as the work proceeds. The enemies of the project and of the Government are looking expressively blue over the news."

The Orange Incorporation Bills.

Just before the adjournment of the House Sir John A. Macdonald, in reply to a question, stated that the Bills incorporating the Loyal Orange Association of Western and Eastern Canada, which had passed the Ontario Legislature, and were reserved by the Ontario Ministry for the approval or disapproval of the Governor General, would be sent back to the Governor of Ontario to deal with as his advisers might recommend.

This course has been taken upon the broad constitutional grounds that no Provincial Ministry had the right to reserve for the allowance or disallowance of Her Majesty's Representative, Bills affecting "property and civil rights," which, under the Confederation Act, can alone be legislated upon by the Provincial Legislatures; or, in the words of the Act, Local Parliaments have the "exclusive" right to "make laws in relation to" "property and civil rights" within each province respectively. And as the holding of property upon which to build a Lodge Room is a matter affecting "exclusively" "property and civil rights" in Ontario, the Cabinet at Ottawa exercised a wise discretion in refusing to interfere, and therefore sent the Bill back to Mr. Mowat, who, in this matter, has overreached himself, and the trap which he cowardly set for others has sprung back with double force and effect upon himself. After having spoken and voted in their favor he treacherously entered into a compact to do that which he believed would defeat the Bills, and at the same time give him an opportunity of telling the friends of the measures that he assisted in carrying them through Parliament, but that it was Sir John who killed them; and the opponents of the measure, that he refused to advise the Lieutenant Governor to assent to the Bills, and that Sir John was the man to blame for not advising His Excellency to disallow them. The trick was too transparent to deceive any-one. All will watch eagerly the next act in the farce of which the ex Vice-Chancellor is the hero.

In this, as in the case of the New Brunswick School Laws, the Minister of Justice has acted not only properly, but has laid down a principle, which if departed from, must effectually destroy the working of the Federal system, which is the only safe guard to the independence of the Provinces. In the case of New Brunswick he refused to bring the powers of the Crown to bear, in order to force upon that Province a school system of which the majority disapproved; and in Ontario he again refused to advise the Governor-General to disallow a Bill of an exclusively local character, which had received the assent of the majority of the representatives of Ontario in the Local Legislature.

Even the *Globe* inferentially sustains the course pursued by the Minister of Justice and tells his readers that, by the action of Sir John A. Macdonald in sending these Bills back, "the decision of a majority of the (Ontario) House is necessarily sustained." Fearful of consequences, the *Globe* holds forth in the following style:—

> "The statement made by Sir John A. Macdonald to the effect that the Bills incorporating the Eastern and Western Orange Associations of Ontario were, in his opinion, quite within the competence of the Local Legislature, and that, consequently, they would not be disallowed, but remitted to the Lieutenant-Governor, should settle once for all any controversy as to the character of these measures.
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> "An effort was made to show that they were altogether exceptional in their character, so much, in fact, as to call for the exercise of the veto of the Executive, although they had been passed by a clear majority of the House of Assembly. Mr. Mowat so far yielded to the public expression of these views as to submit the Bills to the consideration of the Governor-General.
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> "The decision now rendered places them exactly on a footing with any other measures for which the Legislature is responsible to the country. If they had violated a constitutional principle, or were opposed to clearly understood public policy, it would have been the duty of the Minister of Justice to advise the Governor-General accordingly. As he has not done so, their legality must be assumed, and the decision of a majority of the House is necessarily sustained."

This is as much as could be expected from the organ of the party; but when the *Globe* says that there was any "public expression of views" against these Bills, it utters what every one knows to be incorrect. The only hostile views expressed were by the Fraser-O'Donoghue stripe of politicians. That Mr. Mowat "yielded," we have good reason to know, but it was not to public opinion, but to opinions which were forced upon him in private, and not in public. Being weak he yielded, and has now to reap the reward of attempting to sit on two stools at the same time.

Victoria College.

The annual convocation in connection with Victoria College took place yesterday afternoon at three o'clock in the Victoria Hall, Cobourg, President Nelles presiding. A large number of the friends and relatives of the graduates were in attendance, in addition to a fair sprinkling of visitors from Toronto, Hamilton and other cities in the Province. The hall was appropriately decorated with bunting and devices, and presented almost a brilliant appearance. Among those on the platform were Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Professor Goldwin Smith, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Green, Rev. A. Sutherland, Rev. Mr. Jones, Rev. Mr. Briggs, Rev. Mr. Dewart, Rev. Mr. Ray, Dr. Brouse, Dr. Canniff, and Messrs. T. McNaughton, Kerr, W. Beatty and Bigelow.

After devotional exercises, the valedictory oration was delivered in an energetic and able manner by Mr. F. S. Nugent, who took the colonial question for his theme.

After his address a number of degrees were conferred. Amongst them we notice that Mr. S. S. Wallbridge received the degree of LL. B.

The Prince of Wales Gold Medal was presented to Mr. John Whitney by Prof. Goldwin Smith.

The Prince of Wales Silver Medal was presented to Mr. D. C. McHenry by Rev. Dr. Ryerson.

The Scholarship of 1871, first in general proficiency at Matriculation was presented by A. D. McClellan to Mr. T. H. Hooper.

A number of other Medals and Prizes were presented, after which several addresses were delivered. From the remarks of President Nelles, it is evident the affairs of the College are in a very flourishing condition.

—The *Renaud* has been blown to atoms. Pilots passing the spot allege that no part of the machinery is visible.

—Forty-five young fellows have volunteered from Nova Scotia for the army of Canada for special service in Manitoba.

—The water in the Gatineau above Ottawa rose two feet between Saturday morning and Monday.

—The Air Line branch of the Great Western Railway opens for traffic to-day, five trains per day each way.

The Queen's Birthday.

LOYAL CELEBRATION ON THE 26th.

The celebration of the fifty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty Queen Victoria having been appointed for Monday, 26th inst., was to the full as satisfactory in Belleville as many former recurrences of the event. As usual, the boys were astir at the dawning of day, and, with pistols, cannon and other war-dealing weapons, fire-works of various descriptions and lusty, cheerful voices, they made noisy demonstration of their loyalty, waking the echoes and the sleepers—all but the very soundest of them—from their slumbers. For who could remain in the embrace of the drowsy god whilst

> "Cannon to right of them,
> Cannon to left of them,
> Cannon in front of them
> Volleyed and thundered,"

and the terrible braying of the instruments of the celebrated tin band (which turned out about 4 o'clock, a. m.), was heard in sonorous discord? It wasn't in nature to resist such a stirring appeal to arouse, and consequently many had to arise earlier than their wont—with, it is to be hoped, no angry feelings towards the exuberantly loyal disturbers of their rest.

THE WEATHER,

which on holiday occasions is always a matter of prime importance, was true "Queen's weather," that is to say, it was just of the right kind to aid the successful celebration of the day. During the early morning, the sun was obscured by clouds, which tempered the atmosphere, rendering it cool and pleasant, and when "the god of day" did show the brightness of his countenance, a cooling east wind sprung up, which moderated the temperature, and finally swept heavy clouds over the sky, which threatened to pour down their moisture upon the thirsty earth, but finally sailed away, leaving a very few drops of moisture behind them.

SERENADING.

As has been the practice in town for several years, the band of the 15th Argyleshires turned out at an early hour and serenaded several of their officers and supporters of the band at their residences. Their fine performances were the subject of universal commendation, all the praise which was awarded to them being well bestowed, as the band has now very few superiors in the Province. The "melodious" and ear-piercing tooting of the tin band have already been alluded to. We commiserate the friends to whom *they* paid their respects.

THE FIREMEN'S TURN-OUT.

As the hour drew towards the time appointed for the turn-out of the Fire Brigade, the inhabitants began to make their appearance in numbers upon the line of march, which soon presented the appearance of a Saturday evening's promenade, as mingled with the town's people were but few strange faces from the country. The shops were closed with but few exceptions, and those few had their shutters up, if the doors were open. The taverns were, however, in full blast, and several reeling forms and a good many fishy looking eyes showed that the "fire-water" had lost none of its virtues when taken in copious libations. The few—very few for so many holiday-makers—drunken men deserve credit for one thing: they were quiet, and sought to slink away to quiet places to sleep, and not one loud or disorderly word was to be heard during the whole of the forenoon. It may be, possibly, that the manufacture of "fighting whiskey" being amongst the lost arts, allows a fact to be chronicled At any rate, so it was, and so it deserves to be recorded. Flags floated from the public offices and from many another "coign of vantage," giving the town quite an animated appearance. Shortly after 10 o'clock, a Company from the Deaf and Dumb Institution marched up Front St., drawing with them their "chemical," neatly decorated with evergreens, and enthroned on the top of which, like a robin in a thick tree, was one of the tiniest inmates of the Institution, looking pleased as "monarch of all he surveyed." One of Dr. Palmer's sons—master Ernest—fired with the enthusiasm of the occasion, insisted on bearing colors in rear of the Company, and Prof. Greene led the procession in civilian dress. As the little procession wended its way up street, it was received with much favorable comment. The dust of the front of Sidney had settled thickly upon their boots and dimmed the brightness of their uniform—black trousers and red shirts; but the physique of the members of the company was good, and they marched with rare precision, taking the time from Prof. Greene. A few minutes after the passage of these visitors, the band of the 15th was heard coming up the street, and No. 1—Moira Hose—Company swept by with military precision to a lively march, drawing their hose carts, whilst Roy's brewery team, their bay coats glistening brightly, and "Jimmy" himself handling the lines, followed with the steamer, which, burnished brightly in its every polishable part, was a mirror to all who chose to look therein, and highly creditable to the industry of Engineer Burke, who, mounted in rear, viewed his charge with pardonable pride. At the Engine House the procession was formed, the band of the 15th leading off, followed by the Company from the Institution, after which came No. 1, then the band of the 49th, led by Mr. Jacobs, next No. 2 in their beautiful new uniform, their "masheen" being drawn by a fine team of horses, and lastly the Hook and Ladder Company, the whole procession being one which we assert without fear of successful contradiction, could not be excelled by any Fire Brigade in the Dominion for the neatness of the uniforms, the respectable appearance, order and cleanliness of the men. The route of the procession was crowded, the sidewalks lined three or four deep in many places and the windows being crowded, their occupants being mostly of the fairer sex. The march was on the route mapped out in our Saturday evening's edition, namely around Brown's foundry, down Front Street to Dundas, thence by way of Pinnacle, Bridge and Front Streets back to the point of starting. Here the procession broke up, No. 1 and the Deaf and Dumb Company going to the Hall of the former, where their guests were entertained—much to their surprise and pleasure—with a luncheon prepared by the steward of the hosts of the occasion. No. 2, with the 49th band betook themselves to the charity pic-nic in Bleecker's Grove, where they spent the day in a most enjoyable manner. This disposed of the programme of amusements for the fore part of the day, and a general adjournment took place to dinner.

THE PIC-NICS.

Of course the pic-nic to Massassaga Point was largely patronized, the fact that no pic-nics could in future be held on this lovely spot forming an incentive to many to pay it a visit. The *Prince Edward* was not over crowded on her first trip, 114 of the pupils from the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb forming part of the live freight. These pupils were accompanied by Dr. Palmer—who evinced his usual solicitude for the well-being of his charge—and some of their teachers. They enjoyed themselves hugely, returning to town about 3 o'clock. It was not until after dinner that the rush for the Point took place, and then the steamer on her trip at 1:30 was about as well filled as she has been for a length of time, as, there being no attraction up town, relief from *ennui* was sought by a trip to the old resort of picnicers. The short trip down the bay was positively delightful, a light easterly breeze just stirring the surface of the bay into ripples, the bright verdure of the shores, the busy saw-mills, and the snowy sails of a few schooners and pleasure boats forming a picture which would be worthy the powers of the most skilful artist to reproduce on paper, especially when lighted by the brilliant rays of the sun, which shone forth at intervals through interstices in its veil of clouds. The Point was more beautiful than we ever remember to have observed it previously, the trees being clad in their brightest green, whilst the grass formed a splendid carpet of green of a hue between the darkness of the red cedar and the light shade of the hickory, which trees chiefly adorn the Point. On landing, the party betook themselves to amusements of various kinds, chiefly witnessing the sports which had been provided for their delectation, consisting of quoits, foot, hurdle, sack and wheelbarrow racing, the two latter varieties of sport affording much amusement. The boat left on her last trip homewards at 8 o'clock, conveying with her the remnants of a tolerably well pleased and thoroughly fatigued party.

CHARITABLE PIC-NIC.

The pic-nic of the congregation of St. Michael's Church was immensely successful, the attendance having been larger than was ever before seen even at any pic-nic gotten up in the same interest here. Dancing and games of various kinds were largely indulged in, and a sociable time of the most enjoyable kind was spent.

EXCURSION FROM KINGSTON.

An excursion from Kingston, under the auspices of the P. W. O. Rifles, of that city, arrived in town at about 3 o'clock, by the steamer *Pierrepont*. Had it been definitely known in advance that this excursion would positively come here, our visitors would have received a much more hearty welcome than they did. But the managers of the affair, having first announced an excursion to Belleville, were announced to have changed their determination to a stoppage at Picton, hence many who would have been on hand to welcome them were out of town, attending the picnics above noticed. The visitors, however, enjoyed themselves in rambling about the streets, and generally viewing the beauties of the town, until six o'clock, at which hour they started out on their return trip. We trust that, under these circumstances, they found their pleasure, if not up to anticipation, at least sufficient to have repaid them for their tedious journey to the "City of the Bay."

PRIVATE PIC-NICS, &C.

We learn of several private pic-nics having been held in the shady groves near town, at which croquet and other pleasing pastimes were indulged in by the "select few" favored with invitations by the originators. No doubt much pleasure was thus enjoyed on this holiday occasion. Private parties were also the order of the evening.

RACES.

In the afternoon the admirers of horse racing enjoyed themselves by witnessing some good trotting and running in heats. The first race was a trotting sweepstakes of $5 each, with $50 added. First horse, $35; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $10, mile heats 3 in 5, in harness, for which there were three starters, namely: W. Henry enters Phippen's mare, R. C. Fairman's Canifton Girl, and F. Weese's Water Horse. Canifton Girl won the first, third and fourth heats, in 3:15, 3:16 and 3:19½ respectively. Weese's horse won the second heat in 3:14, thus taking second money. A race of half mile heats followed, which also received three entries, namely Ploughboy, a blind horse and Smith's bay mare. The latter wouldn't gallop, and bolted from the course, leaving the contest between the other two. Ploughboy won, after a hard fight with the blind nag. The attendance was large and the proceedings orderly.

THE EVENING.

After sunset, the town was quite dull As the darkness increased, a few rockets, blue lights and other descriptions of fireworks "might have been seen," as the novelist has it, shooting up towards the zenith, which display formed for some time the cynosure of admiring eyes, but by shortly after ten o'clock the town resumed its normal nightly appearance. The quadrille assemblies in Ontario Hall and the Masonic Music Hall were carried on with much vigor. A visit to the gallery of the latter showed about twenty couples on the floor, pursuing with spirit their saltatory exercises to some of the best played dance music we have listened to since hearing Gowan's in Ottawa. If the attendance was not very large, it was so much the better for the dancers. In Ontario Hall the attendance was larger, and the assembly proved a very successful affair indeed.

Tired with the fatigues of the day, the reporter wended his way homeward from the dancing Hall, well satisfied with the amusements which had come under his ken and which are spoken of in detail above.

Government of France.

An important change has been effected in the Government of France, which though not changing the form of Government, is nevertheless of such a character as to make the change exceedingly significant. M. Thiers, whose hold upon the French Assembly has been weakening for some time, found himself in a minority of fourteen on an important question on Saturday, and he and his Ministry at once tendered their resignations. This was accepted by a majority of nineteen, and Marshal MacMahon was elected President of the Republic, receiving 390 out of 707 votes. The significancy of the change consists chiefly in the fact that MacMahon is a strong Bonapartist. Whether he will attempt any change in the form of Government, at present is a mere matter of conjecture, but it would not create much surprise to see at no distant day the son of Louis Napoleon fill his father's place as Emperor of France. There was great excitement throughout the country consequent upon this change, but there had been no disturbances. Marshal MacMahon in accepting the office of President said: I will obey the will of the Assembly, the depository of the National Sovereignty. It is a heavy responsibility, but with God's aid and the devotion of the army, I will continue the work of liberating the territory and restoring order, and will maintain tranquility, the principles on which society rests. To this I pledge my word as an honest man and a soldier."

Bay of Quinte Conference.

The Bay of Quinte Annual Conference of the Episcopal Methodist Church closed a most harmonious session on the 26th. The reports showed that all the schemes of the Church were in a most flourishing condition. Within the bounds of the Conference there are 7,000 members, and 75 ministers. Five probations were received at the Conference; three deacons and four elders were ordained.

We have just seen a telegram stating that the amount pledged by this Conference to the Albert College Fund is $10,000. This Conference built the College, and seems determined to keep the lead in all matters pertaining to it. Thus Mr. Robinson has already nearly half of his proposed endowment. It was thought the other Conferences had done well, but this liberality of the Bay far surpasses expectation and deserves the highest commendation. These large contributions by the Conference must give the scheme a great impetus in the country. The confidence of the ministers and their ready sacrifice in the work will cheer the friends of the College and lead on to success.

Manslaughter in Stirling.

We to-day received particulars of an unfortunate occurrence which happened in the village of Stirling on Friday last, and which has resulted in the finding of a verdict by a Coroner's Jury tantamount to manslaughter against one Napier Maybee. It appears that a man named James Goodwin, who belongs near Picton, and had been staying in Stirling for some weeks previously, had been drinking freely—in fact, was "on a spree." Whilst intoxicated he fell in with Maybee, who joined him in his carouse and took him to his (Maybee's) home. Goodwin being restless and unable to sleep, Maybee went to a drug store and purchased twenty grains of morphine, nearly two of which he gave to the deceased, who, not finding the relief he was seeking, got hold of the paper and took about six grains more, according to Mabee's statement making in all eight. The result was death in the course of one or two hours. Maybee, who is in the habit of taking morphine and opium, asserts that he took the remainder, about twelve grains, himself. Coroner Hamilton held an investigation on Saturday morning, when, after hearing the evidence in the matter, the Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from an overdose of morphine, administered partly by Napier Maybee and partly by himself, and that Maybee must be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

Maybee absconded before the inquest was held. He is said to have been in town on Saturday, but his whereabouts is at present unknown. The corpse of the deceased man Goodwin, was brought to Belleville on Saturday night, and has since been forwarded to his relatives.

There are many stories afloat in reference to this affair, but the above are the leading facts of the case, so far as diligent inquiry has enabled us to ascertain them.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 28.—The Government army in the north, commanded by General Nourillas received reinforcements and marched for Cala, a town 46 miles north-west of Barcelona, in pursuit of Carlists under Tristany. Carlists are blockading Marese in the Province of Barcelona.

Work is suspended in the manufactories in the town, the Insurgents having cut the canal which furnishes water power.

—Heavy rains have so swollen the lumbering rivers in the vicinity of Quebec that about 5,000,000 feet of lumber have gone adrift.

Militia Appointments.

In the Canada *Gazette* of the 24th inst. we find the following Militia appointments:

49th Hastings Rifles:—Ensign and Adjutant Jas. S. Hurst, V. B., to have the rank of lieutenant.

No 3 Co., Sidney:—To be ensign, provisionally, Sergeant John Graham, *vice* Theodore Foster, who is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

Brevet:—To be Major, Captain James W. Dunnet, V. B., No. 6 Company, 15th Battalion, as a special case, in consideration of the length of time since his first appointment as captain, and his services and efficiency in the organization of corps.

Police Court.

(Before A. DIAMOND, ESQ. P. M.)

TUESDAY, May 27.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

The case against Michael Bracking was proceeded with. The evidence showed that the prisoner and the boy Johnston had quarrelled and fought, and that in the *melee* Bracking had used his pocket knife to stab the other. The commencement of the quarrel seemed to rest upon Johnston. Dr. Curlett deposed that the wound was a flesh wound of a not very serious nature. The prisoner, who is a sharp little fellow of between 11 and 12 years of age, cross-examined the witnesses with considerable sharpness, and addressed the Court when necessary in proper form. The law presuming that children under 14 years of age are incapable of committing crime, and the evidence failing to substantiate that the prisoner's knowledge was greater than the law presumes, the Magistrate dismissed the case with a reprimand, cautioning the prisoner against a repetition of the offence.

Prisoner, who was suspected of setting fire to the barn at Marchmont, was not arrested on the charge, as the same point as to knowledge of crime would have arisen. Prisoner declared his innocence, and protested that he could prove an *alibi* if called upon to do so

ASSAULT.

Patrick O'Hara was charged with assaulting a boy named John Hampton. Defendant urged that boys had been kicking at his doors, and had caught the plaintiff, and gave him a slap, but the testimony showed that he had struck the wrong boy. A fine of $2 and costs was inflicted.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his valuable Farm in the 2nd Concession of Huntingdon, being lot 18 and west half of 19, consisting of 300 acres, 240 of which is under a high state of cultivation. There is a house and spacious barns and sheds on the premises. It has two of the best orchards in the County, comprising apples, pears, plums, cherries, &c., great pains having been taken to secure the choicest kind of fruit. The woodland consists of maple, beech, cedar, &c.

All the stock, consisting of the finest dairy cattle, horses, &c., implements, waggons, sleighs, &c., will be sold with the farm.

There are 22,000 of brick on the ground for building purposes, which will also be sold.

Terms easy. For further particulars apply on the premises.

WM. HALLETT.
Huntingdon, May 24th, 1873. 16t

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the premises of the Subscriber, Point Ann, two weeks ago, a red (muley) Heifer, two years old, in calf. She is marked with white on the flanks and has warts on her side. Any person returning her to the owner will be suitably rewarded.

JAMES McDONALD.
Point Ann, May 24th, 1873. 16.3w

Strayed.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, a large Bay Mare, with black points and in good condition. Any person found detaining said Mare after this notice will be prosecuted according to law. And any person returning her to the owners or giving information that will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

W. H. CAMPBELL & Co.
Belleville, May 29th, 1873. 16.3w

Notice.

A REQUISITION having been received, signed as the law directs, by 30 qualified municipal electors of the United Townships of Dungannon and Faraday, requiring that a Poll be taken to determine whether or not a By-Law be passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicating Liquors and the issuing of Licenses therefor in the above-named Townships, this is to give notice that a Poll will be held at l'Amable School House, Dungannon, for this purpose, on MONDAY, JUNE 23rd, 1873, at 10 o'clock, a. m., as authorized by the "Temperance Act of 1864."

A. C. BARKER,
Township Clerk.
Faraday, May 22nd, 1873. 16.4w

COUNTY OF HASTINGS
PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

THE Examination of Candidates for Public School Teachers' Second and Third Class Certificates for the Southern Division of the County, will be held at School No. 3t Pinnacle Street, Belleville, and that for the Northern Division of the County at the School House in the Village of Madoc, commencing on

TUESDAY, 15th JULY,

At 9 A. M.; but Candidates who intend to take the optional subjects in the Curiculum for Second Class, *i, e.*, Natural History, Botany and Agricultural History, must presen themselves at 2 o'clock on

Monday, 14th July,

The examination of Candidates for First-Class Certificates will be held at the same place, commencing on

MONDAY, 21st JULY,

at 2 P. M. As intimated in the *Journal of Education*, a Gold Medal (granted by Wm. McCabe, Esq., L. L. B.), will be awarded to the most successful candidate for a First-Class Certificate of the highest grade A.

Forms of the notice to be previously given by the Candidates, can be obtained on application to either Inspector.

It is indispensible that Candidates intending to teach in the Southern Division, and those intending to teach in the Northern Division, should notify their respective Inspectors, *positively not later than the 24th of June*, of their intention to present themselves for examination. Candidates will observe that Third Class Certificates granted at Belleville are only valid in S. Division, and those granted in Madoc in N. Division of the County.

As to what are required of Candidates, see parts I and II of School Laws and Regulations.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Inspector S. Division.
T. S. AGAR
Inspector N. Division.
May 26th, 1873. 16:3w

Orange County Lodge,
SOUTH HASTINGS.

THE semi-Annual Meeting of the Orange County Lodge of South Hastings, will be held in the ORANGE HALL, Belleville, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of JUNE, 1873, at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

A full attendance requested.

JOHN G. MOORE,
County Master.
H. L. BOTTOMS,
County Secretary.
Belleville, May 22nd, 1873. 14.2t

Orange District No. 1,
NORTH HASTINGS.

THE semi-Annual meeting of L. O. District No. 1, North Hastings, will be held at the ORANGE HALL, 8th Con. Rawdon, on SATURDAY, 31st day of MAY instant, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

A full attendance is requested.

DAVID McQUIGGE.
Rawdon, May 17th, 1873. 14.9w

FOR SALE,

THAT property well-known as the McKillican Stopping Place, situate on the Hastings Road, 30 miles north of the Village of Madoc, being composed of West Hastings Road Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, Township of Wollaston, County of Hastings, with suitable buildings erected thereon. The above eligible stand will be sold on very reasonable terms, as the Proprietor is anxious to retire into private life.

For further particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises, Benjamin McKillican, or if by letter, address Thanet P. O., County of Hastings, Ont.

Thanet Post Office, 23rd Dec. 1872. 47;6m

To Whom it may Concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet at the Shire Hall in Belleville, on TUESDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the despatch of general business.

By order,
THOMAS WILLS,
County Clerk, C. H.
Belleville, May 28th, 1873.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, a second hand 12 horse power engine and boiler, situate at Rednerville. Apply to
A. R. DOUGALL, }
Or to G. D. DICKSON, } Belleville.
Belleville, May 23, 1873. d&w 2w

Orange District No. 2,
SOUTH HASTINGS.

THE Semi-Annual Meeting of L. O. District Lodge No. 2, South Hastings, will be held in the Orange Hall, Thomasburg, on SATURDAY, June 14th, 1873, at the hour of 2.30 p. m.

A full attendance is requested.

WM. MORTON,
JNO. STOKES, Dis. Secy. No. 2, S. H.
District Master.

N. B.—The Scarlet Chapter will be opened the same evening.

Thomasburg, May 26th, 1873. 16.3w

NOW OPEN,
THE
Belleville Medical Dispensary and Laboratory,
Front Street, Opposite Dunnett's Store,

FOR the prescribing and dispensing of Medicine, and for the Sale of

Standard Medicinal Preparations

Compounded on the premises under the superintendence of the proprietor,
DR. R. CROSKERY.

WARREN'S
OZONIZED COD-LIVER OIL,

IN this preparation Ozone, or Oxygen, the vitalizing principle of the atmosphere, is chemically combined with the finest Cod-Liver Oil, thus rendering it more efficacious than the ordinary Oil, however pure it may be, in the treatment of disease.

Specially recommended for cases of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis, General Debility and any disease accompanied by an excessive loss of flesh.

Prepared and sold only at the BELLEVILLE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, Front Street (opposite the Glasgow Warehouse).

DR. R. CROSKERY, Proprietor.

Large bottles $1. Three for $2.75, or six for $5, carriage paid to any address.

Concentrated Essence
OF
Sarsaparilla and Quinine,

THE beneficial qualities of Sarsaparilla have long been known as an antidote against Mercury and for purifying the blood, but its combination with Quinine enhances its value a thousand fold. Quinine, as is well known, is the best tonic and strengthener that the Faculty can rely on, but in combination with Sarsaparilla it is the best tonic and alterative known. This Concentrated Essence is therefore unequalled by any other as

A Purifier of the Blood,

And is particularly recommended to persons suffering from Billiousness, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Chronic Liver Complaint and Eruptive Skin Diseases.

Prepared and sold only at the BELLEVILLE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, Front Street (opposite the Glasgow Warehouse.

DR. R. CROSKERY, Proprietor.

Large bottles $1.00. Three bottles for $2.75, or six for $5.00, carriage paid to any address.

Farm for Sale.

LOT 14, in the 7th concession of Rawdon, is offered for Sale. It has good buildings, the main part of the dwelling being 18x24, with wing on each side; barn 30x50. There is a well and a never failing spring; one hundred acres is wood land, with black ash and cedar for fencing. The farm is within half a mile of the Town Hall, Harold, P.O., and two miles from Wellman's Corners P. O.

For terms and further particulars apply to

ABNER T. HOGLE.
Rawdon, March 22, 1873. 7:tf

Notice,

A DARK Bay Mare Colt, three years old, has been impounded in my Pound on Lot No. 9, in the 9th Con. of Huntingdon.

The owner is requested to come and pay damages, otherwise it will be sold by Auction in due time.

MARK LANCASTER,
Pound Keeper.
Huntingdon, 5th May, 1873. 13:3w

SIGN OF THE MOOSE HEAD.

Great Assortment of Hats. Newest Styles of Caps. Hats that are Hats.

Newest Shaped Paper Collars, at JOHNSON'S.	20,000 Paper Collars, at JOHNSON'S.
Prettiest Bows at JOHNSON'S.	Nobby Scarfs, at JOHNSON'S.
Perfect Fitting Shirts, at JOHNSON'S.	Braces that are Braces, at JOHNSON'S.
Rubber Coats from $2.50 to $7, at JOHNSON'S.	Umbrellas from 50c. to $8, at JOHNSON'S.

WM. JOHNSON'S.

A. & J. McFEE.
Beautiful Gold Chains.
STANDARD
WEDDING RING
Choice Stock of
GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER
AND GOLD THIMBLES.
Clocks of every description.

E. F. POTTS,
Wholesale Dealer in
All Kinds of Liquors.

E. F. POTTS has established a Liquor Depot in Bogart's New Block, opposite the New Market, where he will keep constantly on hand a Supply of all the Choicest Brands of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Liquors, which will be sold at

WHOLESALE RATES, CHEAP,

as the whole stock has been laid in for Cash

Dealers would do well to give him a call as he intends confining himself exclusively to the Jobbing and Wholesale Trade.

Belleville, Nov. 21, 1872. w1y

A. & J. McFEE, JEWELLERS.
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES!
REGULATED AND WARRANTED
WATCHES!
Running One Month without Winding.
LADIES' BEAUTIFUL
WATCHES!
Diamond Back, Keyless, Enamelled.

CAUTION.

AS John Howe has left my house without any provocation, I forbid any person harbouring him or giving him anything on my account, for I will not be responsible for him.

ROBERT COPLAND.
Tyendinaga, May 5th, 1873. 13:3w

Mortgage Sale.
Will be sold at the
COURT HOUSE,
IN THE
TOWN OF BELLEVILLE,
ON
SATURDAY, June 14, 1873.

AT Noon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain mortgage from William Willard Fox and wife, and Grace Ford, bearing date the 10th day of October, A. D. 1871, and registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1871, securing $350 and interest, as therein mentioned the following property, namely:

Village Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 16, 17, and Lot No. 18, less so much of the same as is contained in Deed from Fox to one McKinnon, laid out on a plan of the Village of Plainfield on the north part of the west half of lot No 23, in the 6th concession of Thurlow, by John Emerson, P. L. S.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply to Messrs. Ponton & Denmark, Barristers, Belleville, or to S. B. Burdett, Esq., Barrister, Belleville.

PONTON & DENMARK,
Vendors' Solicitors.
Belleville, May 12, 1873. 14-td

AUCTION SALE.
Lands in Village of Madoc.

THERE will be sold by Public Auction, at the

Village of Madoc!
ON
Thursday, the 19th day of June,

1873, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Moon's Hotel, a large number of Village Lots, situate on Division, Donald, Russel, Davidson and Nelson Streets. The Vendor will reserve but one bid on each lot, to be made by her Agent, whose name will be publicly made known at the time of Sale. After such bid there will be no reserve.

TERMS:—$20 deposit money at the time of sale, and a quarter of the whole amount, including deposit of $20, within one month thereafter on perfecting title and tendering conveyances, the balance in four equal annual payments, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises with bar of dower when necessary. Interest on balance unpaid at 7 per cent per annum. Expense of Deed and Mortgage payable by purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Jellett & Brother, Belleville.

SARAH RUSSEL.
Belleville, June, 1873. 14.4w d2t

NOTICE.
TO
Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics,
AND OTHERS.

YOU are hereby required to take notice that all Fences, Buildings, or other obstructions on any

Portion of the County Roads,

must be removed forthwith. In this fail not and save costs.

JOHN FRANCIS,
County Surveyor
Tweed, March 25th, 1873. 7:tf

20 lbs. Prunes for $1.
12 lbs. Sugar for $1.
5 lbs. Tea for - $1.
Raisins at 7c. per lb.,
AT
John Templeton's.

Hessin's,
TORONTO,
Biscuits,
Crackers,
and
Candies,

Always in Stock by the Box and Pound. Also, the largest assortment of General Groceries,

Woodenware, & Baskets,

In Town, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN TEMPLETON.
May 15th, 1873. w13

FRESH
ORANGES AND LEMONS

ROSS & DAVIES

Have received this day,

FRESH LEMONS,

FRESH SWEET ORANGES,

FRESH OYSTERS,

Grocers and Wine Merchants.

Belleville, May 23, 1873.

THE LATE FIRE!

THE undersigned in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he commenced business in Madoc, begs to announce to his friends and the public generally, that through the kindness of Mr. W. H. Atkins he has resumed business in Atkins' stand, second door south from the corner, where he will be found with a complete assortment of

Family Groceries,
FLOUR,
CORNMEAL,
OATMEAL,
&c., &c.

Trusting to see all his old friends, and as many new ones as require the articles in his line, with strict attention to customers he hopes to merit a still further share of public patronage.

DAIRY PRODUCE

In exchange for Goods at Cash Prices
ROBT. H. BREAKELL, Agent.

P. S.—Mr. Atkins will be found at the same place.

Give us a call.
Madoc, May 10th, 1873. 13:3w

For Sale,

TEN Acres of
Beech and Maple Wood,
On part of Lot 6, in
9th Concession Rawdon
Also,
Several Tons of Hay!
Also,
A Flock of Good Sheep,
Wintered on hay.

Approved Notes at six months, bearing interest at six per cent, will be accepted for any portion or all of above.

Apply to
CHARLES SINE,
Rawdon.
Rawdon, May 13th, 1873. 13:3w

Business Notices.

THE *Scientific American* says: The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is simple, not easily deranged, and in point of effectiveness is without a rival. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have the largest sewing machine factories in the world.

THE LIFE OF THE BODY is the blood, and the blood is the lever which regulates our spirits and constitution. If we persist in keeping our blood pure, we discharge a debt we owe nature, and are invariably rewarded for our trouble and expense. It is useless to expostulate on the many advantages of sound health, and if you are now in quest of the precious gift, you are strongly recommended to procure a supply of the Great Shoshenes Remedy and Pills and take as directed.

The new combination of Hypophosphites invented by Mr. Fellows (Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites) is making many extraordinary cures throughout the Province, particularly in diseases of the nervous system, the heart and the lungs.

"HEALING ON THE WINGS," say all who have made use of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and by such use been cured of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza or consumption. The prudent will always keep this standard remedy by them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferer. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. sept127-1y

PHOSPHATES are Nature's great fertilizers and restoratives. They are equally essential to the growth of the Animal and vegetable Kingdoms. Under their use grass, herb and tree, bone, muscle and nerve, attain a full and complete development. Every intelligent farmer employs them to fertilize the soil, and every scientific physician prescribes them to energize and vitalize the human system. Of these valuable medical agents the most elegant and agreeable is DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA. By taking it for a few weeks CHRONIC WASTING DISEASES of a Scrofulous, Consumptive or Veneral character rapidly improve, the whole constitution becoming renovated and purified, and all the organs restored to a vigorous action. Sold by all druggists.

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

AN Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Acting Surgeon, J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. Essays for young men sent free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AVOID QUACKS.

A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., New York. 36 1y

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPR'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. G. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers. 48:4m

Dr. Carson's Medicines.

The Greatest Public Benefit of the Age!

And for which, notice the many Testimonials, [a few of them enclosed in wrapper around each bottle,] with a numerous list of respectable persons' names, who testify to the superior qualities of his various Compounds, viz:

Lung Syrup,
Constipation Bitters,
Liver Compound,
Cough Drops,
Worm Specific,
Magic Pain Reliever, &c.

☞The above Medicines can be obtained at J. C Holden's and L. W Yeomans', Belleville; W. T Parker, Trenton; and J. H Roberts, Shannonville. 29 4m

ELECTRICITY!

THOMAS'

Excelsior Eclectric Oil.

Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold!

"Pain cannot stay where it is used."

It is the CHEAPEST MEDICINE EVER MADE. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured Crick in the Back, and the same quantity Lame Back of eight years standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes "send me 6 doz. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. Maguire, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow at first but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iowa, writes, "please forward 6 dozen Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I am nearly out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes—"Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil. I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes—"Send me some more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P.Q, write—"The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write—"Send us one gross Eclectric Oil, We find it to take well."

☞Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.
and NORTHROP & LYMAN, NEWCASTLE, Ont.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville; C. G. Wilson, Madoc; G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton; and all medicine dealers.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.,
12:1y Proprietors.

F. H. ROUS & CO.,

Have a very large Stock of

WHITE GRANITE

On hand, including the goods of Furnival, P. & R. Boote, J. & G. Meakin, Powell & Bishop, Clementson Bros., and other leading makers. As usual, the prices will be found very moderate. Of

CHINA TEA-SETS

They have an unusually good variety, and at prices as low as they ever were. In

GLASSWARE

They have, as usual, all the newest shapes and patterns, *cheap*. Also, a splendid stock of

"Christmas Goods"

Of all kinds.

Belleville Crockery Store, Dec., 1872.

GEO. GIBSON'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

BRIDGE STREET, ... BELLEVILLE.

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

Store and Dwelling for Sale

In the most Central Part of the Thriving Village of Trenton.

ONE HALF of the Three-Storey Brick Building known as "Wert's Block," in which there is a merchant's shop 23 x 57 feet, with a storehouse in rear 24 x 30 feet. In second flat there are 4 large rooms, and kitchen 24 x 22. Third flat—4 bed rooms and 2 large store rooms. There are also piers sunk in the river, on which could be erected a storehouse 24 x 60 feet.

For further particulars enquire (if by letter, postpaid) to the subscriber, on the premises.

JAS. R. WERT.
Trenton, Dec. 21, 1872. 49:tf

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1873.

Local and Miscellaneous.

TWO CAR LOADS OF CHEESE, weighing nearly 50,000 lbs., were shipped from Belleville to Liverpool last week, *via* Grand Trunk Railway.

CLARKE, the boot and shoe dealer, whose store is next door to the INTELLIGENCER office, has got a new sign in the shape of a golden boot. See it.

THE SALE of the steam saw-mill, lumber and logs, the property of James Brown & Co., of Tweed, is announced to take place at that village on Tuesday next, June 3rd.

Mr. SCHOLES to-day shewed us a light Brahama egg weighing 4½ ounces and measuring 8½ by 7¼ inches, the produce of one of his fowls, which can be seen at his store. Who can beat that?

THE number of freight cars loaded, which passed Belleville during the week ending 24th of May, was 1,420, and the number coming from the East was 1,417, making a total of 2,837, being an increase over the week preceding of over 300 cars.

AMONGST the candidates for commissions in the Active Militia, published in the last Canada *Gazette*, we observe the names of Elgin D. Vandervoort and Wm. F. Seymour, of North Hastings, who have received second-class certificates from the School of Military Instruction.

INSECTIVOROUS birds are proving themselves of great service to gardeners at present, by destroying large quantities of destructive grubs of various descriptions. If nest-robbing boys could be made to leave the birds alone, they would soon multiply to such an extent as to put an end to the plague of insects with which gardeners have of late years had to contend.

FOUR CAR LOADS OF EMIGRANTS who arrived by the *Polynesian*, passed Belleville yesterday morning. The passengers were principally English, destined for Toronto and Western Ontario. The remainder of the *Polynesian's* passengers passed here at one o'clock this afternoon.

ACCEPTED—A telegram from Halifax May 27th says the Prince Edward Island Legislature yesterday unanimously passed resolutions accepting the terms offered that Province on entering the Union. Now for Newfoundland, and the union of the British with American Provinces will be complete.

LUMBER FAILURES.—The heavy failures in the lumber trade in the United States, reported in late Toronto papers, will not, we are glad to learn, seriously affect the firms in this county, with which they are connected, beyond a temporary inconvenience arising from the sudden interruption of business arrangements, as the interests of the Canadian firms are not otherwise affected.

DR. LISTER, of this town, has received the appointment of Surgeon to the forces proceeding to Manitoba, and will shortly leave here to proceed to its destination with the force to which he is attached. The Government and Dr. Lister are equally to be congratulated—the Government on having secured the services of so experienced a Surgeon, and the Dr. upon having secured the appointment which he desired.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.—The Ottawa *Free Press* of last evening says: "It is rumored that Hon. Sir Francis Hincks intends to resign his seat for Victoria, British Columbia, feeling, while grateful for the compliment paid to him as a member of the Government, that as a private member he in no way represents the people of that constituency, and only stands in the way of a local man having a knowledge of the wishes and requirements of that Western Province."

IF the potato bug pest be as bad generally as we hear it is in a gentleman's garden in West Belleville, agriculturists and gardeners will have to wage fierce war against these insects, in order to save their potatoes and tomatoes from utter destruction. In the garden referred to, the tomato plants lately set out have been utterly demolished, six of these highly destructive insects being found, on an average, at each plant, whilst in one case fifteen were regaling themselves on one stalk. We trust that the plague is not general. The only articles so far found to destroy the beetles are Paris green mixed with flour and strong tobacco juice, which latter decoction can be cheaply obtained by purchasing the coarser quality of tobacco and boiling it in water.

Immigrants.

There is a prospect of a heavy flow of immigrants to the Dominion this season. The following table will show the number of immigrants who have arrived since April 28th of this year:—

		Immigrants.	
April 28	Monday	830	ex Peruvian
April 29	Tuesday	750	ex Prussian
May 1	Thursday	472	ex Texas
May 5	Monday	419	ex St. Patrick
May 8	Thursday	1,780	ex Circassian
May 10	Saturday	250	ex Severn
May 13	Tuesday	1,045	ex Sarmatian
May 14	Wednesday	841	ex Manitoban
Total		6327	

News Condensed.

—Prince Pierre Bonaparte is in Paris.

—Ottawa has been blessed with more rain.

—A new paper mill is to be started in Napanee.

—Hon. Messrs. Tupper and Tilley, leave for the Maritime Provinces on Friday.

—That San Francisco flying ship was nearly completed at last accounts.

—The Prince of Wales arrived in Paris yesterday on his way home from Vienna.

—They have had the first thunder storm of the season in Manitoba on the 5th inst.

—The water in the Ottawa continues to rise, the freshet being the highest since 1869.

—Snow fell in the North of England yesterday.

—An immensely large number of persons are leaving New York for Europe.

—The farmer who was missing at Kingston has turned up all right.

—The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to six per cent.

—The river is still rising at Montreal, the water covering some of the lower wharves.

—Advices have been received from Sir S. Baker, who is alive and well on the White Nile.

—Another fight with the Modoc Indians is reported, in which they were defeated.

—The best British Columbia marksman is to be sent to Wimbledon to represent the Province.

—A rumor comes from Washington, that a scheme is on foot to annex a good slice of Mexico.

—Two men engaged in driving logs in Muskoka River, were drowned near Bracebridge on the 26th inst.

—Three men—two brothers named Carroll, and a man named Sullivan—were drowned at Ottawa on the 26th inst.

—It is said the Governor-General's Foot Guards at Ottawa will attend the funeral of Sir Geo. E. Cartier.

—It is reported that four thousand Indians from all parts of British Columbia have assembled in New Westminster in council.

—Two captains of ships on their way from Rio Janeiro to New York have died of yellow fever.

—John Wallack, the well-known actor, died yesterday.

—Probabilities intends establishing a signal station on the summit of Pikes Peak.

—Yellow fever is creating great havoc in some of the towns in South America.

—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has finally passed the Bill for the abolition of religious corporations.

—The Cubans claim to have won a substantial victory on the 8th inst. over the Spanish forces.

—A Halifax special says that it will take the greater part of summer to recover the entire cargo of the *Atlantic*.

—The Bank of England forger, Bidwell, has reached London and been conveyed to Newgate.

—The steamers of the Canadian Navigation Company will at once re-commence running the rapids.

—The Pope intends anathematizing the members of the Italian Cabinet who secularized the monasteries.

—The steamship 'Polynesian' arrived at Quebec on Sunday with 101 cabin and 1080 steerage passengers.

—428 bodies have been recovered from the ill-fated 'Atlantic,' leaving 118 passengers unaccounted for.

—A fire occurred at Bedford on Saturday night, which consumed the greater portion of the village.

—The number of immigrants who arrived at Quebec within twenty-four hours last week was 2,070.

—A young man named Edward Free, of Gananoque, was drowned on Saturday by the upsetting of a sail boat.

—A very heavy fire occurred in Jarvis on Saturday, which caused a large loss. It is supposed that the fire originated from the explosion of fire-crackers.

—The city of Hamilton voted yesterday in favor of a bonus of $100,000 to the Hamilton and North-western Railway.

—Dr. Punshon left Toronto on the 20th inst. for Montreal *en route* for England. He sails by the *Sarmatian* on Saturday.

—A large number of Spanish volunteers were butchered in the streets of Banahuja by the Carlists on the 21st.

—The lumber merchants of Toronto do not consider the Northern Railway provides sufficient accommodation for their business.

—Salmon River, N. S., is said to be a great place for trout-fishing. Trout weighing four pounds have been caught.

—A company has been organized at Cobourg for the purpose of manufacturing beet-root sugar.

—Sir George Cartier leaves no son to inherit his title. His widow and two daughters survive him.

—Mrs. Anna Bishop is going to sing her way round the world for the fifth time, going first to California, China and Australia.

—There is a rumor that Mr. John Carling is to succeed Mr. Howland as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

—The subscriptions in Halifax for the widows and orphans by the Drummond Colliery accident have reached a sum of $5,000.

—The Government of Spain has called for a draft of all males between the ages of fourteen and sixteen.

—A number of seamen have deserted from vessels just arrived at Montreal, expecting to get higher wages on the lake.

—The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *Mail* says that Hon. Geo. Alexander, of Woodstock, is to be appointed Senator in place of the late Mr. Burnham.

—A young man named Isaacson, was accidentally shot in Montreal by a companion while "playing at pistols." He died a few hours afterwards.

—Six persons were burned and six injured by falling walls during an extensive conflagration in Berkley Square, London, yesterday morning.

—Kingston has an Emigration Aid Society, and as a consequence, a number of the immigrants who arrived by the 'Nestorian,' stopped at Kingston.

—An attempt is to be made to blow up the steamer *Renaud*, her bow projecting into the channel, rendering the passage of the rapids dangerous.

—Mrs. Borrowman, of Peterboro, rose from her bed during the night of the 21st inst., and jumped into the river. Her clothes were found on the bridge.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, May 29, 1873.

The amount of business done on the market during the week has not been large, and prices remain generally without change.

WOOL—The season's clip is beginning to make its appearance. The market is dull, however, and quotations are much lower than last year, the price paid at present being 30cts per pound.

SPRING WHEAT—$1 15 to $1 20.
BARLEY—55c to 00c.
RYE—55c. to 58c.
OATS—40c to 43c.
BUCKWHEAT—45c. to 47c.
PEAS—60c to 65c.
BEEF—10c to 12½c per lb., retail.
MUTTON—8c to 10c per pound.
PORK—$6 50 to $7.
LAMB—c10 to 13c. per pound.
VEAL—5c to 7c per pound.
HAMS—10c to 12½c.
BUTTER—Tub, 17.
BUTTER—Roll, 18c to 20c.
EGGS—10c to 12c
SHEEPSKINS—25c. to $2 00.
HIDES—$7 to $0 00.
CALFSKINS—8c per pound
DEAKINS—60c
WOOL—30c per pound.
LARD—10c. to 11c. per lb.
TALLOW, rough—4c.
TALLOW, rendered—8½c.
POTATOES—30c to 40c per bus.
APPLES—60c to 85c.
DRIED APPLES—$2 per bus.
HONEY—12 to 12½c per lb.
HAY—$10 00 to $15 00.
CHEESE—11c to 12c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $6 50 per
FLOUR—Retail, $6 00 per bbl
POTASH—$5 60 per 100 lbs.
CHICKENS, per pair—35c to 40c
DUCKS—25c to 50c per pair.
ONIONS—$1 00 to $1 50 per bush.

MONTREAL MARKETS

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.
MONTREAL, May 28, 1873.
1 P. M.

Flour—receipts 10,203 bbls.; market dull and heavy; supers pressed, being offered at $5.80, but only sparingly taken for local use; 600 fancy sold yesterday, p. m. at $6.50; extra nominal at $6.90 to $7.00; No. 2 offered at $5.50 to $5.55; fine $4.80 to $4.90; and middlings about $4.00 to $4.10.

Grain—U. C. Spring offering in store at $1.35; a cargo sold at 75c. for 66 lbs; a choice cargo of Ontario brought 80c.

Provisions—dull at late rates.

Ashes—quiet and unchanged.

BIRTH.

In Montreal, on the 28th April, the wife of Henry Harvey, Esq., of a son.

DIED.

On Friday, May 23, Willie B. Gibson, eldest beloved son of George W. and Margaret Gibson, aged eight years, four months and nineteen days.

ESTRAY MARE.

CAME on to my premises on the 14th May inst., a SORREL MARE, about six years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

JER. GARVER.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1873. 14:3t

Insolvent Act of 1869.

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of
WILLIAM LEGATE,
An Insolvent.

I Frederic Charles Ridley, of the Town of Belleville, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors who have not already done so, are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

Dated at Belleville this Twentieth day of May, A. D. 1873.

F. C. RIDLEY,
Assignee.
Belleville, May 20th, 1873. d2t w2t

Good Business Chance.

FOR SALE, one of the best established businesses in the most central locality in the Town of Belleville. The proprietor being called out of Town on other matters is unable to attend to it.

TERMS EASY.

Address if by letter to
L. FORREST,
Belleville, Ont.
N. B.—Dwelling attached.
Belleville, May 19th, 1873.

HAMBLY

WOULD respectfully inform the Public that after great alterations and additions, he is now able to serve

Hot Tea and Coffee,

AS ALSO,

STEAK & CHOPS,

WITH

Poultry and Game

In Season. He hopes with careful attention and by serving the best the Market will afford, to deserve the generous support he is favored with.

P. H. HAMBLY.
Belleville, April 24, 1872. w11

Tea, Tea!

ROSS & DAVIES

HAVE just received in store a fresh supply of

BLACK, YOUNG HYSON,
JAPAN & GUNPOWDRR

Teas,

Which they WARRANT to give satisfaction or no sale.

All of which are offered at very much reduced prices.

May 5th, 1873.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

May 5, 1873. d&w-1y.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tweed Wollen Manufacturing Company, will be held at the office of the Secretary, on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., for electing officers and general business.

WM. WRAY,
Secretary.
Tweed, May 13th, 1873. 13.4w

PIMPLES.

I will send (free) recipe for my VEGETABLE BALM, removing PIMPLES, BLACK WORMS, BLOTCHES, FRECKLES, MOTHS, TAN and all DISEASES OF THE SKIN, leaving it clear and with a healthy glow. Also sure process for fine growth of HAIR on bald heads or smooth faces.

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST,
P. O. Box 5,128. 197 Broadway, N. Y.
New York, May 16, 1873. 17:4t 14:8t

5000 YARDS OF ASHTON'S BEST PRINTS,

AT

12½ CENTS PER YARD,

AT

WARNER BROS.

Arctic Refrigerators

Are now the order of the day.

Ross & Davies

Have this day received a

FRESH SUPPLY

Of the above necessary articles, in which every housekeeper has an interest, to be found at the

Cheap Family Grocery STORE,

Corner Front and Bridge Streets.

Belleville, May 10, 1873.

Spring and Summer 1873.

Stock Complete.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.

Belleville, April 14th, 1873. d292:w10

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

OFFICE OF

J. W. THOMPSON,

BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE,

DRAFTS AND U. S. CURRENCY

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

And a general EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

Collections made in all accessible points in the United States.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On deposits of CANADA AND AMERICAN CURRENCY, on sums of Five Dollars and upwards, from day of deposit until day of withdrawal, without requiring notice; four, five and six per cent. allowed, according to period of deposit.

Attention given to the purchase and sale of Bonds and other securities.

☞Agent for the following Corporations:
Canadian Express Company,
Montreal Telegraph Company,
Travellers Insurance Company,
Allan Line of Steamships,
And Grand Trunk Railway City Ticket Agency.

Belleville, Feb. 19, 1873. d&w

W. H. Bland's

ORGAN

FACTORY,

Corner Bridge & Pinnacle Streets.

☞Inspection invited.

LOOK AT THIS.

HUGH WALKER

SELLS

JAPAN TEAS from 25c. to 70c.
GUNPOWDER Teas, 45c. to 80c.
YOUNG HYSON Teas, from 50c. to 90c.
COFFEES from 25c. to 35c.

And other Groceries in proportion.

New Raisins,
New Currants,
New Peels,
Choice Confectionary.

At a Small Advance on Cost!

FINNAN HADDIES & OYSTERS

RECEIVED REGULARLY AT
THE FINNAN HADDIE DEPOT,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE. tf

GO TO THE

GOLDEN BOOT,

AND GET THE

BEST VALUE

FOR YOUR MONEY.

F. M. CLARKE.

PRUNES!

WE now offer you splendid value in

Prunes

At Six Cents, or

TWENTY POUNDS

For a Dollar, by taking that quantity.

ALSO, ANOTHER LOT,

Fourteen Pounds

For a Dollar.

Remember our

TEAS

Still give

Unrivaled Satisfaction.

Another lot of splendid

LAYER RAISINS,

Best for Summer use, just received.

CONGER BROS.

Belleville, May 7, 1873. w13

ANOTHER VICTORY WON.

WE are pleased to announce that at the recent exhibition of the American Institute Fair, held in New York, October 1872, the Decker & Barnes Piano was awarded the Gold Medal, the highest recompense, over all competing exhibitors.

W. E. BADLAM,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PIANO FORTES, ORGANS, MUSIC, &C.,

General Agent for Ontario for the celebrated DECKER & BARNES Piano, and the famous SHONINGER, EUREKA, GRAND and CONCERTO Organs.

I keep a stock of the above Instruments on hand at all times and can sell lower than any House in the trade. Try me and see.

☞Second hand Instruments taken in exchange.

A written guarantee with every Instrument for the longest term.

W. E. BADLAM.

Ware Rooms on Bridge Street, opposite the Post Office.

Belleville, March 20, 1872. 6

THE WEBSTER

Sewing Machine.

UNSURPASSED

For STRENGTH, PERFECTION, and SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION.

Is the easiest to learn, the simplest to work.

In Ease, Silence of Motion, and Real Worth,

IT HAS NO EQUAL!!!

Solid Steel Shuttle!

With a New Style SELF-ADJUSTING TENSION, more Perfect and Simple than in any other Machine.

The LARGEST BOBBIN used in any Family Machine.

Durable!

As STEEL can make it; dispensing with Cogs and Cams, hence

SILENT & EASY RUNNING.

Performs 10 Varieties of Work!

A Ruffler Given Free,

Worth $2, entirely new—mechanical Principles.

An unequalled Revolving *ADJUSTABLE PRESSURE FOOT!*

The Lockman, Gardner, &c., &c., kept in stock.

T. E. EWEN,
Upper Front Street.
Belleville, March 13, 1871. 5:3m

Plaster Mill in Belleville.

NOW on hand and constantly grinding, a superior article of PLASTER, very finely ground, at usual prices. Mills at the Elevator.

GEO. A. SIMPSON & Co
Belleville, Jan. 4th, 1870. 47

MR. HENRY WHISH,

ORGANIST of St. Thomas' Church, receives Lady Boarding Pupils to be educated in Pianoforte playing, Melodeon and Singing.

Hotel Street, opposite the Kelso Block,
November 21, 1872. w42:tf

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,

BELLEVILLE.

WE have much pleasure in informing our numerous Customers and the public generally, that our Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS

Is now complete. This Spring our Stock is well assorted in all its Departments, and as we have the largest in Town, and our Goods are marked very low, we offer advantages to purchasers that cannot be surpassed. We invite special attention to

LADIES' BRAIDED COSTUMES,
MANTLES,
PARASOLS,
DRESS GOODS,
MUSLINS AND LAWNS,
YAK LACES,
SASH RIBBONS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
LADIES' TIES,

As well as to our general Stock of

STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

CARPETS.

Every person wishing a good and Cheap Carpet should call and examine ours before purchasing. Our Stock of Carpets is larger than usual, comprising

BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL, HEMP, TAPESTRY, AND KIDDER.

Since we purchased our Carpets they have again advanced in price in the English Markets so that we cannot replace them at present prices. Please call and look through our Stock. We are satisfied you will find none to equal it.

Belleville, April, 1873. JAS. W. DUNNET. 11:1y

Dry Goods and Millinery!

Stock Complete in Every Department.

MILLINERY, MANTLES, DRY GOODS, &c.,

IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

The following is only a few of the many cheap lines now ready for inspection:—

Miss JONES, Milliner.

Grey Cottons from 8c.
White Shirting from 10c.
Prints, fast colours, from 10c.
Stripe and Check Shirting 12½c. and 15c
Cotton Tweeds from 20c.
Jeans and Denims 15c. to 20c.
Check Wincey Shirtings, 20c.
Blk. Lustres from 20c., (Reversible.)
Blk. Cobourgs and Paramattas from 25c.
Blk. Crape, Crape Collars, &c., &c.
Blk. and Coloured Silks from 75c
Blk. Broad Cloths and Cassimeres for $1.
$1,000 worth of Canadian Tweeds, all new styles.
A complete Stock of Hats and Caps, special value.
The Brightest Sugar in the Market for 10c.
5lbs. Japan Tea for $1, Gunpowder Tea 40cts. per lb.

Wm. SYMONS, Cutter.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

W. W. JONES,
Opposite Anglo American Hotel, Front Street, Belleville.
Belleville, April 4th, 1373. w10

FIRST PRIZE NOVELTY WASHER

(Patented May 7th, 1872).

YOUR attention is respectfully invited to the many advantages possessed by this improved Washer, which, for Simplicity, Durability, Ease and Perfection, is destined to be the Standard WASHER of this country: whatever good qualities other Machines may have, the NOVELTY Washing Machine equals them in every particular.

This Machine surpasses all competition, and gives more than satisfaction when properly used. All I ask to convince the most sceptical of its merits is to give it a fair

MANUFACTURED,

Wholesale & Retail, by

J. A. STREET,
Belleville, Ont.

☞County Rights for sale on very reasonable terms.

Apply to
G. D. ARMSTRONG,
Patentee,
Belleville, Ont.
Nov. 18, 1872. w41-1y

SPRING, 1872.

To CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Carriage Goods, bought before the recent great advance in prices, have just arrived in Stock, and will be found COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Also

Shelf & Heavy Hardware of Every Description,

At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

JAS. GLASS & Co.
March 15th, 1872.

BRIDGEWATER

New Cash Store.

THE New Store at Bridgewater is now opened upon Strictly Cash Terms.

A splendid New Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,

GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,

Is offered for sale at unusually low prices for Cash.

Cotton Yarn 7s 6d per Bunch; Goderich Salt 10s 6d per bbl.; London Tea Cups and Saucers, 1s per Set; Patent Pails 1s each; Telegraph Matches 10d per Box; Nails 4 cts per lb, or 28lbs for 5s.

TEAS, SUGARS,

And all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices. Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.

The Old Store,

is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA FLINT.
Bridgewater, Dec. 28, 1870. tf

DR. J. BELL SIMPSON'S

Specific and Tonic Pills,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, Nocturnal Emission, Weakness of the Generative Organs, Palpitation of the Heart, Tremblings, Sleeplessness, the effect of over-indulgence in alcoholic stimulants and tobacco, &c. Dr. J. BELL SIMPSON'S Pills are the only effectual ones for the above diseases, and are never known to fail. They have already cured hundreds in this country. Robert Arthur, machinist, Hamilton, testifies to his recovery by their use. Safe, certain and rapid in action, a short trial will prove their efficacy. No sufferer need despair of being relieved from the frightful effects of SELF-ABUSE. The Specific Pills are sold by Druggists at $1.00 a box, and the Tonic Pills at 50c. a box, or they will be sent by mail, postage pre-paid, and securely wrapped from observation, on receipt of $1.00 for the Specific, and 50c. for the Tonic Pills, by

J. BELL SIMPSON & Co.,
Drawer 91 P. O. Hamilton.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. Pamphlets sent post-free on application. 3-6m

For Sale,

A VALUABLE Farm of 150 acres of land, being composed of the west part and broken front of lot 15, in the 1st concession of the Township of Sidney, on the Front Road. There are over 100 acres of land cleared, well fenced and under good cultivation. There are erected on the premises a large Barn, Shed, Stables and Drive House. There is also an orchard upon the place. The whole will be sold reasonable. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Sheriff.
Belleville Dec. 8th, 1872. d&w tf

COAL!

COAL COAL

ALL UNDER COVER and WITHOUT SNOW!

BEST BLACKSMITHS' COAL,
$6 50 per ton.

BEST LEHIGH COAL,
$8 per ton.

LACKAWANNA COAL,
All sizes, constantly on hand.

Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron.

A. L. BOGART,
Pinnacle Street, opposite Market.
January 30. 1873. 51

Call at the

DOMINION STORE!

Opposite E. Hayne's Flour and Feed Store, for

Cheap Leather and Findings.

I HAVE now in stock—French Calf, all weights, French Kips, Upper and Harness Leather, English Kips and Butts, Moroccos and Linings, Machine Thread and Needles, Hides, Lasts, Pegs, &c., &c.

All orders by mail or otherwise will receive my prompt attention.

R. OSBORNE,
Dominion Leather Store, Front St., Belleville
Belleville, Jan. 9, 1873. w38:6m

NOTICE.

TO those who wish to improve their Stock, the Ayrshire Bull "124" Duncan, "530," will be kept for use at the farm of

J. M. FEARNLEY,
2nd Con. Thurlow,
Terms, $4.
May 14th, 1873. w13 d13

J. W. FRALICK,

Merchant Tailor and Clothier,

Has now on hand a fine Stock of

Gents Linen Goods, &c.

Belleville, April 24th, 1873. w11

Libay Gift Concert.

Ninety Days' Postponement.

A Full Drawing ertain.

$500,000 in Bank to Pay Gifts.

10,000 CASH GIFTS PAID IN FULL.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10.

Enough of the 100,000 tickets issued for the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the 10,000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the management, with the concurrence of the trustees, have determined to allow ninety days more for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution advertised for April 8th, is therefore postponed to TUESDAY, JULY 8th, 1873, on which day, and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket-holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,		$100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,		20,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,		10,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,		5,000
24 CASH GIFTS OF	$1,000 each,	24,000
50 CASH GIFTS OF	500 "	25,000
80 CASH GIFTS OF	400 "	32,000
100 CASH GIFTS OF	300 "	30,000
150 CASH GIFTS OF	200 "	30,000
590 CASH GIFTS OF	100 "	59,000
9,000 CASH GIFTS OF	10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash,		$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7th, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.

R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20,000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over agents) at the following prices:—Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; and quarters, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at six o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library Hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: 1st. Music by the orchestral band. 2d. Placing of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. 3d. Placing of gifts in small wheel. 4th. Music by orchestral band. 5th. Explanatory remarks by President. 6th. Drawing of first half of gifts. 7th. Music by orchestral band. 8th. Drawing of last half of gifts. 9th. Placing of large wheel with tags in hands of committee appointed by audience. 10th. Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guaranty against complaint from any just source.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday; July 12, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at room No. 4, Public Library Building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in six months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

Branch Office, 609 Broadway, New York, under charge of Thos. H. Hays & Co. 11:5w d-20

12,000,000 ACRES

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest Land in market for sale by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska, now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at 6 per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

The Best Market in the West! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO A HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Persons of Foreign Birth are entitled to the benefit of the Homestead Law on declaring their intention to become citizens of the United States, and may avail themselves of this provision immediately after their arrival.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near the Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.

Sectional Maps, showing the Land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new Maps Mailed Free everywhere.

Address,
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
d&w3m Omaha, Nebraska.

Auction Sale of Real Estate.

THE following valuable freehold property in the Town of Belleville will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION at Brown's Agricultural Warehouse, Belleville, on TUESDAY, the Third day of JUNE next, at 3 P. M.

The property is the West part of Lot No. 39, on the west side of Church Street (opposite Brown's Foundry) containing one quarter of an acre.

There is a Stone Dwelling containing 13 rooms, and a Frame Dwelling with Brick front, containing 8 rooms. The property is well situated and is a very desirable investment. Terms—one-fifth down and the balance in three annual instalments, with interest at 7 per cent. A liberal discount will be made for cash in full. Satisfactory title given.

For particulars apply at the office of
BELL & BELL.
Belleville, May 20, 1873. d&w:td

Unfinished Still.

A baby's boot, and a skein of wool,
Faded and soiled and soft;
Odd things, you say, and I doubt you're right,
Round a seaman's neck this stormy night,
Up on the yards aloft.

Most likely it's folly; but mate look, here:
When first I went to sea,
A woman stood on yon far off strand,
With a wedding-ring on the small soft hand
Which clung so close to me.

My wife—God bless her! The day before,
She sat beside my foot;
And the sunlight kissed her yellow hair,
And the dainty fingers, deft and fair,
Knitting a baby's boot.

The voyage was over; I came ashore:
What, think you, found I there?
A grave the daisies had sprinkled white,
A cottage empty and dark as night,
And this beside the chair:

The little boot, 'twas unfinished still;
The tangled skein lay near;
But the knitter had gone away to rest,
With the babe asleep on her quiet breast,
Down in the churchyard drear.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1873.

Port of Belleville.

The following comparative statement of the total value of goods imported at this port and duties collected, for the months of March and April of this and last year will be found interesting, as showing the rapid increase of the trade of Belleville. A. Dixon, Esq., Collector of Customs, kindly furnishes the figures:—

	Imports.	Duty.
March, 1873	$30,941	$5,608.21
March, 1872	18,969	3,067.42
Increase	$11,972	$2,640.79
April, 1873	$30,844	$4,452.88
April, 1872	19,599	2,705.66
Increase	$11,245	$1,747.22

It will thus be seen that the total increase on imports for these two months alone amounts to $23,217, and in duties collected to $4,388.01. These figures are highly satisfactory, the more especially when it is considered that our exports during the same period also show an increase. The value of our exports in April, 1873, was $9,811, and the amount of duties collected on the same $440. There were no exports reported here in March or April, 1872. This fact further illustrates what we have heretofore complained about, namely, that a large portion of the exports from Belleville are shipped hence coastwise or by cars to Kingston or Toronto, and duties on them there collected, thus giving this Town a position in the trade returns much inferior to that which properly appertains to it. We trust, however, to see at an early date regulations promulgated remedying this injustice.

Immigration.

The Immigration Department of the House of Commons are doing a good work for Canada. With the machinery they have set in motion, and the plans they have formed, it is very probable we shall secure a considerable portion of that immigration which has hitherto gone to the United States. The Committee on Immigration presented a report to the House a day or two ago, from which we compile some interesting information. They state that they took evidence in relation to the proceedings of the Immigration Department, and find that during the last eighteen months the Department have circulated 1,850,000 copies of pamphlets, being on the subject of immigration, besides about 1,000,000 in supplements of newspapers in Germany, and a large number of posters in the United Kingdom.

A large map of the Dominion has also been prepared, showing the different Provinces, their relative size, and their geographical relation to each other. Six thousand copies of this map have already been distributed in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, and a copy on a smaller scale, with information for intending immigrants, is being republished in England. The Committee recommend that this map may be circulated in railway stations and other public places, in order to diffuse information more generally. They also recommend that the principal lines of travel and geological features of the Dominion be indicated upon it.

The passage warrant system has worked well, and has been extended to other lines than the Allan line; and in the case of the families of agricultural laborers and servant girls, even lower rates have been obtained.

The immigration for the year 1872, was 36,578, compared with 27,773 in the preceding year, shewing an increase of 8,805 or an increase of 35 per cent. This increase is all the more gratifying in view of the fact that last year, emigration received a sudden check in England caused by unusual activity in all branches of trade, and a marked increase in the rate of wages there.

The increase of immigrants this year promises to be much greater than that of last, as the returns show that from the 1st of January to the 1st of May, 1873, the number of immigrants who have arrived to settle in Canada is 8,340, compared with 4,619 for the corresponding period of 1872, showing an increase of nearly double, and the information received by the Department from its Agents would seem to indicate that the increase will be maintained throughout the year.

That there would be no difficulty in finding employment for this increased emigration was evident from the fact that the returns to the circular issued by the Department gave 168,268 as the number of persons who can find employment this year in Canada.

In addition to the circulation of information by means of publications and the delivery of lectures in Europe, the Department has offered inducement to passengers' brokers to send emigrants to Canada in preference to the Western States, by neutralizing the interest they have hitherto had in selling tickets to the farthest point whereby a commission was secured on the land transport of the immigrant as well as on his ocean voyage.

The Committee recommend the enlargement of the accommodation for immigrants at Quebec, and suggest that some better site than the present one, and not so near the railway station should be secured.

With regard to the immigration to the North West, the Committee recommend that free transport be granted to indigent immigrants going to Manitoba, and that the lands in the North West be sold only to actual settlers. The appointment of an Immigration Agent at Fort Garry to look after immigrants on their arrival is suggested.

In conclusion the Committee state that in view of the growing interest which is now being felt in Great Britain and the Continent in the Dominion, and in view of our vast natural resources, which are yearly becoming more developed, they look forward with confidence to a steady addition to our population from immigrants from all parts of the world.

Signal Service.

Every one who has closely observed the predictions of Probabilities will notice how accurate those predictions in the main have been. But in order to render the Signal Service System more valuable it must be greatly extended. For instance, yesterday and the day before rain was predicted for Canada, but little fell in this section of the country, though in the Ottawa valley there were abundant showers, and in other places there may also have been rain. But Canada is a big country, and it is of very little value to know that it may rain, or snow, or that there may be pleasant weather or violent storms in Canada, unless those parts of Canada to be affected be designated. Probabilities might predict heavy rain storms for Canada, and arrangements might be made or unmade therefrom. A violent storm might be predicted for Canada, and in Montreal and in Toronto, vessel owners would keep their ships in harbor at great inconvenience and expense. The prediction might prove true of Montreal, and much valuable property saved by the precautionary notice. But in Toronto there might not be a ripple upon the water. This difficulty can be remedied by providing additional observing stations and other special means, which of course would involve additional expenses. But it is more than probable the advantage in a money sense would far outweigh the expenditure that would be required.

The New York *Tribune* in an article on this subject urges the extension of the signal service so far as that city is concerned, and as an argument in favor of such extension cites the fact that the closing of the sashes of green-houses and cold frames one night last fall, when the weather report indicated a heavy frost, prevented the loss of many thousand dollars. And large values have been saved to commerce by the early advices of water swollen by spring freshets by ice-gorges; and two incidents are specified in which the consequent removal of freight and lumber to less exposed positions preserved property estimated at far more than the entire cost of the new system of reports.

The *Tribune* says that measures have been matured for extending the system of securing river reports, by keeping a record of the rise or fall of the river day by day throughout the year. A very large proportion of the navigable rivers cease to be such over a very large portion of their course during the summer months, and an inch of water, more or less, determines the success or failure of extensive commercial enterprises. To what extent it may be possible to predict the rise or fall of rivers, it is yet perhaps, too soon to specify, but as all the meteorological conditions which occasion the changes in the level of rivers are known many hours beforehand, it may fairly be hoped that accurate observations will soon enable the probabilities of the latter to be predicated upon the former. So far as Canada is concerned, there is no doubt the calculations of the Signal Servic Bureau have been very valuable, and these calculations have materially increased in accuracy with experience and the extension of the system. But to render them still more valuable the number of observing stations should be materially increased.

The Session.

On the 23rd the first session of the 2nd Parliament of Canada adjourned. In many respects it has been an eventful session. The Grits went to Ottawa big with hope. They had been summoned to be present at the opening, and with remarkable promptness they obeyed the summons. Only two or three of the whole force were absent, and they were not many days in responding to the call. Noses were counted and the faces of Mackenzie and Blake beamed with satisfaction, for they felt almost assured that victory would speedily perch upon their banners. The *Globe* shouted that the day of deliverance had well nigh come. The session, it said, would barely open before the corrupt pack on the Treasury Benches would be consigned to oblivion. A week would not pass before the men who had been so long out in the cold, would get into places snug and warm. The Ministry were doomed—were dead, in fact, and ten days would see them buried. The first vote taken only confirmed the *Globe's* opinions, although there was a majority of sixteen for the Government, and that not on a question of want of confidence. The Ministry were then in the throes of dissolution. A few more days and their lease of power would expire. And so it went on, prophesying and predicting, filling its followers with hope, until the first test vote came, when it was found the Government had a majority of over thirty. And yet it was not satisfied. It still kept at its old game, although it was not difficult to see that the game it played was a continually losing one for its party. The effect of its unprincipled course, its reckless abuse of leading members of the Ministry, its utter abandonment of all principle, its wholesale and unwarrantable charges of corruption, was simply to gather around the Government it so vilely assailed, all those who cared more for good Government than party—who knew that these charges were groundless, and that the only object of the Opposition was to get possession of the Treasury Benches—who knew that the men in power were infinitely more pure and more to be trusted than the Grits, who gave a specimen of their purity and honesty during the last session of the Ontario Legislature. And the result of that wholesale condemnation, the result of the unprincipled party tactics of George Brown and Mackenzie, has been to materially strengthen the hands of the Government, and they close the first session of the second Parliament of Canada with a majority of nearly forty—a handsome working majority.

Man's Inhumanity.

The Kingston *News* publishes the following extracts which are both cut from the same column of a Grit journal, the one coming after the other in the form they are published:

> "Death of Sir George E. Cartier, Bart.—As we go to press we regret to learn that Sir Geo. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia, died at six o'clock this morning. He has been, from illness, many months absent in France and England. The decease was sudden."
>
> "We don't doubt that Sir George Cartier, who has been absent from Ottawa for nearly a year, finds it pleasant to find himself still in receipt of his salary, more especially as no one on either side of the House begrudges it to him."

The *News* very properly condemns the conduct of a journalist who exhibits such cold-blooded heartlessness, and it is to be hoped, for the credit of Canadian journalism, it will not find any imitator. But why did the *News* not publish the name of the paper? Probably it did not want to pollute its columns with the name of a journal so lost to all sense of shame as to make such infamous remarks about the wretched pittance paid to a dying Minister. In that view the *News* might be excused, but its name should, nevertheless, be known, so that it might be loathed and shunned as a moral plague-spot. It is not much wonder, however, when the chief Grit organist fondly contemplates the hour of the Premier's death, and speculates upon the chances of its party when that event shall happen, that the lesser organs should defile their columns with such heartless remarks about a dying man who had served his country so long, so faithfully and so well, and was poorer when he died than when he entered public life. Such journalism is a disgrace to the country.

The Oswego County (New York) Strawberry Growers' Association held its annual meeting recently at Oswego, when it was determined to discard for the future the use of the square wooden boxes for the transportation of strawberries, and substitute a neat round top basket recently made for the purpose

It has been found that Cincinnati whiskey contains ammonia, pyridine, picoline, collidine, formic, acetic, proprionic, butyric, valerianic and carbolic acids, creosote and strychnine. At any rate, it is said that tobacco contains all these things except strychnine, and Cincinnati whiskey contains tobacco.

To Stop Ravages of Moths.—Camphor will not stop the ravages of moths in carpets, after they have commenced eating. Then they pay no regard to the presence of camphor, cedar, or tobacco. A good way to conquer them is to take a coarse crash towel and wring it out of clean water. Spread it smoothly on the carpet, then iron it dry with a good hot iron, repeating the operation on all suspected places, and those least used. It does not injure the pile or the color of the carpet in the least, as it is not necessary to press hard, heat and steam being the agent, and they do the work effectually, on worms and eggs. Then the camphor will doubtless prevent further depredations of the miller.

It is in agitation to form here a Naturalists' Club, for the purpose of recording facts and observations in the natural history of the district comprising the Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington, Peterborough, and Northumberland and Durham; and also to take cognizance of any relics of antiquity, traditions, and historical notes and records, which may come to the knowledge of the members: to collect specimens for the formation of a local museum, and to hold an annual excursion to some object or locality of interest within the district. A meeting, of which due notice will be given, will shortly be held for the purpose of organizing: in the meantime persons who may favor the project are requested to communicate with Professor Bell, of Albert College. Newspapers published in Picton, Napanee, Peterborough, Cobourg, Brighton and other places within the district will confer a favor by noticing, and requesting the co-operation of naturalists, hunters, miners, &c., in their respective localities.

Local and Miscellaneous.

We are informed that the man Wemyss, injured in Buck's saw-mill on Thursday afternoon, has since died from the effect of his injuries. He was quite a young man, apparently from 25 to 30 years of age.

The Vacant Senatorship.—It is believed that the vacant Senatorship will be filled by the appointment of the Hon. H. B. Bull, of Hamilton, under the arrangement entered into by the leaders of the old political parties at the time of Confederation.

Jubilee.—The city of Chicago has issued invitations to the Governor General Lieutenant-Governors, Ministers and other public men of the Dominion, asking them to become guests of the city during the approaching jubilee.

Orange Grand Lodge.—The forty-fourth annual session of the Most Worshipful the Grand Orange Lodge of British America will be held in the Ontario Hall, Belleville, commencing on Tuesday, the 3rd day of June. It is expected that there will be a large number of delegates present from different parts of the Dominion.

A few of the right sight sort of emigrants have made their way here, despite the fact that other and inferior places have got ahead of Belleville in forming Immigration Societies. Some English emigrants lately arrived are already preparing to send for their families.

Horrible Accident.—A horrible accident occoured at the launching of a ship at Quebec, on Wednesday. While three men were working on one of the highest top gallant yards, something gave way, and they were precipitated to the deck. One was instantly killed, and the other two severely injured.

Large Fire in Montreal.—The Mount Royal Flouring Mills at Montreal, with a considerable quantity of grain and flour, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $100,000. Insured for $47,500 in the following companies—Liverpool, London and Globe, $5,000; Phoenix, $15,000; Scottish Imperial, $7,500; Western, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000; Royal, $10,000

Sad Accident.—Intelligence was received at Ottawa on the 20th of a sad accident on River Lievre, by which three children of a German woman living there, were burned to death. It appears that they were dyeing flax, and a spark set fire to it, and before the children could escape their clothes took fire and they perished.

Heavy Fires.—A telegram from St. Johns, New Brunswick, May 21st, says: Anderson's Mill, on Straight Shore, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $20,000; insured in the Liverpool, London and Globe Company for $5,000. The Lancaster Mills at Musquash, were burned this afternoon, together with about forty houses, occupied principally by the *employes*. The fire is still burning.

A Fitting Honor.—The Ottawa *Free Press* learns by special cable telegram last evening that the British Government have decided to send the remains of the late Sir George Cartier to Canada, on board Her Majesty's iron-clad *Northumberland*, with a consort. This is a fitting honor to the distinguished dead, and is a compliment to Canada, which all native Canadian fellow citizens will appreciate.

Explosion.—The boiler in Muirhead & Grey's oatmeal mill, London, Ont, exploded yesterday morning. The head miller, a young man named David Whare, was fatally injured, and also it is feared the engineer mamed Martindale. Whare died at three o'clock in the afternoon. The mill is very badly damaged. The loss is estimated at $3,000.

Bay of Quinte Conference.—The Bay of Quinte Conference of the Episcopal Methodist Church, met at Gananoque on the 21st, Bishop Richardson, D. D., presiding. Rev. S. B. Stratton was appointed Secretary, and Rev. F. Chisholm, assistant Secretary. After routine business, five young men were received on trial. The Conference passed a petition to Parliament in favor of a prohibitory liquor law.

Robert Delacourt and Mary Higgins, charged with burglary in the store of R. Fisher, on the 28th of April, were tried before the County Judge yesterday. These parties were sent up for trial from the Police Court, where the preliminary investigation was held. The man was acquitted, and the woman, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to imprisonment in the County gaol for six months.

As that pest the currant worm, which has destroyed many thousands of fine currant bushes in this section of country, will probably soon be at work again, the following recipe for its extermination will be found worth preserving: "One quarter of a pound of white hellebore in one gallon of warm water; mix in two to two and a half pails of water. Apply with a wisp. This is preferable to the dry hellebore, being more economical and effective, and is free from any danger attending the application."

Election Petitions.—The following is the result of the election petitions for the session, those mentioned being all thrown out: Opposition: Messrs Cooke, North Simcoe; Thompson, Welland; Ross, Prince Edward; Ross, East Durham; Ross, East Middlesex; Bergin, Cornwall; Archibald, Stormont; Edgar, Monk; Wilkes, Centre Toronto; Richards, South Leeds—12. Ministerial: Messrs Cameron, Cardwell; Carling, London; Glass, East Middlesex; Beaty, East Toronto; Daly, North Perth; and Shibley, Addington—6. The Stormont case was the only one on which costs were given against the petitioner.

From Manitoba.—A telegram from Fort Garry, May 20, gives the following news: "Rev. Lachlan Taylor is here lecturing on the Holy Land. Refreshing showers are frequent, vegetation is rapid. Each steamer comes loaded down with passengers and freight. The Indian scare has completely played out. The troops ordered to Fort Ellis are not now to be sent. A few Saskatchewan traders are arriving, they report the winter hunt very poor. A large territory outside the western limits of the Province is to be surveyed this year. Business is good, and building is proceeding at a lively rate. The river opposite the city is lined with flat-boats laden with provisions, etc., from Minnessota and provisions are cheaper now than they have been for three years."

In Memoriam.—At a meeting of a few friends of the late Hon. John Sandfield McDonald in Montreal, on the 21st inst., it was determined to erect a monument over his grave at Cornwall, in recognition of his long and faithful public services, his high personal integrity, and in affectionate remembrance of the constancy and warmth of his personal friendship. A committee was formed to carry out the object of the meeting, consisting of Sir A. T. Galt, Hon. L. Huntingdon, and Messrs. S. H. King, W. B. Cumming, Dr. Campbell, C. J. Brydges, Geo. Stephen and Hugh Mackay. In order that as great a number as possible may be able to participate in the memorial, it was decided to limit subscriptions to $10.

A Correspondent in the township of Cashel sends us the following amusing account of a bear hunt in that township:—Mr. Jonathan Loveless came in contact with three bears a few rods from his house on the 11th ultimo, which encounter resulted in one bear being killed, the second wounded and the third shot at. The most novel part of this Bruin affair was that Mr. Loveless shot three times at the one he wounded and, supposing that it was dead, went to his house for a team to draw it and the dead bear home; but to his astonishment when he came back, the bear rose up on his hind legs, bid Mr. Loveless good-day by way of showing his teeth and walked off. Mr. Loveless scratched his head, in anger, to think he had left his gun, took home the bear that was dead "for sure," and told this lamentable tale."

—Money market in Montreal is easier.

—The fire at the Drummond Colliery is out.

—Ottawa has been luxuriating in genial showers.

—A conspiracy to assassinate M. Thiers has been discovered.

—Prince Arthur, was twenty-two years old on the second of May.

—Queen Victoria has outlived officially twelve of her Premiers.

—Extensive forest fires have been raging round Minden for the last three days.

—After the 1st of June the Atlantic Cable Company's old tariff will be resumed.

—The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Canada will meet in Montreal on the 9th of July.

—The Pope is reported to be again in imminent danger of death.

—The worst of the financial crisis at Vienna has passed.

—Barnum is coming to Canada in July, with his big show.

—We hear that the *cerebro spinal menengitis* has made great havoc in and around Brockville. Several children have been cut down in two hours' illness, and two or three adults have likewise been fatally attacked. One young man, while engaged in ploughing near Lynn, took ill, and entering the house from the field to rest, died in two hours after.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Alcorn & Wallbridge,

BARRISTERS & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c. Offices—Nos. 1 and 2, Centre Block, Front Street, Belleville, Ont.
Geo. O. Alcorn, Sam'l S. Wallbridge, Jr.
Dec. 3rd, 1872. d&w

E. Baldwin Fraleck, B. A.,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office—Dafoe's Building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

Geo. D. Dickson,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., &c.,
Bridge Street, Belleville.
N. B.—Patents obtained in Canada and the United States.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS HOLDEN'S Law Office is now on second floor of McAnnany's new building, corner of Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville. Entrance from Bridge Street.
Belleville, Jan. 11, 1873. 214tf:49tf

MacLellan & MacLellan,

BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c.
Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MacLellan. Duncan MacLellan.

Alex. Robertson,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—Room No. 4, Bogart's new Block, Bridge Street. D&W

Patrick M. Nulty,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Jones' Building, Belleville.

S. B. Burdett,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c.
Office—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

Henderson & Henderson,

BARRISTER, Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c.
Office in Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
G. E. Henderson. F. G. A. Henderson
D315W1y.

N. B. Falkiner,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office over L. W. Yeomans & Co's Drug Store, Belleville, Sept. 6, 1870. w20

Lazier & Lazier,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Flint & Robertson,

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
John J. B. Flint. David B. Robertson
December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,

COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—Intelligencer Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Tracy,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office and Residence—Two doors east of the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

B. S. Willson, M. D. C. M.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec; formerly House Apothecary to Montreal General Hospital; Coroner for the County of Hastings.
Residence and Office, Pinnacle Street, in the house recently occupied by the late Mr. Evans, opposite the Dafoe House.
Belleville, Sept. 3, 1872. d&w

James F. Curlett, M. D.,

MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. For some time associate with Dr. Rhoads as Demonstrator of Anatomy, Geneva, Licentiate of the Surgical Military Board for the examination of Surgeons of the United States regular Army, Licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, Surgeon to the 3rd Battalion, Prince Edward, member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont., Registered Operative Surgeon.
Office and Residence—East part of Holden's Brick Building, Hotel Street, near the Montreal Bank. d&w6m

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Graduate of the University of McGill College, Montreal. Also Coroner for the County.
☞RESIDENCE—STIRLING, next door to that formerly occupied bp Dr. Willson.
October 1, 1872.

Samuel Campbell, M. D. C. M.,

GRADUATE of the University of McGill and Licentiate of the Medical Council of Ontario, Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.
☞ Special attention paid to diseases of Women and Children.
Office and residence on Water St., opposite the School House, Shannonville, Ont. 17:3m

George W. Walker, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT ST., Belleville. Office,—Directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon. 48

Dr. Higinbotham,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, Bridgewater. 33tf180-1w

G. H. Boulter, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT, ENGINEER,
AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Office—Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street, Belleville.
Drawings, Specifications, &c., of Inventions prepared, and Patents applied for.
☞Vacancy for a pupil.
Belleville, Dec. 5, 1872. d&w

JOHN FRANCIS,

COUNTY Surveyor and Inspector of Weights and Measures for East and West Hastings.
Residence—Tweed.

J. R. Tait,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., &c., &c., L'Amable, P. O., Hastings Road, Ont. 11

James Reid,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Thomas Wills,

COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Apothecaries Hall,

BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal*,) who will always be in attendance for that purpose.

Pitceathly & Kelso,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. Wtf

Money to Lend.

Money Money.

ANY QUANTITY of Money to lend on easy terms.
GEO. D. DICKSON,
Barrister,
Bogart's Buildings, Bridge Street.

MONEY TO LEND

AT 8 PER CENT.
LAZIER & LAZLIER,
Dominion Buildings,
Opposite Post Office.
Belleville, 17th April, 1869. 10-1y

MONEY TO INVEST,

UPON Easy terms.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,

ON EASY TERMS,
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office Above Elliott's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

Money to Loan.

PRIVATE Funds to Loan on first-class Mortgage Security, in sums from $100 upwards. Interest 8 per cent per annum, payable at the end of each half year. Principal payable at the end of the term or in instalments to suit the borrower. Apply to
E. B. FRALECK,
Barrister, &c.
☞Office—Dafoe's Building, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

1873.
Picton, Belleville, & Montreal,

THE A 1 STEAMER

PICTON,

CAPT. SMITH,

WITH Upper Cabin Saloon and State Room accommodation, will commence on MONDAY, APRIL 28th, and *positively* make regular weekly trips to and from Montreal, as follows:

Leave Trenton every Monday at 6 a. m.
" Belleville do 10 a. m.
" Picton do 3 p. m.
" Kingston do 9 p. m.

And, calling at Gananoque, Brockville, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, and other River Ports, will reach Montreal Tuesday evenings.

UPWARDS,

Leave Montreal every Thursday at 12 o'clk noon.
Leave Kingston every Saturday at 7 a. m.
Arriving at Trenton and Belleville the same evenings.

Apply at Montreal to John P. McCuaig.
At Belleville to W. H. Campbell & Co.
April 26, 1873. d&w

1873, New Arrangements, 1873.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

"ROCHESTER,"

CAPTAIN SWALES,

WILL leave as follows:

Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays,

Belleville at 5 a. m.; Picton at 8 a. m., arriving in Kingston about 12.15 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays,

Belleville at 2.45 a. m.; Picton at 6 a. m., arriving in Kingston at 10 a. m.

Returning, will leave Kingston daily at 3 p. m., arriving at Picton about 7 p. m., and Belleville at 10.30 p. m.

Connects at Kingston with Cape Vincent Ferry Steamers, G. T. R. Trains East and West, Mail Line Steamers for Toronto, Hamilton, Oswego and Montreal, and Ottawa Steamers every Tuesday and Friday.

Freight, Excursion parties, etc., arranged for on favourable terms.

FARE.

From Belleville to Kingston, Cabin, $1 25
" " " " Deck, 80
" " " " Return, 1 75

This splendid steamer having during the past winter received large renewals and additions, will be found unsurpassed in her furnishings and general accommodations.

W. H. CAMPBELL & CO., Agents.
May 7, 1873. d&w

STEAM TO

London, Quebec and Montreal.

TEMPERLEY LINE,

Composed of the following first-class Iron Steamships:—

SCOTLAND, MEDWAY,
THAMES, DELTA,
SEVERN, NYANZA,
HECTOR.

The Steamers of this line are intended to sail during the Season of Navigation of 1873, from London for Quebec and Montreal, as follows, calling at Plymouth outwards:—

THAMES............Saturday, 5th April,
(Via Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B.)
SEVERN.........Wednesday, 16th, April,
(Direct.)
DELTA...............Saturday, 26th "
MEDWAY.........Wednesday, 7th May,
NYANZA.............Saturday, 17th "
SCOTLAND.........Wednesday, 28th "

And every alternate Wednesday and Saturday thereafter.

And from QUEBEC for LONDON as follows:

THAMES...........Thursday, 8th May.
SEVERN...........Tuesday, 13th "
NYANZA...........Thursday, 12th "
SCOTLAND.........Tuesday, 24th "
MEDWAY leaves Quebec, Tuesday, 27 May.
DELTA, " " Saturday, 7 June

And every alternate Tuesday and Thursday thereafter.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Quebec to London.

Cabin..................................$60 00
Steerage.............................. 24 00

Through tickets from all points West at reduced rates. Certificates issued to persons desirous of bringing out their friends.

Through Bills of Lading issued on the Continent and in London for all parts of Canada, and in the United States to Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, and other points in the West.

For Freight or passage, apply to
TEMPERLEYS CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billeter Street, London; ROSS & CO., Quebec; DAVID SHAW, Montreal,
Or W. A. SHEPARD,
Intelligencer Office,
Belleville.
April, 17th, 1873. d&w

Steam to Liverpool,

Londonderry and Glasgow.

Passengers booked through to London, Birmingham, Manchester, Paris, Hamburgh, &c.

ALLAN LINE.

THE first-class Clyde built iron steamships of the Allan Line, (carrying the Canadian and United States Mails,) will be despatched from Portland as follows:—For Liverpool, calling at Loch Foyle (for Derry).

FROM PORTLAND.

Polynesian...................26th April.
Austrian...................... 3rd May

FROM QUEBEC:

Prussian...........................10th May.
Circassian........................17th "
Sarmatian.........................24th "
Scandinavian......................31st "
Polynesian........................ 7th June.
Hibernian..........................14th "
Prussian...........................21st "
Circassian.........................28th "
Sarmatian.......................... 5th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From Belleville via Quebec to Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin from $79 to $89, according to position of sleeping cabin.

Steerage, which includes a plentiful supply of well cooked provisions, served by the ship's steward's $29 75.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

The last train, with the Canadian Mails, leaves Toronto every Friday morning at 5:37 o'clock, passing Belleville at 11.15 a. m.

An experienced Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

Berth not secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.)

Parties in Canada sending for their friends effect a saving of about $7 by getting prepaid certificates in this country and sending them home instead of the money.

GLASGOW LINE,

(From Quebec to Glasgow,)

Manitoban,........ ...22nd May.
Corinthian, ...2nd June.

Cabin $60. Intermediate $40. Steerage $24. Children under 12 years of age $5 per year in Cabin, $3 per year in intermediate, and $2 per year in Steerage; under 1 year FREE.

For through tickets and every information apply to

J. W. THOMPSON,
Agent, Allan Line,
Canadian Express Office,
April, 1873. Belleville.

MARRIAGE.

BLANK RETURNS of Marriage for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

CANADIAN

Hair Regenerator,

RESTORES GREY HAIR to its NATURAL COLOR, strengthens the Roots, prevents it falling out, removes Dandruff, &c.

WILL NOT STAIN THE SKIN.

Being richly perfumed it will be found an agreeable Hair Dressing.

LARGE BOTTLES ONLY 50 CTS.

For sale in Belleville by J. H. Hambly, L. W. Yeomans & Co., A. L. Geen, W. H. Marsh & Co., and E. Chandler.
Wholesale by
E. MUIR, Proprietor,
Place D'Armes, Montreal.

Can also be had from Messrs. Evans, Mercer & Co., Kerry Bros., and Crathern and Lyman, Clare & Co., Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, at Manufacturers' Prices.
Montreal November 21, 1872. d&w1y

BEARINE FOR THE HAIR

PREPARED FROM THE PURE GREASE OF
THE CANADA BEAR

This delightfully perfumed preparation imparts a soft glossy finish to the Hair, inclining it to remain in any desired position.
It produces a luxuriant growth.
It beautifies and strengthens the Hair
It prevents greyness or premature decay.
It is perfectly harmless, not sticky or unclean.
It stimulates the roots of the Hair.
It enlivens brushy and weak Hair.
It prolongs vitality.

BEARINE is elegantly put up. Each bottle being enclosed in a neat paper box, surrounded by a beautiful engraved wrapper, making a package ornamental as well as useful upon any Ladies' Dressing Table.
Sold by all Druggists.
Price 50 Cents per Package.

PERRY DAVIS & Son
Sole Proprietors,
377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P. Q.
Dec. 4th, 1872. d&w1y

VICTORIA
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES

The only Syrup prepared from Dr. Churchill's Formula, and certified to be Chemically pure For the prevention and cure of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION Also for the cure of *Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.*

CERTIFICATE AS TO PURITY AND EFFICACY.

Laboratory, University College,
Toronto, Dec. 4, 1872.

To the Victoria Chemical Co.,
Gentlemen,—I have examined the articles employed in the Victoria Chemical Works, in the preparation of the Victoria Syrup of Hypophosphites. The several Hypophosphites used are *chemically pure*, and the Syrup is also *quite free from any impurity*. Your Syrup of Hypophosphites will undoubtedly prove a *very valuable* Medicine.
HENRY H. CROFT,
Professor of Chemistry, U. C.
Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF
BUCHU & UVA URSI

A Specific Remedy for all Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys; Dropsical Swellings; Complaints incidental to Females; and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs in either Sex.

Try it once for any of the above Disorders, and you will be fully convinced of its pre-eminent virtues.
Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA
ELECTRIC
LINIMENT.

"THE KING OF ALL LINIMENTS."

For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Wandering Pains, Stiffness in the Limbs or Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Numbness, Swelnligs, Headache, Earache, Toothache, &c.

Buy It!! Try It!! Prove It!!
Price 50 Cents per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists

VICTORIA
CARBOLIC SALVE.

"WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD."

A Specific for Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Boils, Piles, Pimples, &c., and Chronic Diseases of the Skin of every description.
Price 25 cts per Box. Sold by all Druggists,

VICTORIA
CARBOLATED
GLYCERINE JELLY

"EMINENTLY THE LADIES' FAVORITE,"

For Beautifying the Complexion, and for removing Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., also for Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Frost Bites, and Sore Lips.
Price 25 Cts per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA
TOILET SOAPS,

"CELEBRATED FOR THEIR UNIFORM PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY."

Victoria Carbolic Soap.
Victoria Sulphur Soap.
Victoria Glycerine, Honey, Rose and Windsor.
Sold by all Druggists.

For Sale by all Respectable Grocers, Druggists and Hotels.

JOHN BULL
BITTERS
THE WHOLE LABEL OUR TRADE MARK
TIMES

A wholesome vegetable compound, for all diseases of the Stomach and Nervous System, Dyspepsia, Nausea, General Debility, Vertigo, Languor, Loss of Appetite, or in any case where a Tonic Bitters is required. As a Beverage and Appetizer is unequalled, being free from the deleterious effects of Alcoholic Drinks, for which it is an antidote. No Sideboard should be without it. Is prompt in action, Palatable to the taste, And Bracing & invigorating in its effects upon both Body and Mind. Directions. A wineglassful as occasion may require. None genuine except bearing signature of
Gill & Castle
Export Agents
London

For Sale by all Respectable Grocers, Druggists and Hotels.

Montreal, Nov. 21, 1872. d&yw:1

SEELEY'S Hard Rubber TRUSSES

Abdominal Supporter and Pile Pipes, Relief and Cure for Hernia or Rupture, Female Weaknesses and Piles. Indestructible (steel spring coated with hard rubber), never rust, break, chafe, soil nor move from place; used in bathing, fitted to form; universally approved of by the Medical Profession as the neatest, lightest, most comfortable and best appliances known. Sold by all dealers. Sent by mail or express. Establishments—1347 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and 737 Broadway, N. Y.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

CAN be obtained on application to Mrs Blacklock, at the residence of Mr. Sandford Baker, Murney's Hill, Belleville.
August 16, 1871.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Alias Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of George W. Rose, plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of George D. Wycoff, defendant, I have seized and taken, and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at my Office, in the Court House, Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock, Noon, all the estate, right, title, and interest of the above named defendant, of, in and out of all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Madoc, County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, being composed of part of lot number Ten in the 8th concession of Township of Madoc aforesaid, containing by admeasurement Five Acres of land, and described as follows: commencing at a point on the west side of the road allowance between the eighth and ninth concessions of Township of Madoc, and at the distance of fifteen chains northerly from the south-east angle of said lot number Ten; thence south seventy-four degrees west, parallel with the southern limit of the said lot, seven chains and fifty-seven links; thence north sixteen degrees, west, parallel with said road allowance, six chains and sixty-one links; thence north seventy-four degrees, east, parallel with the southern limit of said lot, seven chains and fifty-seven links, to the west side of the said road allowance; thence south sixteen degrees, east, along the west side of said road allowance, six chains and sixty-one links, to the place of beginning. And also the right of way or road on the north-east part of said lot number Ten, together with license, right and authority as more particularly described and set out in the deed therefor, dated the 14th day of November, 1867, and registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings on the 4th day of June, 1868,

GEO. TAYLOR, Sheriff,
JOHN TAYLOR, Deputy.
Sheriff's Office,
Belleville, 25th Feb., 1873. 13w

TOWN TICKET AGENCY.

Grand Trunk Railwav.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT THE
EXPRESS OFFICE
TO ALL STATIONS EAST & WEST.

American money taken at par from Belleville to Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and San Francisco.

Passengers purchasing Tickets from the undersigned or at the Grand Trunk Railway Depot, avoid the trouble and delay of exchanging Tickets and re-checking baggage at Toronto.

Cheapest Route to the West.

☞Tickets via Cobourg and Port Hope per steamer *Norseman*, for Charlotte and Rochester.

For further particulars apply at the Depot. or to

J. W. THOMPSON,
Express Office,
Town Passenger Agent G. T. R.
Belleville, April, 1872. d&w

HOUSE TO LET.

TO Let, a good dwelling house, and a lot of three quarters of an acre, in garden, containing fruit trees, &c. The house is situated in the 9th concession of Thurlow, near the Bethel Church, and a good situation for any kind of business. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.
PETER SIMMONS.
Thurlow, Aug. 7th, 1872. w

HAMILTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS!

L. D. SAWYER & Co.
Manufacturers of Reapers, Mowers, Threshing Machines, &c.

TO THE FARMERS OF THIS SECTION

WE take great pleasure in tendering you our sincere thanks for the very liberal support you have accorded us in the past, and to express a hope, by manufacturing good and substantial Implements, and by fair and honest dealing, to merit, not a continuance only, but a large increase of trade from farmers throughout the country. We offer our machines on their merits only, and are quite satisfied to abide by the results of the most critical comparison of their capabilities when brought into competition with those of other makers.

We believe all articles of our make to be as good as any, and superior to most others manufactured in the country, and ask no man to buy from us till he has satisfied himself by inquiry among those who have used our implements and by personal examination, that for simplicity, strength, durability, lightness of draught, proper adjustment of parts, excellence of materials, and first-class workmanship, these implements will compare favorably with any others offered for sale in the whole Dominion of Canada. Our Warranty accompanies every machine, and that alone guarantees the purchaser against any loss by inferior or defective articles. We would respectfully invite purchasers to call on our Agent, Mr. G. A. LANDON, before ordering elsewhere.

G. A. LANDON, L. D. SAWYER & Co.,
Agent, Stirling, Ont. Hamilton, Ont
Stirling, Aug. 22, 1872. Wtf

To Dairy Farmers.

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS by using

Ayrshire Cattle!

The very best cows for milk.

FOR SALE—3 Thoro'-bred Bulls, also Heifer and Bull Calves of the purest blood, selected from the choicest herds of Scotland, all entered in the American and Canadian Ayrshire Herd Record.
JNO. H. HOLDEN,
Front of Sidney.
Sidney, Jan., 1873. w1y

Iron in the Blood

PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, *and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.*

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP *blown in the glass.*

Pamphlets Free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey St., New York.
Sold by Druggists generally.

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Over Tickell's Furniture Store.

ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention
GARMENTS
MADE
TO MEASURE
Also Cutting done on short notice.
All work WARRANTED or no pay.
JOHN W. BROWN.
Sept. 7th 1865.

REMOVAL.

John McKeown

HAS removed his

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,

Two doors North, to the shop lately occupied by Mr. C. V. Bogart, where he will be happy to meet all his old customers and a thousand new ones.
March 16th, '71. d279 5:w

Purification of the Blood,

Invigoration of the System,
AND
General Restoration to Sound Health,

Are principles fully carried out in the treatment adopted by the eminent Indian DOCTOR LEWIS JOSEPHUS in his most *wonderful Alterative and Tonic Medicines* known as the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills. *No injurious consequences can result from their use. No mistake can be made in their administration.* Persons who have been restored to *ease, strength and perfect health* by the wholesome power exerted by these Indian Medicines over the system, after fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopœia of physic, attest this fact *The numerous testimonials are stern, undeniable and incontestible facts* sufficient to convince the *most sceptical* that these great medical compounds perform *very marvellous* cures, and accomplish all that is desired No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, they will find the spot, and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to *perfect health and full vigor*.

The Remedy and the Pills are pleasant and safe to take, and are warranted and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of *all diseases* of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. Further information, with full directions for using the Medicines, and containing testimonials and certificates of Cures, can be obtained by securing the Shoshonees Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Circulars, from any Druggist in the Dominion—Free.

Price of the Remedy, in large Pint Bottles, $1 00; Price of the Pills, per Box, 25cts.

CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

Smithfield.

J. C. Chamberlin, Esq.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis, which lasted about eighteen months. I was so afflicted for the want of breath that it was very difficult for me to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling. I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit; in fact, I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, when, to my satisfaction I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.
JOHN SILVER.

Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 6th day of April A. D. 1870.
J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Wonderful Cure of Lung Disease.

Brooklin, April 5th, 1870.

J. C. Chamberlin, Esq.,—Sir,—This is to certify that my wife was very low with Lung Disease. The Doctor had given her up. He said her lungs were tuberculed, and medicine could not help her. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. At the expiration of two days, her symptoms were decidedly better. She continued to improve so rapidly that by the time she had taken one bottle she was able to sit up. By the continuance of the remedy, she was perfectly restored to health.

You may publish the facts for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.
T. C. BROWN,
Episcopal Methodist Minister.

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN.

FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF WOMEN,

IS treating successfully all Chronic Diseases of a difficult nature, such as Epilepsy or falling Fits, Scrofula, Consumption, Catarrh, Dropsy, Heart Diseases, Liver Diseases, and Diseases of Women and Children. Cancers cured without cutting and little pain, Sore Legs, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

Errors of youth, premature decay and all the effects of the indiscretions of youth. The afflicted that cannot obtain relief from other sources are particularly invited to call and see him.

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Accumulated Funds in hand exceed

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Annual Income exceeds £500,000

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GEO. D. DICKSON.

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WM. BROWN

STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville
Belleville. April 2nd. 1863. 6

The Intelligencer

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No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher

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